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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME [illegible]

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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VOLUME 11

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FOREWORD

The present is the first complete volume of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* devoted to the publication of applications relating to individual nomenclatorial problems to be published after the close of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. Publication commenced in January 1955 and proceeded steadily during the year. It was only owing to the trade dispute in the London Printing trade that the last Part (Part 11), leaving aside the Index Part, was not published during the year.

2. In addition to the scientific matter referred to above the present volume contains also a Report dated 15th January 1955 on the work carried out by the Office of the International Commission from the close of the Copenhagen Congress in August 1953 up to the end of the calendar year 1954. It contains also the Report and Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1954. Particulars are given also (a) of the election of Professor Enrico Tortonese (at the time of his election of the Istituto e Museo di Zoologia della Università di Torino) to be the Italian member of the Commission in the place of Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco (deceased); (b) of the appointment of Professor the Reverend L. W. Grensted as from 1st January 1955 to the newly created part-time appointment of Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission and (c) of the retirement of Mrs. Sheila Craig Watkins in April 1955 from the post of Administrative Officer in the Office of the International Commission which she had held with great distinction since the establishment of that post in November 1953.

3. The present volume contains 510 pages (T.P.–XXVIII, i–xviii, 1–464, 1 plate and 2 text-figures) and is comprised of 145 papers of which 76 are original applications submitted to the International Commission for decision and 69 are comments by specialists on applications submitted by other authors. Of these 69 comments, 59 relate to applications in the present volume and 10 to applications in other volumes of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.*

4. Of the 76 original applications referred to above, one deals simultaneously with proposals relating to two Classes of the Animal Kingdom and another deals simultaneously with five Classes of the Animal Kingdom. For practical purposes therefore this volume contains 81 applications submitted for decision. Similarly, three of the applications are submitted by two or more joint authors and when account is taken of this fact the number of applicants is seen to be 82.

5. Of the 81 applications published in the present volume, ten asked for *Declarations* (or equivalent rulings) on the meaning of particular provisions in the *Règles*. Further, five applications relate to the status of certain books. Thus the number of applications exclusively concerned with names is 66. However, two of these 66 applications are in connection with the same name (*Jumala*) and therefore the final number of proposals regarding individual names is 65.

6. Forty-nine (60 per cent.) of the applications published in the present volume are applications by specialists for the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers. Of these cases 47 were concerned with individual names, one was concerned with the status of books and another with a *Declaration.*

7. The 65 applications relating to individual names published in the present volume, when grouped by reference to the Classes of the Animal Kingdom to which the genera or species concerned belong, are distributed as follows :—

TABLE 1

Distribution of applications by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of applications*
Acanthocephala	1
Crustacea	8
Trilobita	2
Myriapoda	1
Insecta	11
Arachnida	1
Gastropoda	4
Pelecypoda	5
Cephalopoda	4
Bryozoa	3
Brachiopoda	3
Cyclostomata	1
Pisces	4
Amphibia	2
Reptilia	2
Aves	4
Mammalia	9
Total	65

8. When the 82 applicants are arranged by reference to the countries in which they are resident, applications are seen to have been received from specialists in the following countries :—

TABLE 2

Distribution of applicants by country of residence

Country of Residence	*Number of applicants*
Argentina	2
Canada	1
France	1
Germany	3
Netherlands	3
New Zealand	2
Sweden	1
Switzerland	3
United Kingdom	48
United States of America	18
Total	82

9. The following table gives particulars of the proposals contained in applications in the present volume for addition of names to the *Official Lists*

of valid names and works and to the corresponding *Official Indexe* of rejected and invalid names and works :—

TABLE 3

Proposals for additions to the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " respectively

Category	*Official Lists (valid names and works approved as available for zoological nomenclature)*	*Official Indexes (rejected and invalid names and works)*
Specific names	183	47
Generic names	159	107
Family-Group names	42	43
Order-Class-Group names	1	—
Titles of works	2	3
Totals	387	200

10. Of the 69 comments published in the present volume, one relates to two applications, thus making the total number of comments on applications 70. Of these four were comments on proposed *Declarations* and three were comments relating to the status of books. The remaining 63 comments relate to applications concerning individual names.

11. If the comments relating to individual names are grouped according to the Class of the Animal Kingdom to which the taxa concerned belong, the distribution of the comments is found to be as follows :

TABLE 4

Distribution of comments on applications relating to names, by Classes of the Animal Kingdom

Name of Class	*Number of Comments*
Crustacea	6
Trilobita	3
Myriopoda	13
Insecta	18
Arachnida	1
Gastropoda	9
Cephalopoda	2
Bryozoa	2
Brachiopoda	1
Cyclostomata	2
Pisces	2
Reptilia	1
Osteichthyes	1
Aves	1
Mammalia	1
Total	63

12. The 69 comments published in the present volume included three submitted by joint authors. When this is taken into account, it is found that the total number of specialists submitting comments was 72.

13. When the authors of comments published in this volume are grouped by reference to their country of residence, the distribution is found to be as follows :

TABLE 5

Distribution of authors of comments by country of residence of the authors concerned

Country of Residence	*Number of authors of comments*
Canada	4
Czechoslovakia	1
Denmark	1
Finland	1
France	1
Germany	6
Hawaii	1
Mexico	1
Netherlands	2
New Zealand	3
Norway	2
Poland	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
United Kingdom	21
United States of America	25
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14. For the preparation of the authors' and subject indexes of the present volume the Commission is again indebted to Miss Mary Cosh, M.A.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East,
Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1.

5th August 1956.

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INTERNATIONAL TRUST
FOR
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1954

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE FOR THE YEAR 1954

(Report approved and adopted by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in Annual General Meeting)

The year 1954 was marked by bold innovations which it was recognised carried considerable risks but which were deliberately entered upon by the Trust because in its view it was only by taking such risks that it could hope materially to reduce the arrears of work in the Office of the Commission, arrears which had accumulated owing to the fact the total volume of work in that Office had grown to an extent that the business involved could no longer be dealt with by an Honorary Secretary unassisted by staff, even if that Officer was willing to give the whole of his time to the service of the Commission. That the Trust was able to enter upon this venture without incurring undue financial risks was that through the large gift to its funds made by Mr. Hemming in 1953 to which reference was made in the Report for that year it had at its disposal sufficient funds to enter upon this venture. Accordingly, in the early part of 1954 the Trust made two further salaried appointments on a part-time basis, the first, to a post, the duties of which were to assist the Administrative Officer (Mrs. S. C. Watkins) who had been appointed at the end of 1953, the second, to a post of copying typist. For a body placed as is the Trust even these modest appointments involved a considerable additional outlay. It was confidently expected from the outset these additions to the staff of the Office of the Commission would enable the Secretary to make substantial inroads into the arrears of work in that Office, but it was not clear how far this would lead to an increase during the year in the total volume of published output. It was the hope of the Committee of Management that the number of published items would show some rise and that, as a small profit was to be expected on each item published, there would be some set-off from this source to be set against the expenditure incurred in employing the newly appointed staff. These hopes were more than justified, for the increase in the number of items published during the year was so great that the small profit obtained from each sufficed in the aggregate not only to cover in full the expenditure involved through the appointment of additional staff but also to provide a small net accession to the funds of the Trust. In a second field also the Trust broke new ground in 1954 by creating a whole-time post of Research Assistant, the duties of the holder of this post being to prepare under the directions of the Secretary to the Commission a volume containing full particulars of all entries so far made on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*. This was a project for which it was evident there was a strong demand but was one which in spite of the large amount of work which had already been carried out could not be brought to completion without a whole-time assistant. The expenditure involved in making this appointment did not create a new charge on the general reserves of the Trust, being met from the fund built up in previous years in the " Official List (Publication) " Suspense Account which had been established for this purpose.

2. Scope of the publications issued in 1954 : The first section of work in the Office of the Commission to be tackled under the plan for wiping off accumulated arrears was that concerned with the promulgation of decisions already taken by the Commission on individual nomenclatorial problems but on which *Opinions* had not as yet been published. This led to a great change in the Publications Programme for the year 1954. For, whereas since 1947 the publications of the Trust had consisted entirely of instalments of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the greater part of the publications in 1954 consisted of *Opinions*. At the same time however efforts were made to maintain at least a modest flow of new Parts of the *Bulletin*. Towards the end of the year also there was established a new series styled " Directions " for the purpose of recording decisions supplementary to those previously taken in earlier *Opinions*. In another direction also old arrears were wiped off, for during the year concluding index Parts were issued for three volumes of the *Bulletin* which had previously been otherwise complete, thus rendering possible the binding-up of the volumes concerned. At the same time also indexes and title pages were provided for six out of the seven volumes of the " Opinions " Series published in 1954 and the preparation of the eighth was well advanced by the close of the year. Particulars of the publications issued in 1954 and of the income obtained from sales are given in the following paragraphs.

3. Publication in 1954 of " Opinions ", " Declarations " and " Directions " and income obtained from sales : During the year 1954 the number of *Opinions* published reached the very high total of one hundred and twenty-four (*Opinions* 195—318). In addition, nine *Directions* (*Directions* 1—9), three *Declarations* (*Declarations* 13, 18, 19) and three Index Parts were issued. For the preparation of these Indexes the Trust is indebted once more to Miss Joan Kelley, B.Sc., its part-time indexer. Altogether therefore one hundred and thirty-nine Parts of the " Opinions " Series were published during the year. Leaving aside the three Index Parts, the number of units published in 1954 thus exceeded by three the total number (133) published in the period 1910—1936. The Parts so published, which comprised 2,280 pages, were the following :—

Vol. 2 : 7 Parts (*Directions* 2, 4—9), 106 pp.
Vol. 3 : 19 Parts (*Opinions* 195—210 ; *Directions* 1, 3 ; Index), 274 pp.
Vol. 4 : 30 Parts (*Opinions* 211—239 ; Index), 410 pp.
Vol. 5 : 30 Parts (*Opinions* 240—268 ; Index), 440 pp.
Vol. 6 ; 16 Parts (*Opinions* 269—282 ; *Declarations* 18, 19 ; Index), 308 pp.
Vol. 7 : 1 Part (*Opinion* 283), 226 pp.
Vol. 8 : 28 Parts (*Opinions* 284—311), 374 pp.
Vol. 9 : 8 Parts (*Opinions* 312—318 ; *Declaration* 13), 142 pp.

4. **Commencement in 1954 of the review of " Opinions " published prior to 1948 prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris :** An important feature of the publications in the " Opinions " Series in 1954 is represented by the publication of *Directions* 1—3, for in these *Directions* the Commission carried out, so far as concerns the *Opinions* embodying decisions taken in the period 1935—1947, the general review of previously published *Opinions* which it was instructed to make by a General Directive issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. The purpose of this review was to complete the Rulings given in the *Opinions* concerned (a) by placing on the appropriate *Official Lists* all names dealt with in the *Opinions* in question which were accepted by the Commission as the oldest available names for the taxa concerned, (b) by placing on the appropriate *Official Indexes* all objectively invalid names similarly dealt with, and (c) by assigning an appropriate gender to each generic name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the *Opinions* in question. By the Rulings given in the three *Directions* published in 1954 the Rulings given in the sixty-one *Opinions* concerned (*Opinions* 134—194) were brought up to the same level of completeness as that attained in the new *Opinions* published during the year under review.

5. In view of the fact that seven years had elapsed since the last previous *Opinion* (*Opinion* 194) had been published it was inevitable that the subscription list for *Opinions* should be somewhat out of date. For this reason and also because of the very large number of *Opinions* published during the year it was inevitable that in the opening months there should be a number of cancellations of old standing orders for publications in this series. During the year these losses were however more than offset by new subscriptions received. The variety of the institutions from which these orders were received and the geographical dispersion of the institutions concerned bore striking witness to the growing importance attached by zoologists to the work of the Commission. Income from the sales during the year of *Opinions*, *Directions* and *Declarations*, including a number of orders for complete back sets received from new subscribers, reached the very high total of £5,703 16s. 3d.

6. **Publication in 1954 of further instalments of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " and income obtained from sales :** Nine Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* were published in the year 1954. These Parts reflect the twofold policy of the Trust in relation to the *Bulletin*. For, while six of these Parts contained further instalments of applications on individual cases submitted by specialists for decision, the remaining three Parts were the concluding Parts of volumes which in other respects had already been finished. The Parts containing new applications were Parts 6—11 of volume 9, which was thus completed except for Title Page and indexes. The remaining Parts published in 1954 contained the concluding instalments of volumes 6, 8 and 10. The publication of these Index Parts was warmly welcomed by many subscribers. Income from sales (including income from the sale of back

Parts) amounted to £2,225 3s. 2d., as compared with £2,754 in 1953 and £2,466 in 1952. Thus, although in 1954 the publication of the *Bulletin* represented only a minor part of the Trust's Publications Programme, the income obtained from sales was not far from that obtained in previous years when the entire resources of the Trust had been devoted to the publication of this serial.

7. **Income received from the sales of the work " Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature " :** In view of the fact that the work *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, embodying the decisions taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, was published at the very end of 1953, it was to be expected that the bulk of the sales of this volume would take place in 1954. The income so obtained during the year amounted to £164 3s. 0d. These sales almost exhausted the stock of this book and, by the end of the year, it was clear that it was unlikely that any appreciable number of further orders were to be expected. The edition in which this book had been published had consisted of 1,000 copies. Of these upwards of 100 were issued on a complimentary basis to the Members of the Commission, to the zoologists who had taken part in the Colloquium at Copenhagen in 1953, to the authorities of the Copenhagen Congress and to the International Union for Biological Sciences and to U.N.E.S.C.O. The number of copies available for sale was thus about 900. From the point of view of financial policy in relation to the pricing of the normal publications of the Trust, it is instructive to note that in spite of the very low (almost nominal) price charged and notwithstanding also the great importance of the work *Copenhagen Decisions* and the special efforts made by a number of zoologists in the United States and in Europe to promote sales, the total number of copies sold fell short of 1,000. The Trust takes this experience as providing clear evidence that, however low might be the prices charged either for *Opinions* or for Parts of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the sales to be expected, owing to the much more limited, because much more specialised, interest of those publications, would fall far short even of that secured by the *Copenhagen Decisions*. The Trust is confirmed therefore in its view that it is a delusion to suppose that the provision of the funds needed for maintaining the work of the Commission is to be looked for from a policy of issuing publications in large editions at very low prices. The Trust accordingly remains of the opinion that it will not be practicable to place its normal publications on sale at low prices until by the adoption of some co-operative scheme of guaranteed annual grants to its funds by the leading zoological institutions of the world, it is placed in a position both to meet its essential overhead expenditure and in addition to meet from income the loss to be expected by the sale of its publications at uneconomic prices. In the experiment represented by the price fixed for the *Copenhagen Decisions*, sales in 1953 and 1954, which (as already explained) almost exhausted the edition printed, amounted to £192 11s. 10d., as against a production cost of £620 5s. 3d. The net loss on this publication thus amounted to £427 13s. 5d. In other words, less than one-third of the original cost was recovered through sales at the low price charged. That a

loss would be involved in the publication of this work had always been expected by the Trust. It was considered however at the time, and is still so considered, that the experiment of charging no more than a nominal price would be justified as providing a means for testing the validity of the contention that the adoption of very low prices for its publications would provide a sovereign means for financing the work of the Commission. Moreover, the loss involved was, it is considered, fully justified by the importance of securing the widest possible distribution for this book in view of its exceptional interest and importance.

8. **Total income from sales of publications :** Total income from the sale of publications in 1954 amounted to £8,093 2s. 5d., an increase of £5,302 4s. 8d. over the income obtained from this source in 1953 (£2,790 17s. 9d.). The very high level of income obtained from sales in the year under review is directly attributable to the fact that the Honorary Secretary was working on a full-time basis and for the first time had the assistance of a salaried staff.

9. **Donations received :** Total donations received during the year amounted to £32 5s. 10d. These include a gift of £25 from the Royal Entomological Society of London and smaller gifts from Professor F. C. Hottes (*Grand Junction*, *Colorado*, *U.S.A.*) and Dr. Ethelwynn Trewavas (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*). To all of these the grateful thanks of the Trust are offered. The donations received in 1954 were slightly higher than in recent years with the exception of 1953 in which, as explained in the Report for that year, a benefaction of over £1,700 was received from a single source.

10. **Grant received through the International Union for Biological Sciences from U.N.E.S.C.O. :** In the year 1954 the Trust continued to receive financial assistance from U.N.E.S.C.O. through the International Union for Biological Sciences. The grant so received amounted to $400, which realised £142 17s. 2d. In making this gift, the International Union expressed its regret that, owing to the reduction in the subvention made to it by U.N.E.S.C.O., it was not in a position to make a larger grant. The Trust gratefully acknowledges the assistance so afforded and desires at the same time to express its appreciation of the sympathetic interest in its work shown by the International Union.

11. **Total Income in 1954 :** Total Income in 1954 made up of the items described in the preceding paragraphs, amounted to £8,268 5s. 5d. or £3,715 16s. 0d. more than in 1953 (£4,552 9s. 5d.). The income secured in 1954, which is greater by far than that achieved in any previous year since the establishment of the Trust, is extremely gratifying in that it shows in the clearest possible way both the importance attached to the work of the Commission and the wide welcome accorded to that work when as in 1954 it is possible to arrange for that work to be conducted on a scale more consistent than hitherto with the needs of systematic zoology.

12. Administrative expenses : The great increase in the scale of the activities of the Office of the Commission in 1954 as compared with any previous year in its history is necessarily reflected by an increase in administrative expenses incurred during the year. The principal item affected was naturally that in respect of salaries which amounted to £777 6s. 6d., an increase of £541 17s. 1d. over the expenditure similarly incurred in 1953 (£235 9s. 5d.). The Committee of Management is of the opinion that this increase must be regarded as small in view of the fact that, whereas in previous years expenditure under this head arose only in connection with the salary payable to the Publications Officer and in respect of payments on casual typing assistance, it was necessary in 1954 to meet the salaries payable not only to the Publications Officer but also to the Administrative Officer (Mrs. S. C. Watkins) appointed in December 1953, to her chief assistant Mrs. J. H. Newman, who joined the staff in January 1954 and also throughout the year to a typist regularly employed on a half-time basis. The other item under the head of administrative expenses which showed a substantial increase in 1954 over 1953 was that in respect of general office expenses. This item amounted to the sum of £498 17s. 1d., an increase of £312 17s. 7d. over the amount incurred in 1953 (£185 19s. 6d.). In part, this increase represents the growth of office expenses inevitably associated with a substantial increase in staff with its consequent increase in the demand for stationery and office requisites generally. In part, however, this increase is attributable also to the greater output in 1954 of Voting Papers issued to the Commission for the purpose of obtaining decisions on questions submitted for decision, for in 1954 these amounted to no less than 124 as compared with only seven in 1953. Thus the total number of Voting Papers issued was more than twice as great as in 1952, the year which previously held the record in this matter, when sixty Voting Papers were issued. It will be readily appreciated that the production and distribution of over 2,500 individual Voting Papers to the Members of the Commission involved a considerable increase in outlay, more especially in view of the fact that in numerous cases it was necessary to prepare and distribute also explanatory documents in mimeographed form. Moreover, this increase in the rate of activity led also to a marked rise in expenditure on postage, having regard to the fact that under a Directive given to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology all Voting Papers for addresses outside Europe are required to be sent by airmail. The Audit Fee amounted to £31 10s. 0d., the same figure as in 1953. Total gross expenditure on administrative services thus amounted to £1,307 13s. 7d. After deducting £40 representing expenditure on common services incurred on behalf of the *Official List* Suspense Account (see paragraph 18 below), total net administrative expenses amounted in 1954 to £1,267 13s. 7d., an increase of £814 14s. 8d. over 1953. Having regard to the large volume of output in 1954 the administrative expenses incurred must be regarded as being very modest, partly because the salaries paid were for the most part very low and partly because Mr. Hemming, as whole-time Secretary to the Commission, received no remuneration and provided Office accommodation in his private residence without charge to the Commission. The subsidy so provided was, it will be appreciated, considerable, for quite apart from the fact that it would be necessary to offer a substantial salary in order to obtain the services of a salaried whole-time Director, the increase in the staff in 1954 required the regular use of four rooms, the rent for which would have been considerable if it had been necessary for the Trust to rent equivalent accommodation on a commercial basis. To an even greater extent than in previous years the Trust and through it the Commission and zoologists generally are under a deep financial obligation to Mr. Hemming.

13. **Depreciation of Office Equipment** : During the year 1954 the sum of £19 8s. 2d. was appropriated towards depreciation of office equipment. This was slightly more than the amount so appropriated in 1953 (£18 8s. 6d.).

14. **Expenditure on printing scientific publications** : During 1954 the sum of £5,110 3s. 5d. was expended on the printing of *Opinions*, *Declarations* and *Directions*. As has already been explained (paragraph 2) this is an item on which no expenditure was incurred in 1953. In 1954 also the sum of £1,210 15s. 11d. was expended on printing further instalments of new applications in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. This is substantially more than the amount (£684 10s. 11d.) so expended in 1953. For the present purposes however the year 1953 cannot be regarded as comparable, for in it a large instalment of the *Bulletin* (the greater part of volumes 8 and 10) was allocated for the Agenda of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature held at Copenhagen that year, the expenditure on which was shown in the Special Account opened that year for financing the Colloquium. For the purpose of comparing expenditure on the printing of the *Bulletin* in 1954 with that incurred in a normal year a better basis is afforded by looking at the expenditure so incurred in 1952 which amounted to £2,829. It will be seen therefore that expenditure on the *Bulletin* in 1954 was less than half that normally so incurred. This was due to the fact that, as already explained, it was deliberately decided in 1954 that in that year the preparation of instalments of the *Bulletin* should take second place to the preparation of *Opinions* embodying decisions already taken by the Commission which were then awaiting promulgation in this manner.

15. **Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen, 1953** : During the year 1954 arrangements were made for the publication of the concluding Part of volume 8 and of the corresponding Part of volume 10 of the *Bulletin*, the two volumes which had been allocated in 1953 for the publication of the Agenda for the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature held in Copenhagen that year. If it had been possible to publish these two Parts in 1953 the expenditure so involved would have been charged to the Colloquium Account, the grant to which from the general funds of the Trust would have had to be correspondingly increased. In view however of the fact that, as shown by the Accounts for 1953, the Colloquium Account was closed as at the end of that year, the expenditure incurred in 1954 on the publication of the concluding Parts of the foregoing volumes was charged direct to the Publications Sub-Head of the Accounts for that year.

16. Balance carried down, being the Excess of Income over Expenditure in the year 1954 : It will be seen from the particulars given above that in 1954 total income (£8,268 5s. 5d.) exceeded total expenditure (£7,608 1s. 1d.) by the sum of £660 4s. 4d., the amount which therefore was carried down.

17. Work carried out in 1954 in connection with the preparation of the "Official Lists" and "Official Indexes" for publication in book-form : As has already been explained, consideration was given in the summer of 1954 to the question of the measures needed to secure the publication at a reasonably early date of a volume containing particulars of the names so far placed by the Commission on the *Official Lists* of valid names and the titles of books accepted as available for zoological nomenclature and on the *Official Indexes* of names and of the titles of books rejected as invalid for the purposes of zoological nomenclature. The main task involved was threefold :—(1) Under a General Directive issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, the Commission is under instructions to review all the *Opinions* (*Opinions* 1—194) published up to that date for the purpose of completing the action required (a) by placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* every name accepted in those *Opinions* as the oldest available name for the genus concerned in cases where such action was not taken in the *Opinions* in question, (b) by placing on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the name of the type species of every genus, the name of which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, except where that name was not the oldest available name for the species concerned, in which case the oldest name, whatever that name might be, was to be placed on the foregoing *Official List*, (c) by placing on the appropriate *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names* all generic and specific names rejected by the Commission as being objectively invalid, and (d) by assigning an appropriate gender to every name so far placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. (2) Under further Directives issued by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the Commission was instructed to take corresponding action in relation to the additional *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* established by that Congress, including the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* and the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature*. (3) The investigations carried out by Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, in the years 1943—1946 showed that the entries made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Rulings given in the *Opinions* adopted prior to the Session of the Commission held in Lisbon in 1935 (*Opinions* 1—133) lacked the required bibliographical references, in the majority of cases contained no particulars as to how the type species of the genera concerned had been determined under Article 30, and in a minority of cases contained errors requiring correction. A great deal of work on these early entries had already been done by Mr. Hemming but a great deal still remained to be done. It was evident to the Trust from communications received from zoological institutions and from individual specialists in different parts of the world that there was strong and growing desire that the *Official*

Lists and *Official Indexes*, as so far compiled, should be published in book-form with as little further delay as possible. It was evident also however that the calls on Mr. Hemming's time made by other parts of the work of the Commission were so heavy that, unless he could be provided with assistance, there was no early prospect of the publication of the volume containing the *Official Lists* and *Indexes*. The Trust accordingly decided to establish, in the first instance for a period of one year, a post of Research Assistant, the holder of which would devote his or her whole time to this task. After consultation with the Professors of Zoology at certain of the Colleges of London University, the Trust appointed Miss D. N. Noakes, B.Sc., a graduate of Bedford College, London University, to this new post. Miss Noakes took up her duties in September 1954 and already by the end of the year had made promising progress.

18. Expenditure incurred in 1954 in connection with the preparation of the " Official Lists " and " Official Indexes " for publication in book-form : During the year 1954 the sum of £186 0s. 2d. was incurred on the preparation of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* for publication in book-form. This expenditure was made up as follows :—(a) Salary for Research Assistant, £117 3s. 2d. ; (b) purchase of a typewriter, card indexes, and other equipment, £28 17s. 0d. ; (c) contribution towards the general funds of the Trust in respect of the provision of common services. The expenditure so incurred was charged to the " Official List " Suspense Account.

19. Transfer to the " Official List " Suspense Account : At the close of 1954 the Trust transferred the sum of £400 from its general funds to the " Official List " Suspense Account. The balance remaining in this Account at the end of the year, following the foregoing transfer, amounted to £636 1s. 6d.

20. Balance carried down : The balance at 31st December 1953 of the Trust's Income and Expenditure Account brought forward to 1954 amounted to £2,846 6s. 9d. At the end of the year 1954 this was increased by the excess of income over expenditure during the year (£660 4s. 4d.), which brought the total up to £3,506 11s. 1d. At the same time it was necessary however to make a deduction of £400 to take account of the transfer of a sum of that amount to the " Official List " Suspense Account (paragraph 19 above). Accordingly, at 31st December 1954 the sum carried forward to the Balance Sheet amounted to £3,106 11s. 1d.

21. Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1954 : At 31st December 1954 the Trust's total Revenue Reserves amounted to the sum of £3,840 9s. 3d. made up as follows :—(a) " Official List " Suspense Account, £636 1s. 6d. ; (b) Office Equipment Reserve, £97 16s. 8d. ; (c) Income and Expenditure Account, Balance, £3,106 11s. 1d. Other items on this side of the Balance Sheet were (i) a sum of £811 18s. 6d., representing the provision made for meeting the cost of the revision of the *Règles* (International Code of Zoological

Nomenclature), being the balance remaining in the "International Code" (Publication) Suspense Account; (ii) liabilities to sundry creditors, amounting to £1,506 9s. 1d. As regards this latter item, almost the whole amount was in respect of sums owing to the printers in respect of instalments of the "Opinions" Series and of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* which had been published near the close of 1954 and for which accounts had not been received by the end of the year. The items set out above amounted to a total of £6,158 16s. 10d. On the other side of the Balance Sheet the foregoing items were matched by (a) Fixed Assets entered at cost, less depreciation, £174 13s. 4d.; (b) Current Assets, amounting to £5,984 3s. 6d. This latter item was made up of two parts of which the first was the sum of £1,775. This sum represented the estimated value of amounts due for sales of publications. The high level of this figure was attributable to the large number of items published in December 1954 for which there had not been time for many subscribers to pay before the end of the year. The second part consisted of an item of £4,209 3s. 6d. being the balance at the bank and cash in hand at 31st December 1954.

22. **The situation disclosed by the Accounts for 1954 :** The Accounts for 1954 have definitely established a proposition which has long had the support of the Trust but which hitherto it had been impossible to put to the test. This proposition was founded on the belief that with an Honorary Secretary working full-time it should be possible greatly to increase the published output of the Trust by incurring the relatively small expenditure needed to employ a small staff which would be able to relieve the Secretary of those duties formerly necessarily performed by himself which were of a nature which could be delegated to others, thus increasing the amount of time available for the discharge of those parts of his duties in respect of which such delegation was not possible. At the same time it was the hope of the Trust that the increase in the total number of separate publications issued would provide at least some net contribution to the funds of the Trust. The experience of 1954 showed that these anticipations were well-founded. It must not however be concluded from this experience that in 1955 and later years the continuation of this policy will be possible without some depletion of the Trust's reserves. The year 1954 must be accounted fortunate in that during it the steady rate of output achieved was not disturbed either by sickness or by changes in staff. It cannot be expected that these favourable circumstances will always be present. While therefore the Trust fully intends to continue this policy, it feels it necessary to strike this warning note, in order to avoid the risk of disappointment if in some future year circumstances are such as to make it impossible to repeat the outstanding results secured in 1954.

23. **The further outlook :** The year 1954 was one of achievement and success but in its financial setting it was a success secured in a situation which remained as precarious and as unsound as in previous years. It was a success achieved in spite of the total lack by the Trust of any permanent source of

income and was secured only by the maintenance by the Trust of a very high level of prices for its publications. Even so, the success secured in 1954 would not have been achieved if it had not been that Mr. Hemming was able and willing to work as a whole-time official without remuneration and in addition provided the Trust with a subsidy represented by the provision of free office accommodation. It is a matter of great regret to the Trust that circumstances have made it necessary for it to continue its high-price policy for its publications. For this policy suffers from the serious disadvantage that it restricts the circulation of the Trust's publications and in addition imposes a substantial burden on the library funds of the subscribing institutions. Nevertheless, as was recognised by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953, this policy is inevitable in existing circumstances and will remain so until such time as the zoologists and palaeontologists of the world, acting through the institutions at which they work, devise some co-operative basis for financing the work performed for them by the International Commission.

24. **Presentation of the Accounts for the Year 1954 and Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1954 :** With the foregoing explanations, the Committee of Management has pleasure in presenting to the Trust the Accounts for the Year 1954 and the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1954. In doing so, the Committee of Management has again to record its thanks to Mr. Francis Hemming, the Honorary Managing Director and Secretary of the Trust, for the continuous vigilance with which he has controlled day-to-day expenditure, and to Mrs. Sheila Watkins, Administrative Officer, who acted as Sub-Accountant during the year. Mrs. C. Rosner, who has continued in charge of the Trust's Publications Office in South Kensington, has discharged with her customary assiduity and care the duties falling on the Publications Office which in the year just closed were heavier than in any previous year owing to the great increase in the number of individual items published. Finally, the thanks of the Trust are due to its Auditors, Messrs. W. B. Keen & Co., Chartered Accountants, and to their representative, Mr. R. W. M. Taylor, for assistance and advice rendered during the year under review.

Offices of the International Trust
for Zoological Nomenclature,

41 Queen's Gate,

London, S.W.7, England.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST

Incorporated under the Com

Balance S

1953 £	1953 £		£	s.	d.	£	s.
		Revenue Reserves (per separate accounts)—					
	422	"Official List" Suspense Account	636	1	6		
	98	Office Equipment Reserve	97	16	8		
	2,846	Income and Expenditure Account—Balance ...	3,106	11	1		
3,366						3,840	9
		Provision for Cost of Revision of International Code—					
812		"International Code (Publication)" Suspense Account (per separate account)				811	18
		Liabilities—					
2,030		Sundry Creditors				1,506	9
£6,208						£6,158	1

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief
from our examination of those books. We have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying I
our information and according to the explanations given us, the said accounts give the information required
Trust's affairs at 31st December 1954, and the Income and Expenditure Account gives a true and fair view

Finsbury Circus House,
Blomfield Street,
London, E.C.2.

3rd March 1955.

OGICAL NOMENCLATURE

1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

December 1954

1953								
£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Fixed Assets—						
		Office Equipment—						
	112	Book Value at 1st July 1948	111	17	6			
	157	Additions since at cost	186	3	3			
	269		298	0	9			
	103	*Less :* Depreciation	123	7	5			
166						174	13	4
		Current Assets—						
	193	Amounts due for Publications etc., Valued at ...	1,775	0	0			
	5,849	Balance at Bank and Cash in Hand	4,209	3	6			
,042						5,984	3	6
		(Note—Stock of Publications not valued)						
,208						£6,158	16	10

FRANCIS HEMMING } Members of the Committee of Management.
FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN

ssary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept, so far as appears
Expenditure Account, which are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of
npanies Act 1948 in the manner so required, and the Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the
ess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

(Signed) W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Income and Expenditure Accou

INCOME

1953 £	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		To Sales of Publications—						
	8	Opinions and Declarations	5,703	16	3			
	2,754	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature ...	2,225	3	2			
	29	Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature	164	3	0			
2,791						8,093	2	5
1,761		,, Donations				32	5	10
—		,, Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per the International Union for Biological Sciences ...				142	17	2
£4,552						£8,268	5	5

1953 £		£	s.	d.
628	To Balance brought down	660	4	4
2,228	,, Balance at 31st December 1953 brought forward	2,846	6	9
£2,856		£3,506	11	1

" Official L

1953 £		£	s.	d.
—	To Transfer from Income and Expenditure Account	400	0	0
422	,, Balance at 31st December 1953 brought forward	422	1	
£422		£822	1	

Office

1953 £		£	s.	d.
£98	To Balance at 31st December 1953 brought forward	£97	16	

" International Code (F

1953 £		£	s.	d.
1,000	To Balance at 31st December 1953 brought forward	811	18	
£1,000		£811	18	

year ended 31st December 1954

1953 £	£		EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			By Administration Expenses—			
			Salaries—			
		11	Administrative Officer	216 0 0		
		205	Publications Officer	228 3 9		
		20	Others	333 2 9		
	236				777 6 6	
	186		Office Expenses		498 17 1	
	31		Audit Fee		31 10 0	
	453				1,307 13 7	
	—		*Less :* Proportion allocated to “ Official List ”		40 0 0	
453						1,267 13 7
18			,, Depreciation of Office Equipment			19 8 2
			,, Publications—			
	—		Opinions and Declarations		5,110 3 5	
	685		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		1,210 15 11	
685						6,320 19 4
			,, Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen—			
	3,482		Expenditure (including printing Agenda and Decisions)			— — —
	714		*Less :* Donations per the International Union for Biological Sciences			— — —
2,768						
628			,, Balance carried down, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for year			660 4 4
4,552						£8,268 5 5
10			By Additional Audit Fee 1952			— — —
—			,, Transfer to “ Official List ” Suspense Account			400 0 0
2,846			,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet			3,106 11 1
2,856						£3,506 11 1

pense Account

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Expenditure during year—		
	Salaries	117 3 2	
	Equipment	28 17 0	
	Proportion of Administration Expenses	40 0 0	
—			186 0 2
422	,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet		636 1 6
£422			£822 1 8

nt Reserve

		£ s. d.
£98	By Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet	£97 16 8

n) ” Suspense Account

		£ s. d.
188	By Expenditure during year	— — —
812	,, Balance carried forward per Balance Sheet	811 18 6
1,000		£811 18 6

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PURCHASED

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Istituto e Museo di Zoologia della Università di Torino, Torino, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 1 (pp. 1—32 ; 1 pl., 2 text-figs.) 31st January 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 1) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature in* relation to the following names :—

(1) *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821, validation of, if that name is judged to be invalid ; validation of the specific name *anglicus* Sowerby (J.), 1818, as published in the combination *Trochus anglicus* ; and designation of a type species for the genus *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (Class Gastropoda) (Z.N.(S.) 604) ;

(2) *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878, validation of (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea ; Jurassic) (Z.N.(S.) 670).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of the under-mentioned *Declarations* :—

(a) *Declaration* relating to the transliteration of words normally written in Cyrillic characters (Z.N.(S.) 310) ;

(b) *Declaration* defining the status of a generic name published conditionally (Z.N.(S.) 833).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

31*st January* 1955.

PERSONNEL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Election of Commissioner

In accordance with the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology, the following election to the Membership of the Commission has been made by the Executive Committee of the Commission, with effect from the date shown below :—

Enrico Tortonese, Professor of Zoology, Istituto e Museo di Zoologia, Università di Torino, Italy, in the room of Professor Lodovico di Caporiacco (deceased) (16th December 1954)

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

16*th December* 1954.

SCHEDULE TO BE PROVIDED IN THE REVISED " REGLES " RELATING TO THE TRANSLITERATION OF WORDS FROM THE CYRILLIC ALPHABETS INTO THE LATIN ALPHABET : A NOTICE TO ZOOLOGISTS AND PALAEONTOLOGISTS

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 310)

The purpose of the present note is to remind zoologists and palaeontologists that one of the matters connected with the revision of the *Règles* which is still outstanding but on which a decision will need to be taken before the revised edition of the *Règles* can be published is the scheme to be adopted for the transliteration into the Latin alphabet of words belonging to languages using Cyrillic alphabets. I give below a brief account of the decisions by the Thirteenth (Paris, 1948) and Fourteenth (Copenhagen, 1953) International Congresses of Zoology which bear on this matter. At the same time I explain the way in which it is proposed that this matter should dealt with.

2. Two decisions affecting the present case were taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. These were :—

(a) The Congress decided to make it clear in the *Règles* that the provisions in the existing annexe till then styled " Appendix " but which it was then decided to convert into a Schedule are not mandatory but are in the nature of recommendations as to good nomenclatorial practice (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 73).

(b) It was further decided that there should be added to the Schedule which is to replace the former *Appendice* a Section " setting out the manner in which words belonging to languages using the Cyrillic alphabet should be transliterated into the Latin alphabet for the purpose of forming zoological names in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 229).

3. When after the Paris Congress I came to investigate this matter, I found that the problems involved were much more complicated than I—or, I believe also—the Congress had supposed. First, there is no general agreement of an international character on the question of transliteration methods. Second, all, or almost all, the currently accepted transliteration systems involve the use of diacritic marks. Third, although the languages using Cyrillic characters have substantially similar alphabets, each possesses one or more letters not common to the others. The first and third of these difficulties, though involving complicated issues, were clearly not insuperable, and neither

of them raised issues affecting the *Règles* themselves. It was otherwise with the second of the difficulties noted above, for already by that time there was clear evidence of a desire on the part of some zoologists to call in question the provision in Article 20 of the *Règles* which prescribed that diacritic marks were to be used in printing names consisting of words derived from languages in which such marks were attached to certain letters in order to distinguish them from other letters which, apart from the use of diacritic marks, would be indistinguishable. It would clearly have been a waste of time and effort for the International Trust to have employed some specialist in the Slav languages to draw up a transliteration plan until it was known whether or not the use of diactitic marks would be permitted. It was accordingly decided to take no further action in this matter until a decision on this prior question had been taken by the next (Copenhagen, 1953) International Congress of Zoology.

4. The question of the possible deletion from Article 20 of the provision requiring the use of diacritic marks in the case of names based upon words bearing such marks was entered as Item No. 20 of the Agenda prepared for the meetings of the Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature and of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to be held at Copenhagen in July 1953. Five documents were included under this Item (1953, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 241—251), but, in fact, the documentation submitted was much more extensive, for many authors had expressed views on this question when submitting observations on the proposed amendment of Article 19 (Law of Emendation), which figured as Item No. 5 on the Copenhagen Agenda (1953, *ibid.* **10** : 61—166). Prominent among these latter documents was a paper by Dr. Rudolf Richter who was strongly opposed to the continued recognition of diacritic marks in connection with zoological names and who in this paper had deliberately set himself to show the almost insuperable typographical difficulties involved outside the Slav countries in a strict adherence to the provisions of Article 20 as it then existed (1953, *ibid.* **10** : 91—100). When the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, came to consider this matter, it decided, on the recommendation of the International Commission supported by the Colloquium, to delete the existing Article 20 and to insert in its place a new Article providing that diacritic marks are not to be used in the formation of zoological names and that, where a letter comprised in a zoological name bore such a mark when that name was first published, that mark is to be represented by a combination of letters to be prescribed in a Schedule annexed to the *Règles* (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 57—58, Decision 101).

5. In the light of the foregoing decision by the Copenhagen Congress it is evident that the scheme for the transliteration of words from Cyrillic characters into the Latin alphabet must be one which does not involve the use of diacritic marks. In addition, as already noted (paragraph 3), the scheme must be comprehensive in the sense that it must comprise proposals for the transliteration into the Latin alphabet of letters belonging to all the alphabets using Cyrillic characters. At this point the task was greatly eased by the receipt from Drs. Alexey Almasov and Esteban Boltovskoy (*Buenos Aires, Argentina*) of a communication discussing the present problem and submitting proposals for a unified system of transliteration. Drs. Almasov and Boltovskoy were at that time unaware of the decision by the Copenhagen Congress to ban the use of diacritic marks in zoological names but they had independently come to the conclusion that the system of transliteration to be adopted in the case of zoological names ought, in general, to be one which did not involve the use of diacritic marks. In one case only (Letter No. 10) did their scheme involve the use of such a mark. After their attention had been drawn to the Copenhagen decision the applicants amended their proposals so as to avoid the use of diacritic mark in the case even of the foregoing letter. The scheme so submitted is set out in the paper by Drs. Almasov and Boltovskoy which is printed immediately after the present note and is displayed graphically in the accompanying figures showing how it is proposed that each Cyrillic character should be transliterated into the Latin alphabet.

6. Appeal for comments on the scheme now submitted : Notice is hereby given that the scheme submitted by Drs. Almasov and Boltovskoy and now published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* is put forward for discussion as the draft of the scheme of transliteration which under the decision of the Paris (1948) Congress quoted in paragraph 2(b) of the present note is to be incorporated in a Schedule to the revised text of the *Règles*. Comments on the scheme so submitted are invited from zoologists and palaeontologists, from librarians and from all concerned in the study of the Slav languages. Such comments should be addressed to Dr. Alexey Almasov (address : Avda. de Mayo 665, Piso 6, Buenos Aires, Argentina). If more convenient, such comments may, however, be addressed to the Offices of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (address : 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England), by which such documents will be forwarded to Dr. Almasov, who has consented to analyse and collate all the comments received on the present scheme and to submit a consolidated Report thereon for the consideration of the International Commission.

7. Supply of free copies of the transliteration scheme now submitted : The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature has made available a considerable supply of copies of the paper containing the present scheme to Dr. Almasov, who with Dr. Boltovskoy has undertaken responsibility for the initial distribution of copies to institutions and individuals likely to be interested. A limited further supply is available for distribution, on application either to Dr. Almasov or to myself.

8. Procedure proposed to be adopted : As soon as possible after the close of the period of six months following the publication of the present proposals, Drs. Almasov and Boltovsky will submit their consolidated Report on the comments received on their scheme and this will then at once be laid before the Commission. The Commission will at the same time be asked to take a vote on the question of the transliteration scheme to be included in the proposed Schedule to the *Règles*. The decision so taken by the Commission will be published as a *Declaration* and incorporated into the new edition of the *Règles*.

ON THE TREATMENT OF WORDS WRITTEN WITH CYRILLIC CHARACTERS, FOR THE PURPOSES OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE, BIBLIOGRAPHY, REFERENCE INDICES, ETC.

By **ALEXEY ALMASOV** and **ESTEBAN BOLTOVSKOY**
(*Buenos Aires, Argentina*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 310)

Several works on zoology have raised lately the problem of transcription of words from languages using the Cyrillic alphabets. The aim of the present paper is to analyse the difficulties which confront scientists and those who are working in libraries and publishing houses and have to face the chaos existing in this domain. We attempt to show the defects of transliteration methods now in use and propose a new system which could be applied equally to all the five principal languages using Cyrillic alphabets, and would thus contribute to the establishment of a scientific nomenclature. Our proposals are set out in the table annexed to the present paper (pp. 8 & 9).

2. Strange as it may seem, there is at present no unified and generally accepted transliteration system from the Cyrillic alphabets. On the other hand, all the individual systems in use today have, from the point of view of zoological nomenclature, one major defect, caused by their authors having set out from the phonetic relationship between the various Slav languages and their mother tongues. Thus, a single Russian river figures as " Tschir " in a German work, whilst an Englishman refers to it as " Chir ". There is therefore no need to emphasise the difficulties confronting a scientist about to compile a reference index on the basis of scientific literature in the various

No.	Cyrillic letters		Proposed Latin alphabet equivalent	No.	Cyrillic letters		Proposed Latin alphabet equivalent
1	А	а	*a*	13	И	и	*i*
2	Б	б	*b*	14	І	і	*ih*
3	В	в	*v*	15	Ї	ї	*ji*
4	Г	г	*g*	16	Й	й	*j*
5	Ґ	ґ	*gh*	17	Ј	ј	*j*
6	Д	д	*d*	18	К	к	*k*
7	Ђ	ђ	*dj*	19	Л	л	*l*
8	Е	е	*e*	20	Љ	љ	*lj*
9	Є	є	*jeh*	21	М	м	*m*
10	Ё	ё	*ew*	22	Н	н	*n*
11	Ж	ж	*zh*	23	Њ	њ	*nj*
12	З	з	*z*	24	О	о	*o*

Figures 1 and 2 : Plan for the transliteration into the Latin alphabet of words normally written
that the above (or any other) system should be mandatory. What is proposed is that an approved
forming names based on words normally written in Cyrillic characters).

No.	Cyrillic letters		Proposed Latin alphabet equivalent	No.	Cyrillic letters		Proposed Latin alphabet equivalent
25	П	п	*p*	37	Ш	ш	*sh*
26	Р	р	*r*	38	Щ	щ	*shch*
27	С	с	*s*	39	Ъ	ъ’	*w*
28	Т	т	*t*	40	Ы	ы	*y*
29	Ћ	ћ	*chj*	41	Ь	ь	’
30	У	у	*u*	42	Ѣ	ѣ	*je*
31	Ў	ў	*uh*	43	Э	э	*eh*
32	Ф	ф	*f*	44	Ю	ю	*ju*
33	Х	х	*kh*	45	Я	я	*ja*
34	Ц	ц	*th*	46	Ѳ	ѳ	*f*
35	Ч	ч	*ch*	47	Ѵ	ѵ	*i*
36	Џ	џ	*dzh*	48		ж	*yh*

in Cyrillic characters when such words are used for zoological names (Note: It is not proposed transliteration system should be annexed to the *Règles* for the guidance of zoologists when languages read by him. Furthermore, even translators into one and the same language are often guided by their own taste in transliterating names, so that one English work cites the name of a Russian town as " Eysk ", whereas in another English work it figures as " Yeisk ". As a result, even such an authoritative bibliographical guide as the *Zoological Record* uses different characters for the same Cyrillic letter. One of the favourite objects of the translators' " freedom of imagination " is the transcription of the most frequent termination for Russian and Bulgarian names, which is variously cited as " -ov ", " -ow ", " -off " or even " -of ".

3. We could give many examples of confusion created by such discrepancies as far as zoological and botanical names are concerned, but we shall quote here only one, which has been already generally discussed in the specialist press. Actually, one such case was taken as a subject by Dr. Helen Muir-Wood (1951 : 91) for her interesting article where she put forward the suggestion that the International Congress of Zoology should take a decision concerning the transliteration of words from languages using Cyrillic Alphabets, and that such a provision ought not to take the form of a recommendation but should be a binding directive.

4. Another zoologist, Dr. Paclt, who has published several papers on the problem of transliteration, expressed himself even more drastically (1950 : 998) by proposing to incorporate the transliteration system in the form of Appendix " H " in Article 19 of the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique*. It is self-understood that this provision would then have to be adhered to as strictly as all the other Articles of the *Règles*.

5. Finally, the International Congress of Zoology has decided to include in the forthcoming revised text of the *Règles* a Schedule setting out the manner to be observed in transliterating words from the Cyrillic alphabets into the Latin alphabet when used as, or as part of, zoological names. We would, however, go even further by suggesting the necessity of including the standard transliteration system not only in the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, but also in the Botanical Code and in Editorial Rules. It is desirable to unite the greatest possible number of publishers and periodicals in the use of a standard transliteration system, as only then can the chaos at present reigning in the transcription field be remedied. We do not think it necessary to enlarge on this subject, as sufficient matter has been already written on it, and we assume that no doubts are left on this account.

6. Of greater importance is the question of what form this standard system should take. All systems employed up to the present can be divided into two groups, in accordance with the way in which they transliterate those characters of the Cyrillic alphabets which have no counterpart in the Latin alphabet. The first of these systems is based on the principle of using of Latin letters surmounted by diacritic signs. The second is based on the principle of combining several letters of the Latin alphabet.

7. Viewed from a purely philological point of view, the two systems are equal in merit, and in practice, most of the modern languages using the Latin alphabet employ both systems for the rendering of sounds which do not exist in Classical Latin. When dealing with the transliteration of languages using the Cyrillic alphabets, we cannot help but realise that the system of diacritic signs presents considerable advantage in that it is not bound to the phonetics of any particular non-Slav language. Therefore it is usually employed in works on Slav literature and Slav philology written in non-Slav languages. Is it then to be wondered at if the Czechoslovak zoologist Dr. Paclt became an ardent adherent of this system, in view especially of the fact that the diacritic signs—the " hačeks "—are nearest to his psychology, being constantly used in his native tongue ? The transliteration system adopted by the Vatican library is based on the same principle.

8. Nonetheless, diacritic signs are seldom used in scientific works, and Dr. Paclt's assertion that " manche diackritische Zeichen (z.B. č, š, ž) . . . zur Romanisierung der kyrillischen Namen bereits offiziell benutzt werden " (1952 : 359) does not correspond with actual facts. As proof of this we could cite a long list of the most important bibliographical reference guides of various countries. In all of them the Cyrillic words have been transliterated without the use of diacritic signs. The following are a few examples of such publications :—*Zoological Record* (Great Britain), *Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America* (U.S.A.) ; *Bibliographie des Sciences Géologiques* (France) ; *Zentralblatt für Paläontologie* (Germany) ; *Boletín del Centro de Documentación Científica y Técnica* (Mexico) ; *Scientiae Naturalis Bibliographia* (Holland) ; *Boletín Bibliográfico Argentino* (Argentina). Russian authors also, if transcribing Cyrillic words into Latin characters, prefer with rare exceptions to avoid diacritic signs. This applies to the *Doklady* and *Izvestija* published by the Academy of Science as well as to other publications which appeared before 1947, in which year Soviet publications ceased to insert summaries and titles in foreign languages.

9. Moreover, Dr. Paclt's proposals appear to us dangerous insofar as by defending the general use of diacritic signs they route the quest for a standard transliteration system into the wrong channels. In fact, we completely fail to understand how Dr. J. Paclt, who recommends the replacement of diacritic signs by supplementary letters in the Hungarian, German and Scandinavian languages, can consider the same process as unsuitable for the Slav languages. And yet there are weighty practical reasons in favour of substituting letter-combinations for diacritic signs also in the Slav tongues.

10. It is evident that most printers do not possess the type for diacritic signs, and writers who wish to use such signs would normally not be in a position to do so. Such authors would then be forced to invent their own transliteration schemes " ad hoc ". Is there a question of a universal system ? Dr. Paclt's phrase " Darum ist es immer zu wünschen, dass möglichst viele Druckereien die verschiedenen diakritischen Zeichen auf eine oder andere Weise reproduzieren können " (Ibidem) sounds altogether too optimistic. Unfortunately, neither the most ardent wish of one zoologist nor even the verdict of a Zoological Congress carries weight with the owners of printing works.

11. In this connection the following fact is of significance. The library of the United States Congress have worked out their own transliteration system and although the " hačeks " does not figure in it, other diacritical signs are employed. Nevertheless, when a large bibliographical work by R. Smits, namely the *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union* 1939—1950 was published, these signs were omitted, and the book appeared without them. This example shows clearly that, in spite of all the theoretical arguments which can be brought forward in defence of the transcription of letters of the Cyrillic alphabets by means of diacritic signs, this system can only be employed for special publications which have the corresponding printing types at their disposal. In all other cases (especially taking into account the additional inconvenience of using this system on typewriters) this method is quite unusable and cannot be accepted as a method for the creation of a standard international system.

12. But the most powerful argument against the system of diacritic signs is the decision of the Fourteenth Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, to ban the use of diacritic signs in zoological names. It seems obvious that, if even in the practice of zoological nomenclature this system has to be banned, there is still more reason to drop it in library practice and in editorial work in general.

13. As regards the system of combining several Latin letters, up to the present its sole disadvantage lay in the fact that these combinations were made liberally and sometimes, as for instance in German, were exceedingly cumbersome (the rendering of one Cyrillic letter—the letter No. 38 of our table—demanded the use of seven Latin letters : " schtsch "). However, this one fault caused by striving to render the phonetic relationship between the Slav languages and those using the Latin alphabet, is easy to remedy by taking a letter without its own phonetic meaning (for instance, the letter " h ") and using it in the place of a diacritic sign, in order to change the phonetic meaning of the preceding letter. This solution is all the more adequate as it is already used in English transliteration practice where the combinations " ch ", " sh ", " zh ", and " kh " are employed.

14. For this reason, the transcription systems elaborated for the English-speaking countries, are fairly close to what ought to be the international system. The size and the aim of the present paper do not allow an extensive analysis of such systems from the philological standpoint. In practice, even the best among them, as for example that created by the Library of the U.S. Congress, are unfit for the present purpose because, while striving to adapt Slav phonetics to English sounds, they are compelled to introduce additional signs or to use the same Latin letter for several different Cyrillic letters. On the other hand, owing to the constant effort to be exact phonetically, the same Cyrillic letter, when it corresponds to different sounds in different Slav tongues is transcribed by means of different Latin letters, according to the phonetic requirements of the language concerned. For this reason, instead of one transliteration table one would have to prepare five tables, the use of which would be impossible for persons who are not acquainted with those languages. We have also noticed the inadequacies of the many transliteration methods now in use in scientific practice as well as the illogical ways in which these methods are applied. A superficial glance to the Russian quotations in the *Geophysical Abstract* prove this very convincingly.

15. Thus, in order that a transliteration system may actually become universal, it must, in our opinion, satisfy the following demands :

(1) The system must be orthographic and not phonetic, i.e. each letter (and not sound) of the languages using the Cyrillic Alphabets must have its corresponding letter or combination of letters in the Latin Alphabet. This consideration is particularly important as its adoption will enable librarians and printers who have no knowledge of Slav languages to transcribe accurately words written with Cyrillic characters and thus to build up accurate card indexes. It is well known that at present even for the most elementary tasks connected with the Cyrillic alphabets the co-operation of persons knowing Slav tongues is required. Furthermore, the acceptance of this requirement will provide the possibility of an " inverted transliteration ", i.e. it will make it possible to establish the exact form in the Slav languages of names written with Latin letters and to locate them in alphabetical reference books in the original language. At present this process is at times very difficult.

(2) The system must be a system applying equally to the five Slav languages using the Cyrillic alphabets. Dr. Paclt asserts that " il est impossible de faire usage " en bloc " d'un seul tableau de romanisation servant à tous les alphabets slaves cyrillics " (1950 : 996). This assertion might have been correct, had it been our aim to render phonetically the letters of these languages. But, as our plan is to render them graphically, the preparation of such a table for the use of all five languages is quite feasible.

(3) The system ought to be international. The pronunciation for the characters used ought also to be definitely settled. Although the phonetic side of the problem appears to be of secondary importance, nevertheless it is necessary to take as the basis the phonetic similarities with some one existing language. We have decided to choose English for this purpose as being the most suitable.

(4) Diacritic signs ought to be avoided on practical grounds.

16. The system which we have elaborated and which is represented on the annexed table, seems to meet satisfactorily all the above requirements. The most important divergence from systems now in use is that a single Latin letter or group of letters is proposed for each Cyrillic letter, even where that letter has a different meaning in different Slav languages. For instance, Letter No. 4 in the annexed table has a different meaning in the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages from that in the other Slav languages. Similarly, Letter No. 8 has a different meaning in the Ukrainian and Serbian languages from that in the other Slav languages. Letter No. 13 is different in the Ukrainian language from the same letter in the other Slav languages. Letter No. 38 is pronounced differently in Russian and Ukrainian from the way used in Bulgarian. Letter No. 19 presents wide variations in different languages and dialects.

17. Nevertheless, these phonetic differences need not worry us, as they represent no difficulty to a person having a knowledge of the respective languages and are a matter of complete indifference to a person who does not know the language concerned. In different languages using the Latin alphabet the same letter also frequently has a different phonetic meaning, and yet nobody suggests that the name " Churchill " should be spelt as " Tschortschill " in German, or the name " Schumann " be spelt " Choumane " in French. On the other hand, the method which we recommend possesses the definite advantage that it enables anybody to transliterate a word correctly without knowing to which Slav language the word in question belongs.

18. As we have explained, we are keeping generally to the English language phonetics. We do this mainly because in practice the English method of transliteration affords a considerable economy in the use of letters for the forming of the combinations (almost everything is reduced to one " h "). Besides, it must be taken into account that the English language is so widely spoken at present that the English manner of writing Slav words has become well known and customary even for those people who do not possess a knowledge of that language. For example, this method of transliteration is very widely adopted in the Spanish-speaking countries. Actually, our only deviation from English phonetic rules is that we give the letter " j " the phonetic meaning which it has in German and the Slav languages using the Latin alphabet; it corresponds in phonetic value to the English letter " y ". In this way we succeed in avoiding the use of diacritic signs ; a result which the system of the U.S. Library of Congress failed to achieve owing to the effort which it made to adhere strictly to English phonetics.

19. The foregoing decision may seem inconsequent at first glance, as the letter " j ", corresponding to real Letters No. 16 and No. 17 in the table, has on the other hand the function of a " supplementary sign " when it is combined with " a ", " e " and " u ". Such criticism would be justified if such double usage would be a handicap for " inverted transliteration ". However, in all five Slav languages corresponding sounds are represented in an absolutely definite way, thus eliminating the possibility of confusion. Analogous considerations are valid for the letter " w " which represents the Cyrillic letter No. 39 and enters in combination with " e " for rendering Letter No. 10. In this case also confusion is impossible because of the fact that the Letter No. 39 can never be preceeded by a vowel.

20. But such a confusion would be unavoidable if we were to represent Letter No. 34 by " ts " according to methods now in use, for Letter No. 28 is quite frequently followed by Letter No. 27 in Slav languages. We have therefore preferred to take " th " thus keeping " h " to its function of a supplementary sign.

21. Letter No. 41 does not correspond to any sound, it merely draws attention to a slight change in the pronunciation of the preceding sound. Therefore, while transliterating, this letter generally will not be designated at all in every-day routine, and among the scientific systems it is indicated at most by an apostrophe. It could readily be rendered by any Latin letter, for instance by " q ", but in this case already known geographical names, such as Kuban, Kharkov, would assume a rather puzzling and unusual look : Kubanq, Kharqkov. In order to avoid a result of this kind, we decided to keep to the generally accepted method and to recommend the use of the apostrophe.

22. Finally, we would like to stress that, while elaborating our scheme, we were striving to keep it as simple as possible, transliterating the more frequent Cyrillic letters with the smallest practicable number of Latin characters.

23. The annexed table[1] comprises all letters existing in the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian*, Serbian and Bulgarian languages. Letters existing only in certain of these languages are placed in accordance with the order in which they are to be found in each of the alphabets of the languages concerned. Thus, Letters Nos. 7, 17, 20, 23, 29 and 36 exist only in the Serbian language ; Letters Nos. 9 and 15, only in Ukrainian ; Letter No. 31, only in Belorussian ; Letter No. 48, only in Bulgarian ; Letters Nos. 46 and 47, only in the old Russian orthography ; Letters Nos. 10, 40 and 43 exist in Russian and Belorussian and the sign over Letter No. 10 is generally omitted in the Russian practice. Letter No. 5 is used only in Ukrainian and Belorussian ; Letter No. 39 only in Russian and Bulgarian ; Letter No. 42 only in the old Russian orthography and in Bulgarian ; Letter No. 38 only in Russian, Ukranian and Bulgarian ; Letter No. 14 only in Ukrainian, Belorussian and the old Russian orthography. Letters Nos. 16, 41, 44 and 45 do not exist in Serbian.

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* This language is usually designated as " White-Russian ". We prefer the term " Belorussian " in order to avoid undue confusion in identifying an ethnical section of the Russian people with a purely political group.

[1] See pp. 8 and 9.

24. In scientific routine it is usual to employ the Croat Latin alphabet for the transliteration of Serbian words, but we think it more suitable to include Serbian in the general system in view of the following considerations :—(1) The Croat alphabet appears to us unsuitable, as it is based on the use of diacritic signs. (2) In journalism and every-day routine Serbian, words are often transcribed in accordance with phonetic similarities with the German, Italian and even English or Spanish languages. Thus, the situation of the Serbian language in practice differs little from other languages using Cyrillic alphabets.

25. In the case of all languages, except Russian, only the modern orthography is taken into account. The exception made in the case of Russian may be explained by the fact that the abolition of certain letters has taken place only a relatively short time ago (1919), and, outside the Soviet Union, books are still being published using all or some of the abolished letters.

26. The following supplementary notes are added in regard to certain of the letters shown in the annexed table :—

Letter No. 10. In transliterations from the Russian language it is recommended that the letter " W " be omitted, as the sign " •• " is omitted in the majority of original works.

Letters Nos. 14 and 42. These letters were abolished in the Russian orthography by the 1919 reform and should consequently be replaced by " i " and " e " respectively, always providing that the person who does the transliteration is sure that the word in question is Russian and not Bulgarian, Ukrainian or Belorussian.

Letter No. 17. This letter represents the way in which Serbs indicate the sound, which is indicated in the other Slav languages by the Letter No. 16.

Letter No. 39. This letter should be reproduced only in the middle of a word. It should be omitted if it figures at the end of the word in in the original version. In some of the Soviet works (usually prior to 1929) this letter was replaced by the sign " ' " and it should therefore be rendered also by " W ".

Letters Nos. 46 and 47. Both these are letters of the former Russian orthography, which are very rarely used. Thus, there is no need whatever to create special signs for rendering them, since even in Russian texts following the old orthography they are often replaced by Letters Nos. 32 and 13 respectively.

27. We give below a list of names of the Cyrillic letters arranged according to our scheme. Russian alphabet names are treated as being basic, the names in the other Slav languages are quoted only in the three following cases :—(1) when a letter does not exist in Russian ; (2) when the phonetic value of a given letter differs from the Russian ; (3) when the name of a letter used in another language is substantially different from the name in Russian. Less important variations (as for instance " fe " for " ef " or " khe " for " kha ") are left out of consideration. The abbreviations used are the following : " U " = Ukrainian ; " BR " = Belorussian ; " B " = Bulgarian ; " S " = Serbian ; " ORO " = old Russian orthography.

(1) a ; (2) be ; (3) ve ; (4) ge, U, BR—he ; (5) U, BR—ge ; (6) de ; (7) S—dje ; (8) je, U, S—e ; (9) U—je ; (10) jo ; (11) zhe ; (12) ze ; (13) i, U—y, ORO—double i ; (14) U, BR—i, ORO—single i ; (15) U—ji ; (16) brief i, U—ij ; (17) S—j ; (18) ka ; (19) el ; (20) S—lj ; (21) em ; (22) en ; (23) S—nj ; (24) o ; (25) pe ; (26) er ; (27) es ; (28) te ; (29) S—chje ; (30) u ; (31) BR—brief u ; (32) ef ; (33) kha ; (34) the ; (35) che ; (36) S—dzhe ; (37) sha ; (38) shcha, B—sht ; (39) hard sign, B—big jer ; (40) y ; (41) soft sign, B—small jer ; (42) ORO—jat', B—double je ; (43) e ; (44) ju ; (45) ja ; (46) ORO—fita ; (47) ORO—izhitha ; (48) B—yh. Note : The letter " j " has the phonetic value of the English " y ".

28. Appeal to interested specialists : The creation of a logical and practicable transliteration system is of common interest to all parts of the international scientific world. It is very important therefore that any such system should enjoy the widest possible measure of support. It is accordingly very desirable that comments on our proposals should be as numerous as possible. It is important also that such comments should be furnished as promptly as possible, for a decision on the present matter must be taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature before the revised text of the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique* can be promulgated, since under the decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the rules relating to the transliteration of words from the Cyrillic alphabets are to be incorporated in one of the Schedules to be annexed to the revised text of the *Règles*. The Secretary to the International Commission has invited us to act as a centre for the reception and collation of comments on, and suggestions regarding, the transliteration scheme submitted in the present paper, and for this purpose, on his recommendation, the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature has made available to us a large supply of copies of the present paper for distribution. It is our particular hope, therefore, that as many interested specialists as possible will furnish us with statements of their views on our proposals. Statements so furnished may be written in any of the following languages : English ; German ; French ; Italian ; Spanish; Portuguese ; any Slav language. All such communications should be addressed to Alexey Almasov (the senior author) at the following address :—Avda. de Mayo 665, Piso 6, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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REQUEST FOR A " DECLARATION " DEFINING THE STATUS OF A GENERIC NAME PUBLISHED CONDITIONALLY

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 833)

The purpose of the present application is to seek a *Declaration* from the International Commission on a point of interpretation of Article 25 of the *Règles* on which a provision (embodying a Ruling given by the Commission) at the species-name level has been incorporated into the *Règles* by the International Congress of Zoology but on which through inadvertence no request was made at the same time for a decision in relation to the corresponding problem at the generic-name level. The present is the first of two such cases, the second being concerned with the question of the species to be accepted as the type species of a substitute genus when the author publishing the substitute generic name designates for the nominal genus so established a type species which is not, or could not be, the type species of the genus, the name of which is so replaced. The proposals on this latter question will be found on pp. 21—27 of the present volume.

2. The present application is concerned with the question of the availability of a generic name published provisionally. At the species-name level the corresponding problem was dealt with by the Commission in *Opinion* 49 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 112—113) and the decision so given was incorporated into the *Règles* as follows by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 144—145) which decided :—

(a) that words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, where an author doubtfully identifies known material with a described species but publishes for that material a new specific name for use therefor if later it is found that that material is referable to an unnamed species, the specific name given conditionally in this manner is available for that species as from the date of its original publication and is to be attributed to its original author. Example : The specific name *Siphonophora asclepiadifolii* given conditionally by Thomas in 1879 to known material which he doubtfully identified with a previously named species (*Aphis asclepiadis* Fitch) is available as from 1879 for the material so named by Thomas.

(b) that a *Recommandation* should be inserted at the appropriate point in the *Règles* strongly deprecating the publication of names conditionally.

3. Everyone will agree with the view expressed by the Congress that the publication of names conditionally is highly objectionable and ought to be avoided, but, in view of the decision in relation to this problem at the species-name level quoted in the preceding paragraph, it would be highly illogical to adopt any other principle in relation to the same problem at the generic-name level. The effect of extending the existing decision in the foregoing manner would be to make it clear that a generic name published conditionally is to be accepted as having acquired availability thereby, provided, of course, that, when so published, it is accompanied by an indication, definition or description. This will almost certainly mean that, as in the case of specific names, the proposed *Declaration* will in practice apply only to generic names published conditionally prior to 1st January 1931, the date on which the more rigorous provisions of Proviso (c) to Article 25 came into effect. For, apart from the fact that it is now generally agreed that the publication of names conditionally is open to objection and the practice is in consequence generally avoided, it is unlikely that, as required by Proviso (c), a generic name published conditionally would be accompanied both by a verbal diagnosis and by the designation of a type species.

4. I accordingly now recommend the adoption by the Commission of a *Declaration* on the following lines. It is not necessary for the Commission to recommend also the adoption by the Congress of a *Recommandation* deprecating the publication of generic names conditionally, for, as will be seen from the decision by the Paris Congress quoted in paragraph 2 above, the *Recommandation* then inserted in the *Règles* referred to names generally and was not confined to specific names.

PROPOSED DECLARATION :—Where an author publishes a generic name conditionally and (i) if the name was published prior to 1st January 1931, provides, as required by Proviso (a) to Article 25, an indication, definition or description of the genus so named and (2) if the name was published on or after the foregoing date, also designates or indicates, as required by Proviso (c) to the said Article, a type species for the genus so named, the generic name in question possesses the status of availability as from the date on which it was published conditionally and is to be attributed to the author by whom it was so published.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (1) TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "PLEUROTOMARIA" SOWERBY (J.), 1821 (CLASS GASTROPODA), IF IT IS JUDGED THAT THAT NAME IS INVALID, (2) TO VALIDATE THE NAME "ANGLICUS" SOWERBY (J.), 1818, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "TROCHUS ANGLICUS" AND (3) TO DESIGNATE THE SPECIES SO NAMED TO BE THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "PLEUROTOMARIA" SOWERBY, 1821

By **L. R. COX,** M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
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(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 604)

When an attempt is made to apply the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature to the case of the important gastropod genus *Pleurotomaria*, uncertainties arise owing to the ambiguous manner in which the generic name was first published and to other circumstances. The facts are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The genus in question was first recognised and named in manuscript prior to 1821 by M. J. L. Defrance, who informed Sowerby and others of his intention to describe it. He published the vernacular name "Pleurotomaire" without definition in 1824 (*Tableau des corps organisés fossiles*: 9), and the generic name *Pleurotomaria* in 1826 (see paragraph 6 below).

3. Meanwhile, in 1821 J. Sowerby (*Mineral Conchology*, 3 : 139) published the following remark when describing the new species *Trochus gibsi*, from the Gault (Cretaceous) of Folkestone, Kent.—"This and several other shells, hitherto called Trochi, with the band around the spire, may more properly belong to the genus *Pleurotomaria*, which I may be induced at some future period to adopt." Several writers have maintained that this reference was sufficient to establish the genus *Pleurotomaria* with J. Sowerby as its author and *T. gibsi* its type species by monotypy. Sowerby's publication of the generic name was, however, merely provisional. It could, moreover, be maintained that his words do not clearly convey the information that the presence of the band around the spire was the diagnostic character of the genus. He suggested that the species *Trochus gibsi* might "more properly belong" to *Pleurotomaria*, but did not definitely refer it to the genus. An important reason why this would be an inappropriate species to accept as type of an important genus is that its type specimen is decorticated and gives a misleading idea of the characters of the shell. Even at the present day no specimens clearly showing these characters are available.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11, Part 1. January 1955.

4. In 1822 Férussac (*Tabl. systémat.* : xxxiv) included the name *Pleurotomaria*, attributed to " ? Defrance ", in some systematic tables of mollusca, but only as a *nomen nudum*.

5. In 1825 H. M. D. de Blainville (*Manuel de Malacologie et de Conchyliologie* : 429) published the generic name " *Pleurotomarium* Defrance " with a diagnosis, citing as an example and figuring the species " *Pleurotomarium tuberculosum* Defrance ". This is a common Inferior Oolite species, and good specimens are available in many geological museums. *Pleurotomarium* de Blainville is thus at present available as a validly established genus with *P. tuberculosum* its type species by monotypy. The name, to the writer's knowledge, has been accepted only once (Thomas (E.G.), 1940, *Trans. geol. Soc. Glasgow* **20** : 31).

6. Defrance's description of the genus *Pleurotomaria* appeared in 1826 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **41** : 381). The species included in the genus were arranged in two divisions, as follows :—(a) Umbilicate with rounded aperture, *P. tuberculosa* Defrance, *P. anglica* Defrance (=*Trochus anglicus* Sow.), *P. granulata* Defrance (=*Trochus granulatus* Sow.), *P. ornata* Defrance (=*Trochus ornatus* Sow.) ; (b) Turriculate and not umbilicate, *P. elongata* Defrance (? = *Trochus elongatus* Sow.).

7. The first author to cite one of these (or any species at all) as type species of *Pleurotomaria* Defrance was S. P. Woodward (1851, *Manual of the Mollusca* : 147), who chose *P. anglica* (J. Sowerby). Next came E. Eudes-Deslongchamps (1868, *Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie* (2) **1** : 223), who cited " *Pleurotomaria anglica* Defrance " as type species of *Pleurotomaria*. At first sight *P. anglica*, generally interpreted as a common species of the Lias of Europe, appears to be a very appropriate species to serve as type of the genus. Further investigation, however, shows that Sowerby included what are now regarded as several distinct species under this name, and that neither of his two figured syntypes can be traced. Hence, to remove all doubts as to the interpretation of the species, a neotype must be designated and figured.

8. It must here be noted that the name *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby (J.), 1818 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : corrigenda) was published with no independent description of its own, being introduced expressly as a substitute name for *Trochus similus* [sic] Sowerby (J.), 1816 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 95, pl. 142). It should be noted also that, although this name is a homonym of *Trochus similis* Sowerby (J.), 1817 (*Min. Conch.* **2** : 179, pl. 181, fig. 2) it is the senior and not the junior homonym and therefore that, in replacing this name instead of the junior homonym, Sowerby acted in exactly the opposite way to that now required by the *Règles*. Accordingly, if the name *anglicus* Sowerby is to be preserved, it will be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *similus* Sowerby, to which otherwise it would fall as a junior objective synonym.

9. The absence of any general agreement on the type species of *Pleurotomaria* is indicated by the conclusions of the following authors :—

(a) S. A. Miller (1889, *North American Geology and Palaeontology* : 419) cited *P. anglica* as type species.

(b) E. Koken (1896, *Jahrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien,* **46** : 65) considered that *P. tuberculosa* Defrance should be the type species.

(c) W. Wenz (1938, *Handb. Paläozool.*, Gastropoda : 146) cited J. Sowerby (1821) as author of *Pleurotomaria* and *T. gibsi* as type species by monotypy ; later in the same work (1943, *op. cit.* : 1493), however, he considered *T. gibsi* to have been unavailable as such, and cited *P. anglica* as type in view of its designation by S. P. Woodward.

(d) J. Brookes Knight (1941, *Geol. Surv. Amer. Spec. Paper* **32** : 21) stated that " the genotype of *Pleurotomaria* is seemingly the Jurassic species *Pleurotomaria similis* (Sowerby, 1816) ". This raises the point that Sowerby's name *Trochus anglicus* was published in replacement of his original name *Trochus similus* [*sic*], to which reference has been made in paragraph 8 above.

10. The present applicant considers that agreement on the points at issue is obtainable only if action is taken by the International Commission. The solution which it is considered should be sought is one on the following lines :—

(a) J. Sowerby's words (1821), quoted in paragraph 3 above, should be understood to mean that the diagnostic character of the genus *Pleurotomaria* was the presence of the " band around the spire ", and therefore constituted an " indication " within the meaning of Article 25 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature.

(b) Sowerby's provisional publication of the generic name should be accepted as validating it. Hence, *Pleurotomaria* J. Sowerby, 1821, should be added to the *Official List of Generic Names* and the family name PLEUROTOMARIIDAE to the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

(c) *Trochus gibsi* J. Sowerby, not being definitely referred by Sowerby to *Pleurotomaria* when he published the generic name, should not be regarded as available for adoption as type species ; or alternatively it should be excluded from consideration as type species as its characters are inadequately known.

(d) Only those species referred to *Pleurotomaria* by Defrance in 1826 (paragraph 6 above), being the first to be definitely included in the genus, should be regarded as available for the subsequent designation of type species.

(e) The designation of *Pleurotomaria anglica* (Sowerby) by S. P. Woodward in 1851 should be accepted as establishing that species as type species.

(f) Doubts as to the identity of *P. anglica* should be removed by the designation of a neotype for the species (see the Annexe to the present application).

(g) The specific name *similus* [sic] J. Sowerby (1816, *Mineral Conchology*, 2 : 95), published in the combination *Trochus similus*, should be suppressed in favour of *anglicus* J. Sowerby, 1818 (vol. cit., corrigenda), published in the combination *Trochus anglicus*, in accordance with Sowerby's own " correction ", which has been accepted by most subsequent authors.

(h) *Pleurotemaria* Carpenter, 1861 (an Invalid Subsequent Spelling of *Pleurotomaria* J. Sowerby, 1821) should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

11. Since the present application was submitted, correspondence has passed between the applicant and the Secretary in which it has been agreed that the most convenient course would be to ask the Commission, before considering the present application, to adopt a *Declaration* defining the status of a generic name published provisionally, thereby clearing the issue involved in the case of the generic name *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821. It has accordingly been agreed that the Secretary should prepare a short application asking for a Ruling applying to generic names published conditionally the provision already approved by the International Congress of Zoology in relation to specific names similarly published. It has been further arranged that Mr. Hemming's application on this subject should be published simultaneously with the present proposals relating to the name *Pleurotomaria*[2]. If the proposed *Declaration* is adopted by the Commission, there will be no call for the use of the Plenary Powers to validate the name *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby, 1821, but those Powers will still be needed to designate *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby, 1818, to be the type species of *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby and to suppress the specific name *similus* [sic] Sowerby, 1816, as published in the combination *Trochus similus.*

12. An alternative course would be for the Commission to reject *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby, 1821, and to accept that name as from Defrance, 1826, but this course is not recommended (a) because the name *Pleurotomaria* is customarily attributed to Sowerby and treated as having been published in 1821, and (b) because, in order to ensure that *Pleurotomaria* Defrance, 1826, should have an unassailable position, it would be necessary for the Commission to suppress the name *Pleurotomarium* Blainville, 1825. The latter name is commonly regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby, 1821, and it is considered that it would be better to allow this name to retain this position, the use of the Plenary Powers being confined to securing the objects specified in paragraph 11 above. The applicant has ascertained from other workers who are favourably disposed to the present application that they would object to a proposal for the suppression of the name *Pleurotomarium.*

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[2] See pp. 19—20 in the present Part.

13. The following is the action which, for reasons explained in the present application, the International Commission is asked to take, namely that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

  (a) to validate the generic name *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821 if it is judged that that name is invalid by reason of having been published conditionally ;

  (b) to set aside all type designations or selections made for the foregoing nominal genus prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby (J.), 1818, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

  (c) to suppress the under-mentioned specific name for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :— *similus* [sic] Sowerby (J.), 1816, as published in the combination *Trochus similus* ;

(2) direct that the nominal species *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby, 1818, be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated and described in the Annexe to the present application and as figured on the plate published with this application ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821, as validated, if judged necessary, under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation, under the Plenary Powers, under (1)(b) above : *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby (J.), 1818) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *anglicus* Sowerby (J.), 1818, as published in the combination *Trochus anglicus* and as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above by the suppression of its senior objective synonym *similus* [sic] Sowerby (J.), 1816, as published in the combination *Trochus similus* (specific name of type species of *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821) ;

  (b) *similis* Sowerby (J.), 1817, as published in the combination *Trochus similis* ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Pleurotomaria* Férussac, 1822 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(b) *Pleurotomaria* Defrance, 1826 (a junior homonym of *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821) ;

(c) *Pleurotemaria* Carpenter, 1861 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*similus* [sic] Sowerby (J.), 1816, as published in the combination *Trochus similus* (as proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—PLEUROTOMARIIDAE (correction of PLEUROTOMARIAE) Swainson (W.), 1840, *Treatise Malac.* : 353 (type genus : *Pleurotomaria* Sowerby (J.), 1821 (attributed by Swainson to Defrance, 1826)) (family-name first published in correct form as PLEUROTOMARIIDAE by King (W.), 1850, *Permian Foss. England* : 213);

(8) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—PLEUROTOMARIAE Swainson (W.), 1840 (an Invalid Original Spelling for PLEUROTOMARIIDAE).

APPENDIX

Designation of a neotype for the nominal species "Trochus anglicus" Sowerby (J.), 1818 (originally "Trochus similus" [sic] Sowerby (J.), 1816)

J. Sowerby's original description of *Trochus similus* (1816, *Mineral Conchology* 2 : 95, pl. 142) was illustrated by two figures, the upper of which represents a large and moderately well preserved shell, and the lower one an internal mould of a smaller specimen occupying a cavity formed by its external mould. Sowerby did not state who sent the specimens to him. They were not in the Sowerby Collection when acquired in 1860 by the British Museum, and all efforts to trace them have failed.* Four occurrences are given for the species—

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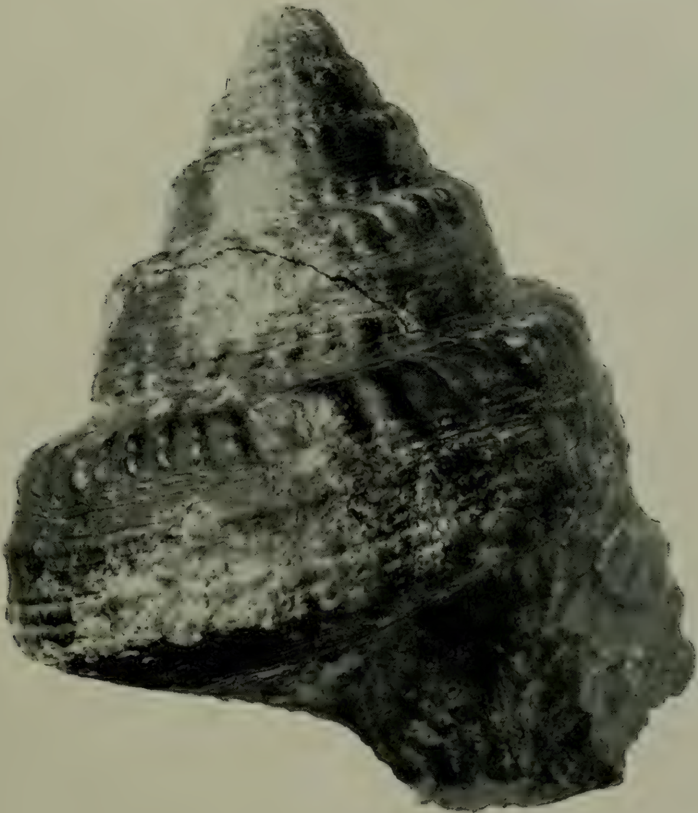
* No reply has been received to a letter published in 1954 in the *Geological Magazine* (91 : 409) asking any person in possession of information as to the whereabouts of these specimens to communicate with the writer (initialled L. R. Cox, 13th December 1954).



Trochus anglicus Sowerby (J.), 1818 : neotype designated by L. R. Cox (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 26—27)

NATURAL HISTORY

the Blue Lias at Weston near Bath, the neighbourhood of Yeovil [?Inferior Oolite], Lackington Park [*i.e.*, White Lackington Park, near Ilminster, Middle Lias], and Shotover [Kimmeridgian]. It is not stated from which localities the figured specimens came. There is, however, little doubt that the larger syntype, represented in Sowerby's upper figure, came from White Lackington Park, as specimens from the Ilminster district recalling the figure are in museum collections. Its collector was probably the E. Strangewayes, or Strangeways, who sent other specimens from the district to Sowerby. The mould represented in the lower figure may have come from the Blue Lias of Weston.

2. It is considered that the most appropriate specimen for selection as the Neotype of this species is that figured on plate 1 annexed to the present paper, (a) because it is from the same geological formation and district as those from which Sowerby's larger syntype (the figures of which alone gives any indication of the characters of the species) may be assumed to have come, and (b) because this specimen resembles Sowerby's figure more closely than does any other available specimen. This specimen is accordingly now designated to be the Neotype of *Trochus anglicus* Sowerby, 1818.

3. Specimens from the type horizon may attain a height of 140 mm. It should be noted that, although many authors (*e.g.*, Goldfuss, 1844, *Petrefacta Germaniae*, **3** : pl. 184, fig. 8) have followed Sowerby in including smaller specimens of *Pleurotomaria*, which occur not uncommonly in the Lower Lias, in *P. anglica*, it is probable that these would now be included in one or more distinct species.

4. The Neotype here designated is in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Attached to the specimen are :—

(1) Yellow number label " G.71505 ", the official registration number of the specimen.

(2) Green spot, indicating " figured specimen ".

(3) Small white label with the letters " SP " [=South Petherton].

5. Accompanying the specimen are the following labels :—

(1) " *Pleurotomaria anglica* (J. Sowerby), Middle Lias, South Petherton, near Ilminster, Somerset. Purchd. D. Stephens, Feb. 1886 ".

(2) " G.71505. Neotype—Cox ".

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " PACHYCERAS " BAYLE, 1878 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA ; JURASSIC) BY SUPPRESSING THE GENERIC NAME " PACHYCERAS " RATZEBURG, 1844 (ORDER HYMENOPTERA ; LIVING)

By **W. J. ARKELL**, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 670)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the long-established and well-known generic name *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea : Jurassic) by suppressing under the same Powers the generic name *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera : Living). The considerations involved in this case are set out below.

2. The generic name *Pachyceras* Bayle (**1878** : pl. 63) has as its type species by monotypy *Ammonites lalandeanus* d'Orbigny (**1848** : 477, pl. 175), from the Oxford Clay.

3. For more than seventy years this common and widespread genus has been known in the literature under the name *Pachyceras* Bayle, and it has never been referred to in geological works by any other name. The generic name *Pachyceras* is current in all monographs, treatises, and text-books of palaeontology and geology.

4. For the last thirty-six years *Pachyceras* has been type genus of a family PACHYCERATIDAE Buckman (**1918** : xiii), which has been referred to in all works dealing with the classification of Jurassic ammonites (lastly in Arkell, **1950** : 363, as subfamily).

5. It was first revealed by Neave's " Nomenclator " (1940) that this generic name was preoccupied by *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg (**1844** : table, 40, 217) a genus of the Order Hymenoptera.

6. The only worker who appears so far to have noticed that *Pachyceras* Bayle is an invalid name is Breistroffer (1947), who in a list of nomenclatorial corrections renamed it *Lalandeites*, with type species *Ammonites lalandeanus* d'Orbigny by original designation.

7. At the same time Breistroffer provided a new name ERYMNOCERATIDAE Breistroffer, 1947, for the family PACHYCERATIDAE Buckman, 1918 (*Erymnoceras* Hyatt, 1900, being another nominal genus included by Buckman in his family PACHYCERATIDAE).

8. In selecting the *Procès-Verbaux mensuels de la Soc. Sci. du Dauphiné* (26 an., no. 195, pages not numbered) as the channel for publishing this and other new generic and family names which palaeontologists all over the world are bound to adopt from the date of publication (April, 1947), Breistroffer seems to have overestimated the speed and extent of circulation of this serial. At least, although a specialist in Jurassic ammonites, who habitually watches literature-recording serials, I did not come across the paper until 1952. Its title and content had not then appeared in the *Zoological Record*. Meanwhile the generic name *Pachyceras* has been used in at least three more monographs dealing with ammonites of this and allied genera, by authors of three different nationalities (Swiss, French, British) : Jeannet, 1951 ; Basse, 1952 ; Arkell, 1952.

9. Neave's " Nomenclator " also showed that in 1848, in the second volume of the same work, Ratzeburg himself withdrew his *Pachyceras* of 1844, believing it to have been preoccupied by *Pachycerus* Schoenherr, 1823, and renamed it *Roptrocerus*. Since a difference of one letter is now considered enough to preclude two generic names being classed as homonyms, *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848, falls as junior synonym of *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844, which is valid.

10. Considering the hardship that would be involved in a change of name for *Pachyceras* Bayle and PACHYCERATIDAE Buckman, I wrote early in 1952 to some leading entomologists, enquiring whether they would oppose an application for the suppression of *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844, in favour of *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848.

11. Dr. G. J. Kerrich (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) writes (18 Feb. 1952) : " *Pachyceras* Ratz. has come into use to some extent, but in the past it has been less used than *Roptrocerus* (or *Rhoptrocerus*). My personal opinion is that no strong objection would be raised to the suppression of *Pachyceras* Ratz., 1844, to enable the name to be used in the ammonites."

12. Dr. Ch. Ferrière (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève*) writes (26 Feb. 1952) that *Pachyceras* Ratz., 1844, was re-established in 1923 and since then has come back into general use in both Europe and America, and " although it would not bring very great confusion to come back to *Roptrocerus*, I do not think it would be convenient to change the name again . . . the name is now found in all the newest literature and catalogues . . . I do not know the importance of the ammonite genus *Pachyceras* Bayle, and it would be good and interesting to put the question before the International Commission on Nomenclature ". In a more recent communication (dated 18th April 1952)

Dr. Ferrière, in acknowledging the receipt of the draft of the present application which I had sent him, wrote :—"As the question has been put forward, I am willing to agree with you and to support, if necessary, your proposition."

13. Dr. B. D. Burks (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.*) writes (17th March 1952) : " I would not, personally, have any objections to suppressing *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, in favor of your ammonite usage, and using *Roptrocerus* instead for the chalcid. Most of the literature, especially in economic entomology, has *Roptrocerus*. I find in our files about 100 references using *Roptrocerus*, but only 25 under *Pachyceras*. In my opinion, a suspension of the rule of priority should not be made for the convenience of taxonomists alone (we can change name usages relatively easily), but if a scientific name has gotten into use in the non-taxonomic literature, as in text-books, in handbooks for the use of amateurs, in works on distribution and ecology, and the like, there is reason to consider retaining that name even though it does not have priority. It is for you to decide whether or not the name *Pachyceras*, as an ammonite, has been widely enough used that its change would work a genuine hardship ".

14. In the light of these helpful letters from three of the leading specialists concerned with the group of insects to which *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg belongs, I have reviewed the geological literature in which *Pachyceras* Bayle is used and have decided to present the case for decision. Although aware that the name *Pachyceras* for an ammonite has at present no legal standing, I submit that it has been used in good faith by palaeontologists and geologists of all nations for so long and so widely that a change of name now would constitute a hardship and would cause confusion ; and that although a replacement name was published in 1947, it appeared in a publication so obscure that other workers have not yet become aware of it, while entomologists already have in the name *Roptrocerus* a substitute name for use for the ichneumon which appears to be as familiar as *Pachyceras*, and which has been in use for over 100 years and has been used more often than *Pachyceras*.

15. Besides the recent works already mentioned, namely a general classification of Jurassic ammonites (Arkell, 1950) and monographs on faunas from Switzerland (Jeannet, 1951), Arabia (Arkell, 1952) and Madagascar (Basse, 1952), the name *Pachyceras* appears in such standard works on ammonites as Buckman (1918) and Roman (1938), and in geological survey memoirs on India (Spath, 1928) and on French North Africa (Lucas, 1942), as well as in the leading standard text-books of both geology (Haug, 1910) and palaeontology (Zittel, 1881—5 and all successive editions to the latest, Zittel, 1924).

16. I therefore appeal to entomologists to accept the inconvenience of reverting to the use of *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848, instead of *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844.

17. Realising that, if the Commission decides to grant the present application, it will be necessary for it not only to place the generic name *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* but also to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the names of the type species of that genus or, if that is not the oldest available name for that species, whatever is the oldest name, I applied to Dr. Kerrich for the information needed to enable me to complete this part of the present application. Dr. Kerrich has kindly supplied the following particulars :—(1) The nominal genus *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844, was established with two included nominal species, both then described as new. These were :—(a) *Pachyceras xylophagorum* (: 218) and *Pachyceras eccoptogastri*, the latter being only briefly diagnosed by reference to the former. Neither of these nominal species was designated as type species of this genus. (2) The nominal genus *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848 (**2** : 209) was established as a substitute for *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844 (in the mistaken belief that it was a junior homonym of *Pachycerus* Gyllenhall, 1826) and the same species were referred to it as had been referred to *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844. Again Ratzeburg did not designate a type species. (3) The first author to select a type species for either nominal genus was Ashmead who in 1904 (*Mem. Carnegie Mus.* **1**(4) : 388) selected the nominal species *Pachyceras xylophagorum* Ratzeburg, 1844, to be the type species of *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848.

18. I now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878, as validated by the Ruling recommended in (1) above (gender : neuter) (type species, by monotypy : *Ammonites lalandeanus* d'Orbigny, 1848) ;

(b) *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848 (gender : neuter) (type species, by selection by Ashmead (1904) : *Pachyceras xylophagorum* Ratzeburg, 1844) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *lalandeanus* d'Orbigny, 1848, as published in the combination *Ammonites lalandeanus* (specific name of type species of *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878) ;

(b) *xylophagorum* Ratzeburg, 1844, as published in the combination *Pachyceras xylophagorum* (specific name of type species of *Roptrocerus* Ratzeburg, 1848) ;

PURCHASED

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Pachyceras* Ratzeburg, 1844, as proposed under (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) *Lalandeites* Breistoffer, 1947 (a junior objective synonym of *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—PACHYCERATIDAE Buckman (S.S.), 1918 (type genus : *Pachyceras* Bayle, 1878).

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The Official Organ of

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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RAL HIST

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 2 (pp. 33—72) 31st January 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 2) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, and *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage ; suppression of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, (Class Insecta, Order Collembola) (Z.N.(S.) 303) ;

(2) *Crenophilus*, validation of, as from d'Orchymont, 1942 ; and validation of the specific name *aeneus* Germar, 1824, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus* (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) (Z.N.(S.) 752) ;

(3) *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, 1919, validation of (Class Ostracodermi) (Z.N.(S.) 863) ;

(4) *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842], designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Insecta, Order Collembola) (Z.N.(S.) 304).

2. Attention is drawn to the suppression of the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (Class Gastropoda), as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds. This is the first application made under the Article providing for the rejection of names on the foregoing ground inserted in the *Règles* by the Paris Congress in 1948. (See 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 193—194) (Z.N. (S.) 307).

3. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying Rule (f) in Article 30 (type species of a nominal genus established as a substitution for a previously established such genus) (Z.N.(S.) 867).

4. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

5. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.
31*st January* 1955.

REQUEST FOR A "DECLARATION" AS TO THE TYPE SPECIES OF A NOMINAL GENUS ESTABLISHED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED NOMINAL GENUS BUT WITH A DESIGNATED TYPE SPECIES DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE NOMINAL GENUS SO REPLACED

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 867)

The object of the present application is to invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to adopt a *Declaration* defining the species to be accepted as the type species of a nominal genus established as a substitute for a previously established nominal genus in a case where the author of the substitute name designates as the type species a species other than that which is the type species of the nominal genus so replaced.

2. The following is an imaginary example of the class of case for which a Ruling is now sought :—

(a) In 1820 an author "A" established a nominal genus to which he gave the name *X-us*. Either author " A " himself designated or indicated the nominal species *O-us p-us* as the type species of the genus *X-us* or some later author validly selected that species to be the type species of the genus *X-us*.

(b) In 1870 an author " B " observed that the generic name *X-us* " A ", 1820, was invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of the generic name *X-us* " F ", 1772. Author " B " accordingly replaced the name *X-us* " A " by the new name *Qu-a*. When publishing the name *Qu-a*, author " B ", by using the expression " *nom. nov. pro* " or some equivalent expression, made it absolutely clear that he was publishing a substitute name and was not establishing a new nominal genus.

(c) Unfortunately author " B " did not know that the nominal species *O-us p-us* had already been designated, indicated or selected as the type species of the genus *X-us* " A ", 1820, and thought that the type species of that genus was a quite different species, namely *O-us y-us*. Accordingly, when establishing the substitute genus *Qu-a*, author " B " added that the type species of the substitute genus *Qu-a* was the nominal species *O-us y-us*.

(d) The question on which a *Declaration* is now sought is whether the type species of *Qu-a* " B ", 1870, is :—

(i) *O-us p-us*, the species which is the type species of the genus *X-us* " A ", 1820, for which the genus *Qu-a* " B ", 1870 was established as a substitute ;

or

(ii) *O-us y-us*, the species designated as the type species of the substitute genus *Qu-a* by the author " B ", when publishing that generic name.

3. An exactly similar problem arises where an author publishes a generic name as a substitute for the name of some previously established nominal genus for which no species had been designated or indicated as the type species by the original author and for which at the date in question no one of the originally included species had been selected by a later author to be the type species, if the author of the substitute generic name designates for the genus so named a nominal species which was not one of those included by the original author in the genus, the name of which is so replaced.

4. The foregoing problems raise an issue of principle on which it is desirable on practical grounds that a decision should be reached as soon as possible. Moreover, the first of these two problems has already arisen in the case of the name *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, in Dr. H. Gisin's application relating to the name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (Z.N.(S.) 303).[1]

5. Fortunately, there exists in the present case a precedent set by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, for that Congress considered the exactly parallel case which arises where an author publishes a new specific name which he states is a substitute name for some previously published specific name but for which also he gives a description based upon particular specimens, which in fact are referable not to the species which bears the name so replaced but to some other species. On this question the Copenhagen Congress decided to insert the following provision in Article 31 of the *Règles* :—" Where a specific name is expressly stated to be a substitute (*e.g.*, by the use of such expressions as " nom. nov." or " nom. mut.") for a previously published name but is at the same time applied to particular specimens, the species to which the new name applies is in all circumstances that to which the previously published name is applicable " (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 75—76, Decision 142).

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[1] See pp. 38—48 in the present Part.

6. Recommendations : In the light of the foregoing decision by the Copenhagen Congress at the species-name level, I recommend that the Commission should now adopt the following *Declaration* clarifying the meaning of the *Règles* in relation to the corresponding problem at the generic-name level :—

PROPOSED DECLARATION :—Where a generic name, when first published, is expressly stated to be a substitute (*e.g.*, by the use of such expressions as " nom, nov." or " nom. mut ") for a previously published generic name but where the author of the substitute name designates as the type species of the genus bearing that name a nominal species other than that which is the type species of the genus, the name of which is so replaced, the type species of the genus bearing the substitute name is in all circumstances the nominal species which is the type species of the genus, the name of which is so replaced.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "ACHORUTES" TEMPLETON, 1835, AND DESIGNATION UNDER THE SAME POWERS OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HYPOGASTRURA" BOURLET, 1839 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA) IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 303)

The object of the present application is to secure the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to put an end to the long-standing confusion and lack of uniformity in the literature of the Order Collembola arising from the use of the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, for one genus mainly by European authors and for a different genus mainly by American authors. Both the genera involved are of great taxonomic and economic importance. The relevant facts are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1**(2) : 96) was established for two nominal species both then named for the first time. These were : (i) *Achorutes dubius* (: 96) ; (ii) *Achorutes muscorum* (: 97). No type species was designated by Templeton for this genus.

3. At a meeting of the *Société entomologique de France* held in 1843 Lucas, at the request of the President (Milne Edwards), made a communication to the Society regarding papers recently published on the Collembola in which he is recorded as having spoken as follows in regard to the genus referred to above :—" . . . *Achorutes* Templ., . . . dont l'espèce type est *A. muscorum* . . .". While opinions differ as to whether, in making this observation, Lucas intended to select a type species for the genus *Achorutes* Templeton in the nomenclatorial sense, the words employed undoubtedly constitute such a selection under the present *Règles*. Moreover, as *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton was one of the species originally included in the genus *Achorutes* Templeton and as no type species for that species had previously been designated or selected, Lucas's action is valid under the *Règles*. Lucas's paper attracted no attention at the time of its publication and his action in regard to the genus *Achorutes* Templeton long passed unnoticed, both in Europe and in America. The extent to which Lucas's action was overlooked even in America may be judged by the fact that as late as 1893 (*Canad. Ent.* **25** : 315) McGillivray published a paper in which he sought to select *Achorutes dubius* Templeton to be the type species of the genus *Achorutes* Templeton, while at the same time

he established the genus *Neanura* (*ibid.* 25 : 314), as a substitute for *Anoura* Gervais, 1843, designating *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, to be the type species of his new genus *Neanura*. It will be necessary later to revert to the question of the status of the genus *Neanura* MacGillivray. In the meantime, however, it must be noted that the nomenclature established by MacGillivray has long been, and currently is, accepted by American specialists who recognise the genus *Neanura* MacGillivray with *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton as type species, notwithstanding the fact that, as shown above, that that species is under the *Règles* the type species of the older nominal genus *Achorutes* Templeton.

4. The next generic name to be considered is *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839 (*Mém. Soc. R. Sci. Lille* **1839**(1) : 404), a monotypical genus with *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 609) as type species. On this basis the name *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, is a junior objective synonym of *Podura* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 608), for the nominal species *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus, 1758, is also the type species of *Podura* Linnaeus by designation by the International Commission under its Plenary Powers (see *Opinion* 239 embodying a decision taken in 1948 and promulgated in the foregoing *Opinion* in 1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 361—372). It is quite clear, however, that the genus *Hypogastrura* Bourlet is a genus based upon a misidentified type species, the species cited under this name by Bourlet as *aquatica* Linnaeus not being that species. That he had made an error of identification when establishing his genus *Hypogastrura* was quickly recognised by Bourlet himself who in 1843 gave the name *Hypogastrura murorum* (*Mém. Soc. R. Agric. Dep. Nord* 1841-1842 : 123) to the species to which in 1839 he had erroneously applied the name *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus. The nominal species *Hypogastrura murorum* Bourlet cannot be identified with certainty and the name is therefore a *nomen dubium*. It is commonly treated in catalogues as possibly a senior synonym of *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872 (*K. svensk. Vetensk-Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.s.) **10** (No. 10) : 50). In establishing his species *viaticus*, Tullberg gave a clear and recognisable description of the species concerned and it is not necessary therefore to examine in detail the synonymy which he gave for this species, beyond noting that he included in that synonymy the name *Hypogastrura murorum* Bourlet, 1843 (and through it the species misidentified by Bourlet in 1839 as *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus), thus establishing a link, though somewhat tenuous in character, between his new species and the sole species originally placed by Bourlet in the genus *Hypogastrura*. In 1906 Börner (*Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **23** : 156) designated *Hypogastrura viaticus* Tullberg as the type species of the genus *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, and this nomenclature has prevailed ever since in Europe. In 1916 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **50** : 479) Folsom pointed out that Börner's interpretation of Bourlet's *Hypogastrura* was not consistent with the fact that *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus was the sole species placed by Bourlet in this genus and he accordingly reverted to the use of the name *Achorutes* Templeton for the genus containing the nominal species *Hypogastrura viatica*

Tullberg. In so acting, Folsom was restoring the nomenclature established in 1873 by Lubbock (*Monogr. Collemb. Thysan.* : 177) who in this matter had been followed by MacGillivray (1893, *Canad. Ent.* **25** : 315) and other authors up to and including Börner himself prior to his re-introduction in 1906 of the name *Hypogastrura* Bourlet for this genus. Since the publication of Folsom's (1916) paper the name *Achorutes* Templeton has been used by American authors for the genus known in Europe as *Hypogastrura* Bourlet.

5. The next name to be considered is *Anoura* Gervais, 1843 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* **11**(3) : Bull. xlvii), for which the type species, by original designation, is the nominal species *Achorutes tuberculatus* Nicolet, 1842 (*Neue Denkschr. schweiz. Ges. Naturw.* **6** : 51). This nominal species is not identifiable with certainty, but Nicolet himself in 1847 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2)**5** : 388) suggested that is represented the same species as that represented by the nominal species *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, a view which has been generally adopted by later workers. On this basis the generic name *Anoura* Gervais, 1843, is a junior subjective synonym of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, of which (as shown in paragraph 3 above) *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton is the type species. Quite apart from this subjective synonymisation of the name *Anoura* Gervais with the name *Achorutes* Templeton, the name *Anoura* Gervais is objectively invalid, being a junior homonym of the name *Anoura* Gray (J.E.), 1838 (*Mag. Zool. Bot.* 2(12) : 490), the name of a genus in the Class Mammalia.

6. MacGillivray (1893, *Canad. Ent.* **25** : 314) was the first author to note that the name *Anoura* Gervais, 1843, was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. He sought to remedy this by introducing the name *Neanura* which he stated was " proposed for *Anoura* Gerv. which is pre-occupied in mammalogy ". At the same time he described his *Neanura* as a " nov. gen." and designated *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton as its type species. The name *Neanura* MacGillivray is currently used by American specialists for this genus, for which however (as shown in paragraph 3 above) the oldest available, and therefore the correct, name is *Achorutes* Templeton, the name used for it by European workers.

7. At this point it is necessary to draw attention to a complication which arises in connection with the name *Neanura* MacGillivray which has not previously been noted in the discussion of this name. That is, that, although MacGillivray expressly stated that the name *Neanura* was a *nom. nov. pro* the preoccupied name *Anoura* Gervais, he designated as the type species of his new genus a nominal species (*Achorutes muscorum* Templeton) different from that (*Achorutes tuberculatus* Nicolet) which was the type species of the genus *Anoura* Gervais. There is thus a formal inconsistency between the two parts of the action taken by MacGillivray, for (1) if his statement that *Neanura* is a substitute name for *Anoura* Gervais is accepted, its type species is automatically the same nominal species (*Achorutes tuberculatus* Nicolet) as that which is the type species of *Anoura* Gervais, notwithstanding MacGillivray's own simultaneous designation of a different nominal species (*Achorutes muscorum* Templeton) as the type species of *Neanura*, while (2) if MacGillivray's designation of *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton as the type species of his *Neanura* is accepted, it is necessary to reject his statement that *Neanura* is a replacement name for the invalid name *Anoura* Gervais. That this aspect of the case has not previously been the subject of examination is due no doubt to the fact that the two nominal species cited above are commonly regarded as representing a single species and therefore that the problem discussed above is one of nomenclatorial importance only. Moreover, up to 1953 there existed no provision in the *Règles* by which to determine which of the two statements made by MacGillivray in regard to his *Neanura* is to be accepted and which rejected. This matter was however settled at Copenhagen by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology when it decided, in an exactly parallel case at the species-name level, that, where a name was published partly as a substitute for some previously published name and partly to designate some other taxon, the taxon " to which the new name applies is in all circumstances that to which the previously published name is applicable " (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 75—76, Decision 142).[2] We see therefore that under the *Règles Neanura* MacGillivray is objectively identical with *Anoura* Gervais and therefore that its type species is the nominal species *Achorutes tuberculatus* Nicolet (the type species of *Anoura* Gervais) and not (as incorrectly stated by MacGillivray, when publishing the name *Neanura*) the nominal species *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton. The name *Neanura* MacGillivray is thus a junior subjective synonym of *Achorutes* Templeton and not a junior objective synonym, as it would have been, if its type species had been *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton (as it was erroneously stated to be by MacGillivray).

8. The other names or variant spellings involved in the present case need not detain us for long. They are the following :—

(1) *Rathumoutes* Templeton, 1843, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 3(4) : 306

In 1843 Templeton stated that it was necessary to establish several new subgenera for the genus *Podura* Linnaeus. In the last of these he included " *aquatica*, Lin., *fimetaria*, Lin., *ambulans*, Fab., with *dubius* and *muscorum* " the last two nominal species being the sole species which he had included originally in his genus *Achorutes*. Without giving any explanation of his action, Templeton then wrote :—" I wish the name I gave this last [subgenus] changed from *Achoreutes* to *Rathumoutes*." The latter name, as a *nom. nov. pro* the name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, takes automatically under Rule (f) in Article 30 the same type species as that of the nominal genus, the name of which it replaces. The type species of *Rathumoutes* Templeton, 1843, is therefore *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, the type species of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (see paragraph 3 above).

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[2] For a request for an express Ruling to this effect see the immediately preceding application (: 35—37).

(2) *Achoreutes* Templeton, 1843, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 3(4) : 306

The spelling *Achoreutes* was used by Templeton only in the passage quoted in (1) above in which he rejected the name *Achorutes* published by himself in 1835 and sought to replace it by the name *Rathumoutes*. The spelling *Achoreutes* is thus evidently no more than a spelling mistake for *Achorutes*.

(3) *Anura* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool.*, Index univ. : 27

This name which appears to have been overlooked was a deliberate emendation by Agassiz of the name *Anoura* Gervais, 1843 (discussed in paragraph 5 above). Under the *Règles* as they exist today that emendation was not justified and the name *Anura* Agassiz is therefore an Invalid Emendation. Even if this had been a Valid Emendation, ranking for priority from 1843, the year in which the emended name *Anoura* Gervais was published, the name *Anura* (emend. by Agassiz of *Anoura*) Gervais, 1843, would have been invalid, since it would have been a junior homonym of *Anura* Hodgson, 1841 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* **10**(1) : 28). Under the revision of Article 19 carried out by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, an Invalid Emendation ranks as a separate name attributable to its own author and date. By Agassiz's action there is therefore a separate name *Anura* Agassiz, 1846, which, as explained above, is an invalid name by reason of being a junior homonym of *Anura* Hodgson, 1841, in addition to being an Invalid Emendation of *Anoura* Gervais, 1843.

(4) *Neohypogastrura* Paclt, 1944, *Acta Soc. ent. Bohem.* **41** : 52

In 1944 Paclt published a short note in which he drew attention to the fact that (as noted in paragraph 4 of the present application) Bourlet in 1843 gave the name *Hypogastrura murorum* to the species to which he had erroneously applied the name *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus, 1758, when in 1839 he had first published the generic name *Hypogastrura*. Paclt then introduced the new name *Neohypogastrura* as a substitute for the name *Hypogastrura* as defined by Bourlet in 1843 (i.e. for a genus having *Hypogastrura murorum* Bourlet, 1843, as type species), as contrasted with Bourlet's original use of the name *Hypogastrura* in 1839. As already noted, *Hypogastrura murorum* Bourlet is a *nomen dubium* doubtfully identifiable with *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872. The name *Neohypogastrura* Paclt is thus, on the subjective plane, doubtfully available for the genus currently, though incorrectly, known as *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, by European workers.

(5) *Neogastrura* Stach, 1949, *Apterygotan Faun. Poland*, Fam. Neogastruridae Brachystomellidae (*Act. Mon. Mus. Hist. nat. Krakow*) : 6, 9, 16

and

(6) *Biloba* Stach, 1949, *ibid.* : 6, 16

The present problem was considered in 1949 by Stach who, after pointing out (: 15) that neither the American usage nor the European usage of " the name *Achorutes*=*Neanura* or *Achorutes*=*Hypogastrura* " was in strict accord with the provisions of the *Règles*—a view which it must be conceded is correct—expressed the following opinion (: 16) :—" It would be rational to desist the names *Achorutes*, *Hypogastrura* and *Neanura* and use the new generic names mentioned above, namely *Neogastrura* nom. nov. (=*Achorutes* Templ.=*Hypogastrura* sens. Börner) and *Biloba* nom. nov. (=*Neanura* MacGill.=*Achorutes* sens. Börner) ". Stach's allusion to his new names having been " mentioned above " is a reference to the fact that he had already introduced the name *Neogastrura* on page 6 and again on page 9 of his book (on which latter page the species " *Neogastrura viatica* (Tullberg, 1872) " was expressly designated as the " Genotypus " of his genus *Neogastrura*) and that he had also introduced the name *Biloba* on page 6 of his book. While sharing Stach's view that the name *Achorutes* Templeton has been so seriously compromised by divergent usage as to have lost all practical value, it must be noted that it is not possible on this account to discard that name, save by the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers. Accordingly under the *Règles* the generic name *Biloba* Stach is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835. When we turn to *Neogastrura* Stach, we find that *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, its type species, is considered by Stach himself, as also by all other specialists except MacGillivray (1893), to be congeneric, and even consubgeneric, with the nominal species *Podura nivicola* Fitch, 1847 (*Amer. J. agric. Sci.* **5** : [10]), the type species, by original designation, of *Schoturus* MacGillivray, 1893 (*Canad. Ent.* **25** : 315, 316). Thus, although a nomenclatorially available name, *Neogastrura* Stach is, under the *Règles*, a junior subjective synonym of *Schoturus* MacGillivray. It should be noted however that the name *Schoturus* MacGillivray has never been used by specialists, although, as pointed out by Laing (1945, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **81** : 136), that name should under the *Règles* be applied to the genus known incorrectly as *Achorutes* Templeton in America and as *Hypogastrura* Bourlet in Europe.

9. Having now completed our survey of the names given to, or used for, the two genera under consideration, we may offer the following synonymy of the names concerned :—

GENUS "A"	GENUS " B "
Genus having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835 or nominal species subjectively identified therewith as type species	Genus having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, as type species or, in the case of *Schoturus* MacGillivray, 1893, a species (*Podura nivicola* Fitch, 1846) subjectively regarded by specialists as congeneric with *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872
(1) Objectively valid name	(1) Oldest subjectively available name
Achorutes Templeton, 1835	*Schoturus* MacGillivray, 1893
(2) Junior objective synonyms	(2) Junior objective synonyms
Rathumoutes Templeton, 1843 *Achoreutes* Templeton, 1843 *Biloba* Stach, 1949	None ;
(3) Junior subjective synonyms	(3) Junior subjective synonym
Anoura Gervais, 1843 (also invalid because a junior homonym of *Anoura* Gray (J.E.), 1838) *Anura* Agassiz, 1846 (also invalid because a junior homonym of *Anura* Hodgson, 1841) *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893 (nom. nov. for *Anoura* Gervais, 1843)	*Neogastrura* Stach, 1949
(4) Incorrect use of a non-identical name	(4) Incorrect uses of non-identical names
None.	*Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (as used by American authors) *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839 (as used by European authors)

10. I first brought the present case to the attention of the Commission in November 1945, being already of the opinion that order could be restored in the nomenclature of this group only with the help of the Commission's

Plenary Powers. I then recommended that the Commission should suppress altogether the name *Achorutes* Templeton and that the name *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, should be stabilised for the genus having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, as its type species and that the name *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, should be stabilised for the genus having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, as type species. It seemed to me essential that the name *Achorutes* Templeton should be discarded, for the different uses to which this name had been put so gravely compromised it that, if it were to be retained either in the sense used by European workers or in that used by American workers continued confusion would be inevitable. The remainder of my scheme provided for the validation, for the genus having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton as type species, of the name (*Neanura* MacGillivray) used for that genus by American workers, and, for the genus having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg as type species, of the name (*Hypogastrura* Bourlet) currently used for that genus by European workers. This scheme aimed therefore at putting an end to the confusion arising from the use of the name *Achorutes* Templeton and at the same time giving valid force, so far as is possible, to the usage adopted by American and European workers respectively. Prior to the submission of these proposals to the Commission, I had already (1944, *Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges.* 20(1) : 135) published a note setting out my ideas for the purpose of drawing the attention of workers in the Order Collembola to the possibility of obtaining a solution of this long-drawn-out controversy on the lines suggested. While the publication of that note did not secure—and in view of the history of this case could hardly have been expected to secure—unanimous support, it nevertheless attracted a large measure of agreement. In a case such as the present any settlement must inevitably call for some sacrifices of individual preferences but, as I am convinced, those sacrifices are much less under the scheme that I recommend than they would be under any other settlement that could be devised. I therefore strongly urge the Commission to restore order in the nomenclature of this group by taking action in the sense now recommended.

11. I further recommend that, when settling this matter at the genus-name level, the Commission should also take such steps as are necessary to stabilise the position at the family-group-name level. The family-group names concerned are the following :—

ACHORUTINI Börner, 1901, *Zool. Anz.* 24 : 13 (type genus : *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, treated incorrectly as having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, as type species)

ACHORUTINAE Börner, 1906, *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* 23 : 159, 160 (type genus : *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, treated correctly as having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, as type species)

BILOBIDAE Stach, 1951, *Apterygotan Faun. Poland*, Fam. Bilobidae (*Act. Mon. Mus. Hist. nat. Krakow*) : 3 (type genus : *Biloba* Stach, 1949)

HYPOGASTRURINAE Börner, 1906, *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **23** : 160 (type genus : *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, treated incorrectly as having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, as type species)

NEOGASTRURIDAE Stach, 1949, *Apterygotan Faun. Poland*, Fam. Neogastruridae Brachystomellidae (*Act. Mon. Mus. Hist. nat. Krakow*) : 5 (type genus : *Neogastrura* Stach, 1949)

NEANURINAE Börner, June 1901, *Zool. Anz.* **24** : 431 (type genus : *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, treated incorrectly as having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, as type species)

NEANURINI Börner, October 1901, *Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen* **17** : 33 (type genus : *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, treated incorrectly as having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, as type species)

12. Having completed the review of the complicated history of the names which form the subject of the present application, I submit as follows for the consideration of the International Commission particulars of the action needed to give effect to the proposed settlement now recommended, namely, that the Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

  (a) to suppress the under-mentioned names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

    (i) the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 ;

    (ii) the generic name *Rathumoutes* Templeton, 1843 ;

    (iii) the specific name *murorum* Bourlet, 1843, as published in the combination *Hypogastrura murorum* ;

  (b) to set aside all designations, indications or selections of type species for the under-mentioned nominal genera made prior to the present Ruling and to designate as the type species of those genera the nominal species severally specified below :—

    (i) *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, to be the type species of *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839 ;

    (ii) *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835, to be the type species of *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893 ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(i) above : *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872) ;

(b) *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893 (gender: feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(ii) above: *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835)

(3) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the generic names *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, and *Rathumoutes* Templeton, 1843, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a)(i) and (1)(a)(ii) above respectively ;

(b) *Achoreutes* Templeton, 1843 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835) ;

(c) *Biloba* Stach, 1949 (a junior objective synonym of *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893) ;

(d) *Anoura* Gervais, 1843 (a junior homonym of *Anoura* Gray (J.E.), 1838) ;

(e) *Anura* Agassiz, 1846 (a junior homonym of *Anura* Hodgson, 1841) ;

(f) *Neogastrura* Stach, 1949 (a junior objective synonym of *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, as defined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(i) above) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *muscorum* Templeton, 1835, as published in the combination *Achorutes muscorum* (specific name of type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(ii) above, of *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893) ;

(b) *viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, as published in the combination *Achorutes viaticus* (specific name of type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(i) above, of *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*murorum* Bourlet, 1843, as published in the combination *Hypogastrura murorum* and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a)(iii) above ;

(6) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) HYPOGASTRURINAE Börner, 1906 (type genus: *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839)

(b) NEANURINAE Börner, June 1901 (type genus: *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) ACHORUTINI Börner, 1901 (type genus *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, treated incorrectly as having *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872 as type species) (a family-group name based on a generic name suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority) ;

(b) ACHORUTINAE Börner, 1906 (type genus : *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, treated correctly as having *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835 as type species) (a family-group name based on a generic name suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority) ;

(c) BILOBIDAE Stach, 1951 (type genus : *Biloba* Stach, 1949) (invalid because the name of the type genus is a junior objective synonym of *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, as defined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(ii) above, the name of a nominal genus which is the type genus of the family-group NEANURINAE Börner, June 1901) ;

(d) NEANURINI Börner, October 1901 (type genus : *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893) (a junior homonym of NEANURINAE Börner, June 1901, a family-group name having the same genus as type genus) ;

(e) NEOGASTRURIDAE Stach, 1949 (type genus : *Neogastrura* Stach, 1949) (invalid because the name of the type genus is a junior objective synonym of *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, as defined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b)(i) above, the name of a nominal genus which is the type species of the family-group HYPOGASTRURINAE Börner, 1906).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " CRENOPHILUS " AS FROM D'ORCHYMONT, 1942, TO PRESERVE THE NAMES " ANACAENA " THOMSON, 1859, AND " PARACYMUS " THOMSON, 1867, FOR USE IN THEIR ACCUSTOMED SENSE AND TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "AENEAS " GERMAR, 1824, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " HYDROPHILUS AENEUS " (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By **J. BALFOUR-BROWNE**, M.A.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 752)

The purpose of the present application is to invite the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the confusion which would otherwise arise in the case of the under-mentioned generic names in the Order Coleoptera (Class Insecta) as the result of the liberalisation of the provisions of Proviso (a) to Article 25 of the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 80) :—(1) *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859 ; (2) *Paracymus* Thomson, 1867 ; (3) *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1845 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Sci. nat. St. Pétersb.* **18**(i) : 32) Motschulsky established a genus under the name *Cryniphilus* " for the small Hydrophilidae such as *H. limbatus* F., *H. punctulatus* Ullrich (= Sturm) which do not fall into any of the genera proposed by Erichson (in 1837, *Käf. Mk. Brand.* **1**) ". Since this nominal genus was established without an " indication, definition or description " in words and without a designated or indicated type species, it fails to satisfy the requirements of Proviso (a) to Article 25, as interpreted by the Commission's *Opinion* 1, and was accordingly no more than a *nomen nudum* up to the time of the decision by the Paris (1948) Congress referred to above.

3. In the same volume as that in which the name *Cryniphilus* was first published (Errata slip opposite to page 548) Motschulsky emended the spelling of this generic name to *Creniphilus*. Under the clarification of Article 19 carried out by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the emendation *Creniphilus* is a Valid Emendation and *Cryniphilus* becomes an Invalid Original Spelling (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : **44**, Decision 71(1)(b) and 71(2)(a)(i)).

4. In 1846 (*Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* : 103) Agassiz (J.L.R.) published the further emendation *Crenophilus* for Motschulsky's generic name *Cryniphilus*. Two years later the same author re-published this emendation (1848, *Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* : 299). Since, as shown in paragraph 2 above, the name *Cryniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845, was a name which, under the *Règles* as they existed up to 1948, was a *nomen nudum*, so also during that period was Agassiz's emendation *Crenophilus*. This emendation has been completely overlooked by later workers, but for the reason just explained, this was of no consequence up to 1948. As will be seen below (paragraph 10), Agassiz's action became of importance as soon as the Paris (1948) Congress amended the provisions of Proviso (a) to Article 25.

5. In 1859 (*Skand. Coleopt.* **1** : 18) Thomson, either being unaware of, or deliberately ignoring, Motschulsky's generic name *Creniphilus* (emend. of *Cryniphilus*), established a new nominal genus *Anacaena* for the single species *Hydrophilus globulus* Paykull (G. von), [1798] (*Fauna svec.*, Ins. **1** : 188). Again, in 1867 (*Skand. Coleopt.* **9** : 119) Thomson ignored the name proposed by Motschulsky and established the new nominal genus *Paracymus* for the single species *Hydrophilus aeneus* Germar, 1824 (*Ins. Spec. nov.* **1** : 96). The former of these species is today accepted as being congeneric with *Sphaeridium limbatum* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. syst.* **1** : 82) (the first of the species placed by Motschulsky in the genus *Creniphilus*), while the latter is considered to be the same species as *Hydrobius punctulatus* (Ullrich MS.) Sturm, 1836 (*Deutschlands Fauna*, Ins. **10** : 15, pl. 217, fig. cC), the second of the species cited by Motschulsky.

6. Des Gozis (1881, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (6) **1** : Bull. cxxv), without giving any reasons, stated categorically that " *Creniphilus*, founded by Motschulsky, 1845, is identical with *Anacaena* Thomson and the earlier name is to be preferred ". This statment cannot be regarded as having provided the name *Creniphilus* Motschulsky with an " indication ", and, in consequence, that name as at that date was still a *nomen nudum* under the *Règles* as they existed up to 1948.

7. In 1890 (*Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **17** : 262, 265) Horn did not differentiate between *Anacaena* Thomson and *Paracymus* Thomson and expressly synonymised both these names with *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845. In this paper Horn placed a number of species in *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, among them being *Hydrobius rufiventris* Horn, 1873 (*Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **13** : 135). Horn's paper is of importance, in that it was the first paper in which any author provided an " indication " in words for Motschulsky's genus *Creniphilus*. Accordingly, under the *Règles* as they existed up to 1948, the name *Creniphilus* ranked for priority as from Horn, 1890.

8. Both Wickham (1895, *Canad. Ent.* **27** : 214), who misspelled this generic name *Crenephilus*, and Blatchley (1911, *Bull. Indiana Dep. Geol. nat. Resources*

No. 1, **1910** : 258, 264) followed Horn, attributing *Creniphilus* to Motschulsky. After the second of these papers, this generic name fell into desuetude, and was never used.

9. The subject was next dealt with in 1942 (*Mém. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* (2) **27** : 28) by d'Orchymont in a revision of the subtribe HYDROBIINAE. In this revision d'Orchymont regarded *Creniphilus* Motschulsky as a *nomen nudum* and accepted that name as from Horn, 1890 (paragraph 7 above), in both of which actions he was perfectly justified under the *Règles* as they then existed. He accepted both *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859, and *Paracymus* Thomson, 1867, as validly established genera of good standing. He accepted also the name *Crenitis* Bedel, 1881 (*Faune Coléopt. Bassin Seine* **1** : 306, *nota*) for *Hydrobius punctatostriatus* Letzner, [1841] (*Uebers. Arb. schles. Ges.* **1840** : 81), which is the type species, by monotypy, of *Crenitis* Bedel, and was one of the species placed by Horn (1890) in the genus *Creniphilus*. For the two remaining species placed in that genus by Horn d'Orchymont retained the genus *Creniphilus* which he attributed to Horn (1890) and the spelling of which he emended on philological grounds to *Crenophilus*. For the genus *Crenophilus* (emend. of *Creniphilus*) Horn, 1890, so defined, d'Orchymont selected *Hydrobius digestus* Leconte, 1855, as type species. The genus so defined by d'Orchymont has been generally accepted, but its type species, *Hydrobius digestus* Leconte is very close to *Hydrobius punctatostriatus* Letzer, the type species of *Crenitis* Bedel, 1881, and, as some workers hold, may even be congeneric with that species. Thus, the generic name *Crenophilus*, as defined by d'Orchymont, is not securely based, being liable to be sunk on taxonomic grounds as a junior subjective synonym of *Crenitis* Bedel. From this point of view it is unfortunate that d'Orchymont did not select *Hydrobius rufiventris* Horn, 1873, to be the type species of *Crenophilus*, for in that event the genus so named would have possessed a secure taxonomic foundation.

10. The amendment of Proviso (a) to Article 25 made by the Paris (1948) Congress had a threefold effect on the present case : First, the name *Creniphilus* (emend. of *Cryniphilus*) Motschulsky, 1845, ceased to be a *nomen nudum* and became an available name. Second, the hitherto available name *Creniphilus* Horn, 1890, ceased to have a separate existence of its own, being no more than a subsequent usage of *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845. Third, the name *Crenophilus*, as used by d'Orchymont in 1942, became invalid as a junior homonym of the emendation *Crenophilus* Agassiz, 1846, this latter name ceasing to be a *nomen nudum* on the acquisition of availability by the name *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845. If d'Orchymont had used exactly the same spelling (*Creniphilus*) as that employed by Horn (1890), to whom he attributed the name, his *Crenophilus* would have ceased to possess a separate nomenclatorial status and his selection of *Hydobius digestus* Leconte as type species would automatically have fallen to the ground. In this case, however, the situation was complicated by the fact that d'Orchymont used for this name a spelling (*Crenophilus*) different from the spelling (*Creniphilus*) used by

Motschulsky and later by Horn. The status and interpretation of emendations such as that of d'Orchymont remained obscure at the close of the Paris (1948) Congress, by which body the whole question of the interpretation of Article 19 (Law of Emendation) was reserved for consideration by the next (Copenhagen) Congress. At its meeting at Copenhagen in 1953 the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology carried out a complete revision of Article 19 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 43—46), which cleared up completely all doubts in the present case. Under the decisions so taken we find (1) that Motschulsky's own emendation of *Cryniphilus* to *Creniphilus*, being an emendation made in the same book as that in which the name *Cryniphilus* was originally published, is a Valid Emendation, but (2) that both the emendation *Crenophilus* Agassiz, 1846, and the independently published emendation *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942, being emendations not based upon information contained in the original paper by Motschulsky and having been published subsequent to that paper, are Invalid Emendations (Decision 71 on pages 43 and 44 of the work cited above). Further, under Decision 73(3) of the Copenhagen Congress (*ibid.* : 45) an Invalid Emendation—such as are *Crenophilus* Agassiz, 1846, and *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942—(*a*) possesses status in nomenclature as a separate name with its own author and date, and (b) is a junior objective synonym of the name which it replaces. Accordingly, whatever species becomes the type species of *Creniphilus* (emend. of *Cryniphilus*) Motschulsky, 1845—no species has yet been selected for it since its validation through the amendment of Article 25 by the Paris (1948) Congress—is also the type species of *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942.

11. Thus, if the amendment by the Paris (1948) Congress were to be applied to the present case, the effect would be (1) the revival of the name *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845, and, depending on the type species to be selected for that genus, the replacement by it either of *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859, which has been in uninterrupted use for 95 years or of *Paracymus* Thomson, 1867, which has been in uninterrupted use for 87 years ; (2) the use for one or other of the above genera of a name (*Creniphilus*) which is confusingly near the name (*Crenophilus*) currently used for a different, though allied, genus ; (3) the need for a new name for the genus now known as *Crenophilus* Horn, 1890. These changes would undoubtedly lead to considerable confusion in the nomenclature of the group concerned and far from promoting universality in nomenclature (one of the primary objects of the *Règles*, as prescribed by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 22, Decision 19)), would certainly lead to disagreement and lack of uniformity.

12. The object of the proposals which have been drawn up for the consideration of the International Commission is to prevent the appalling confusion which would result from the strict application of the normal rules in the present case and generally to promote stability for the nomenclature of the group. A preliminary word is needed in regard to the proposals relating to the name *Crenophilus*, which it is recommended should be validated under the Plenary

Powers as from d'Orchymont, 1942. It will be recalled (paragraph 10) that, as matters now stand (a) this name is an invalid junior homonym of *Crenophilus* Agassiz, 1846, (b) no valid type selection has as yet been made for this genus and (c) the only species which are eligible for selection as type species are the wholly unsuitable species cited by Motschulsky in 1845 for his genus *Cryniphilus*. In order, therefore, to preserve the name *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont for use in its accustomed sense, it will in any case be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate a suitable species as type species. For the reasons explained in paragraph 9 above, the species *Hydrobius digestus* Leconte, which d'Orchymont regarded as the type species of *Crenophilus*, is not considered to have been a happy choice, and it is accordingly proposed that the species now to be designated as the type species of this genus should be *Hydrobius rufiventris* Horn, 1873, the designation of which would serve better to give a solid taxonomic basis for current usage.

13. At this point it is necessary to draw attention to a problem which arises in connection with the name of the type species of the genus *Paracymus* Thomson, 1807. *Hydrophilus aeneus* Germar, 1824, the species concerned, is very well known and it has been consistently known in the literature by the name *aeneus* Germar for the last one hundred and thirty years. Nevertheless, it is, in fact, an invalid name, being a junior primary homonym of *Hydrophilus aeneus* DeGeer, 1774 (*Mém. Hist. Ins.* **4** : 379, pl. 15, figs. 5—7). This name was apparently intended by DeGeer to be a substitute name for *Silpha aquatica* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 362). So far as is known, this name was used only on one subsequent occasion, namely in the German edition by Goeze in 1781 (*Abhande Ges. Ins.* **4** : 218, pl. 15, figs. 5—7). Ever since then this name when cited has been treated as a junior objective synonym of *Helophorus aquaticus* (Linnaeus, 1758). The fact that it is also a senior primary homonym of *Hydrophilus aeneus* Germar, 1824, has been completely overlooked. It would clearly be most undesirable that this discovery should be permitted to upset a name which, as already noted, has been in continuous use for more than a century and a quarter in favour of a name which has not been used for 173 years and which is moreover a junior objective synonym of another name. For these reasons the International Commission is asked, in the interests of nomenclatorial stability, to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *aeneus* DeGeer, 1774, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus*, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, and, having done so, to place this name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. It would be convenient at the same time to place on this *Index* the specific name *aeneus* Dejean, 1821 (*Cat. Coll. Coléopt. Dejean* : 51), as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus*, which is invalid by reason of being a *nomen nudum*.

14. None of the generic names discussed in the present application has been taken as the base of a family-group name. Accordingly, no question arises in this case of placing any names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

15. In order to avoid the undesirable results described in the preceding paragraphs, I now ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the generic name *Creniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845 (a Valid Emendation of *Cryniphilus*) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—
    - (i) *Crenophilus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (a name which, as an Invalid Emendation, would preoccupy later uses of the generic name *Crenophilus*) :
    - (ii) *Crenophilus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1848 (a name which, as an Invalid Emendation, would preoccupy later usages of the name *Crenophilus*, after the suppression (as proposed above) of *Crenophilus* Agassiz, 1846) ;
    - (iii) *Crenophilus*, any uses of, subsequent to Agassiz (1848) and prior to d'Orchymont (1942) ;
- (c) to validate *Crenophilus* as a generic name as from d'Orchymont (1942, *Mém. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* (2) **27** : 28) and to designate *Hydrobius rufiventris* Horn, 1873, to be the type species of that genus ;
- (d) to suppress the specific name *aeneus* DeGeer, 1774, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus*, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hydrophilus globulus* Paykull (G. von), [1798]) ;
- (b) *Crenitis* Bedel, 1881 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hydrobius punctatostriatus* Letzner, [1841]) ;
- (c) *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above : *Hydrobius rufiventris* Horn, 1873) ;
- (d) *Paracymus* Thomson, 1867 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hydrophilus aeneus* Germar, 1824) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *aeneus* Germar, 1824, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus* (specific name of type species of *Paracymus* Thomson, 1867) ;

(b) *globulus* Paykull (G. von), [1798], as published in the combination *Hydrophilus globulus* (specific name of type species of *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859) ;

(c) *punctatostriatus* Letzner, [1841], as published in the combination *Hydrobius punctato-striatus* (specific name of type species of *Crenitis* Bedel, 1881) ;

(d) *rufiventris* Horn, 1873, as published in the combination *Hydrobius rufiventris* (specific name of type species of *Crenophilus* d'Orchymont, 1942) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Crenephilus* Wickham, 1895 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *Creniphilus* (emend. of *Cryniphilus*) Motschulsky, 1845) ;

(b) *Creniphilus* (emend. of *Cryniphilus*) Motschulsky, 1845 (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above) ;

(c) The under-mentioned names as suppressed under (1)(b) above :—

(i) *Crenophilus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 ;

(ii) *Crenophilus* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1848 ;

(iii) *Crenophilus*, any uses of, subsequent to Agassiz (1848) and prior to d'Orchymont (1942) ;

(d) *Cryniphilus* Motschulsky, 1845 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Creniphilus*) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *aeneus* DeGeer, 1774, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus* and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(d) above ;

(b) *aeneus* Dejean, 1821, as published in the combination *Hydrophilus aeneus* (a *nomen nudum*).

PROPOSED DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE CATALOGUE PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY IN 1798 UNDER THE TITLE "MUSEUM BOLTENIANUM" (PROBLEM SUPPLEMENTARY TO "OPINION" 96)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 866)

The active steps now being taken to prepare the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* (and also the other *Official Lists* and the *Official Indexes*) for publication in book form have brought to light inconsistencies in the treatment accorded to various books in some of the older entries on the *List*. Most of these present no real difficulty, but some are of a nature which, in my view, calls for a further decision by the International Commission. The present note, which is concerned with the authorship of the anonymously published catalogue entitled the *Museum Boltenianum* which appeared in 1798, is one of these cases.

2. As the title suggests, the *Museum Boltenianum* is a catalogue of the collection formed by J. F. Bolten. It was prepared for publication by P. F. Röding. This work contains many new names, and the question which calls for decision is whether those names should be attributed to Bolten or to Röding.

3. The question whether the *Museum Boltenianum* should be accepted as having been duly published for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles* was submitted to the Commission some thirty years ago by Dr. Tate Regan (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), and in *Opinion* 96 (published in 1926, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 4) : 16—18) the Commission ruled in favour of the availability of this work. In that *Opinion* the Commission gave no indication, however, of its view as to the authorship to be attributed to this work.

4. I discussed this question with Mr. R. Winckworth (*London*) some years before his death, knowing that he possessed an exceptionally wide and detailed knowledge of the older literature of his subject. The view which he took was that the new names in the *Museum Boltenianum* were Bolten's names, that the "indications" given for those names were provided by Röding and therefore that Röding and not Bolten should, under the *Règles*, be regarded as the author of the new names in this book. Not long after this discussion, Mr. Winckworth published a short note setting out the above views (Winckworth, 1945, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* 26 : 136).

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11, Part 2. January 1955.

5. In anticipation of making the present application, I recently applied for advice to Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), whose work also, as I knew, brought him into contact with the *Museum Boltenianum.* Dr. Cox at once agreed that a decision on the authorship to be attributed to this work was overdue, and kindly undertook to write to me as soon as he had examined the literature relating to this subject. In an interesting letter dated 26th October 1954 (which is being published simultaneously with the present application)[3] Dr. Cox gives what I consider to be very convincing reasons for accepting Röding as the author, for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, of the new names in the *Museum Boltenianum.*

6. Bolten was undoubtedly the author of the names in question, but it appears to me to be clear from the information furnished by Mr. Winckworth and Dr. Cox that it was Röding alone who supplied the " indications " for these names. On this view, these names should be regarded as manuscript names of Bolten's validated by being published with indications by Röding. As such, these names are attributable to Röding, whose action alone gave them the status of availability under the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 259—260).

7. I accordingly recommend that Röding should be accepted as the author of the *Museum Boltenianum.* I recommend also that the present opportunity should be taken to place the title of the above work on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 24, Decision 24), a step which will in any case need to be taken at some time in pursuance of the General Directive issued by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that decisions taken in *Opinions* previously rendered be transferred to the appropriate Schedules to the *Règles* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 340).

8. The proposals now submitted are therefore that the International Commission should :—

(1) give a Ruling that the authorship of the work published anonymously in 1798 under the title *Museum Boltenianum* be attributed to Peter Friedrich Röding ;

(2) place the title of the foregoing work, with the authorship attributed as directed in (1) above, on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* (codification of Ruling given in *Opinion* 96).

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[3] See page 58.

ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE WORK ENTITLED "MUSEUM BOLTENIANUM" PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY IN 1798

By **L. R. COX**, Sc.D., F.R.S.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 866)

(Letter dated 26th October 1954)

(For the application submitted to the International Commission on the above subject see pages **56—57** of the present volume)

The position seems to be that J. F. Bolten built up a large collection which he arranged systematically in accordance with a new scheme of classification of his own, assigning to each species a binominal Latin name and a vernacular German name. There is no evidence that he contemplated any sort of publication, but we are told (p. iii. of the *Museum Boltenianum*) that there was a "systematic catalogue of the collection which had been prepared with the greatest accuracy and care by its late possessor" [translation from the Latin]. On his death it was desired to sell the collection, and P. F. Röding took the catalogue and added to each species any references to figures in earlier literature which he could trace and a reference to the name assigned to the species in the 13th (Gmelin's) edition of Linnaeus, if it was there listed. All this is explained by Röding in his "Vorrede" to the *Museum Boltenianum* (pp. vii—viii), an English translation of which has been published by W. H. Dall (1915, *Smithson. Publ.* **2360** : 9).

R. Winckworth (1945, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **26** : 136) has discussed the question of the authorship of the work as follows :

> "The names are often attributed to Bolten, as the originator. But his manuscript catalogue contained only Latin names with German vernacular equivalents. It was not until the catalogue was published 'revised and enlarged by the addition of synonymy by Peter Friedrich Roeding, a man devoted to natural history and especially to conchology', as the Abbé Lichtenstein records in the preface, that the names became available. Roeding in the introduction says : 'On account of my love for natural history I accepted the labour and have added the Latin names according to the 13th Edition of Gmelin's Linnean System, as well as many references to figures of the specimens. In many cases this had to be left undone because no figures were found to be satisfactory.' It seems to me clear that the author should be cited as Röding *ex* Bolten MS., or more concisely as Röding. Iredale, however, takes the view that 'Bolten was the author of the genera and nominator of the species'."

The practice by the earlier authors (such as Dall) who accepted the *Museum Boltenianum* was to attribute the generic and specific names to Bolten. Nowadays, however, almost every author known to me attributes them either to Röding or to "Röding *ex* Bolten MS.".

REQUEST FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAME "JUMALA" FRIELE, 1882 (CLASS GASTROPODA) ON THE GROUND THAT IT CONSISTS OF A WORD, THE USE OF WHICH AS SUCH IS CALCULATED TO GIVE OFFENCE ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY, Jr.,**
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 307)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to suppress the generic name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, on the ground that this word, being the Lapp word for the Christian God, is calculated to give offence on religious grounds.

2. This name was proposed in good faith by Friele in " Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition ", vol. 1, p. 6. In 1893 this name was, at Friele's request, replaced in a paper by Norman who published the name *Ukko* as a substitute (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **12** : 352).

3. Under a strict application of the *Règles* a name once published cannot be rejected, no matter how inappropriate it may be, even by the author himself. That *Jumala* has legal priority there can be no doubt whatever, but in this case it appears that Friele had a good reason for wishing to withdraw the earlier name. Friele did not know when he selected this word for his generic name that it was the name of the Creator in the language of the Lapps.

4. The use of such a name in zoological nomenclature is a painful shock to me. I cannot conceive that the Commission would accept a generic name consisting of the word Jehovah, and the fact that the language of the Lapps is not commonly understood by scientific men is to my mind no reason for letting the name *Jumala* stand.

5. If the name *Jumala* is suppressed for this genus of rachiglossate Gastropoda, there is another available name older than *Ukko* Norman, and that is *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (not 1877, as sometimes cited). Some authorities believe that the type species of *Beringius* and *Ukko* are congeneric and synonymize the two names ; others believe that *Ukko* is at least subgenerically distinct and use it as the name for a subgenus under *Beringius*, while still others believe that the two type species have distinct generic affiliations. But such matters are only of taxonomic interest and have no nomenclatorial significance.

6. The present application was originally submitted to the Commission in May 1947, that is, before the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology imposed the duty on the Commission (1) of placing on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the valid name for any genus, whenever some older name for that genus is suppressed under the Plenary Powers, and (2) of putting on the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*—of which the *Official List of Generic Names* was the only one in existence prior to 1948—every name which it accepts as valid or rejects as invalid in any of its *Opinions*. In the altered circumstances I have revised the present application in order to bring it into line with the requirements prescribed by the International Congress. I accordingly now ask the Commission (1) to suppress, as a name calculated to give offence on religious grounds, the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ; (2) to place the foregoing name, so suppressed, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ; (3) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877) ; (4) to place the specific name *crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.*

7. May I add that it was with the greatest satisfaction that I learnt of the decision of the Paris Congress to provide means for the rejection of zoological names calculated to give offence on religious grounds (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 193—194), a decision which fully endorsed the stand taken on the question of principle in the present application. I feel sure that the decision by the Congress to ban the use of such names will give wide and deepfelt satisfaction among zoologists generally.

REQUEST FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GENERIC NAME "JUMALA" FRIELE, 1882 (CLASS GASTROPODA) AS A NAME CALCULATED TO GIVE OFFENCE ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS

By **A. MYRA KEEN**

(*Stanford University, California*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 307)

The object of the present petition is to show that *Jumala* Friele, 1882, comes within the scope of the decision taken by the International Congress of Zoology on the recommendation by the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 193—194) that :—

> The use for a generic or subgeneric name . . . of a word . . . which can reasonably be regarded, in any langugage, as calculated to give offence on political, religious or personal grounds is prohibited . . .
>
> It shall be open to any person . . . of the opinion that a given name has been published in contravention of the provisions of the present Article to refer the question to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and it shall be the duty of the said Commission promptly to consider every case so submitted to it, and, if satisfied that the submission is well-grounded, to order the name concerned to be suppressed.

2. The name *Jumala* was proposed by Friele (*Norske Nordhavs-Expd., Zoologi* [Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition, 1876—78] **3**(8) : 6) for certain boreal whelks with a peculiar radular structure (type species, *Fusus turtoni* Bean, 1834, *Mag. nat. Hist.* **7** : 493). He stated that he had chosen the name as being that " of a Lapp deity ". Later, Friele realised that this was not, as he had apparently supposed, a pagan name, but the Lapp (*i.e.*, the Finnish) word for the Christian Deity. Through a colleague he asked that the name be withdrawn and replaced by *Ukko* Friele *in* Norman, 1893 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **12** : 352). However, this replacement was needless, for by then another name, *Beringius* Dall, had been introduced for a North Pacific gastropod having the same structural peculiarity. The date of *Beringius* presents something of a problem, however.

3. In the two most recent complete compilations of generic names (Schulze, Kükenthal, and Heider, 1926, *Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum* ; and Neave, 1939, *Nomenclator Zoologicus*), the name *Beringius* Dall is cited as follows : " Dall, 1879. Sci. Res. Explor. Alaska (Buccin.) expl. pl. 2, fig. 1". Of this reference Dall himself has said (Dall, 1886, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **9** : 304) :—

> In 1879 there were distributed to all persons known to be interested in northern mollusks a set of plates belonging to my report (unavoidably

> delayed in MSS.) on the Buccinidae of the Alaskan fauna, some fifty copies in all, properly lettered with the name of the species by the engraver. I had found on dissection that the rhachidian tooth of the radula in *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall (1877) was smooth and flat . . . , and intercalated in the legend of the plate the subgeneric name *Beringius* for this species . . . Subsequently my friend, Mr. Friele . . . discovered the same peculiarity in *Fusus turtoni*, which he accordingly separated under the name of *Jumala*.
>
> Now, I am far from claiming that if the other characters coincide, *Beringius* should take precedence of *Jumala* ; on the contrary, I believe it should not, and that Mr. Friele's name should stand.

4. Thus in 1886, while not arguing for the priority of *Beringius*, Dall nevertheless validly introduced it with a brief description and designation of a type species. Later, when the unfortunate denotation of *Jumala* became known, he reversed his opinion and recommended adoption of the earlier dating of *Beringius* as of 1879. He suggested this in 1895 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **17** : 710) not so much to establish priority for his own generic name as to provide a convenient and quasi-legal means of removing an offensive name from usage. The reference as cited by him at that time—" Sci. Res. Expl. Alaska, 1879, pl. II, legend "—has been accepted in good faith not only by the compilers of the two nomenclators mentioned above but also by numerous authors (see, for example, Thiele's monumental " Handbuch der Systematischen Weichtierkunde ", Teil **1** : 306, 1929), although it is not listed in the " Bibliography and short biographical sketch of William Healey Dall " of Bartsch, Rehder, and Shields (1946, *Smithsonian misc. Coll.* **104**).

5. In the passage published in 1886 quoted in paragraph 3 above Dall referred to the delay which had occurred in the publication of the text of his account of the Buccinidae of the Alaskan fauna on one of the plates for which, distributed in 1879, the generic name *Beringius* first appeared. The " Scientific Results of the Exploration by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall during the years 1865—1874 ", volume 2 of which was designed for the publication of Dall's paper on the Buccinidae is stated by one compiler to be " A uniformly paged reprint of papers by Dall and others on various topics ". Dall himself cited the date 1876—1879. In the five papers of this series in the Stanford library the above title is carried as a running title on the reprints. These papers are not bound together as a volume but their dates embrace those (1876—1879) cited by Dall. Hence, I assume that volume 2 was a project not realised except for the issuance of the finished plates for Dall's paper on the Buccinidae. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the *Catalogue of Books and Maps in the British Museum* (*Natural History*) (**1** : 415), while giving particulars of the six papers published as " Vol. 1 ", carries no suggestion that a second volume was ever published. The list of papers given for " Vol. 1 " includes none on Buccinidae.

6. A word of explanation is necessary as to the original reference for the nominal species *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall which is the type species of *Beringius* Dall, whether that generic name is accepted as from the legend on the plate distributed in 1879 or from the publication of that name in Dall's paper of 1886 (quoted in paragraph 3 above). Dall himself stated that the original reference for the foregoing name was *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, vol. 7, p. 6, " extras March 19, 1877 ". In the Dall bibliography of Bartsch, Rehder & Shields (referred to in paragraph 4 above) the statement is made that the paper in which the description of this species appeared was " published as a separate from Proc. California Acad. Sci., pp. 1—6, Mar. 19. (Vol. 7 of Proceedings never appeared.) ". An author's reprint in the Stanford Library is headed " From the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, March 17, 1877 " and is paged 1—6, the description of *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* appearing on page 1. A copy of Volume 7 of the Proceedings, also in the Stanford Library, is dated as closing in 1876 and contains no such paper by Dall. Hence, I think we must conclude that contrary to Dall's assertion, volume 7 of the Proceedings of the California Academy is not a correct reference but rather that we must treat the foregoing name as having been published in 1877 in a pamphlet by Dall entitled " Preliminary Descriptions of New Species of Mollusks from the Northwest Coast of America " which was prepared as a preprint of a paper destined for, but never actually published in, the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, and that the page to which the name should be attributed is page 1, not page 6 as stated by Dall.

7. In recent years a few workers, aware of the doubtful status of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, and unimpressed by the fact that *Jumala* is currently used among the Christian Finns as the name of the Deity, have readopted *Jumala* Friele, 1882, as prior to *Beringius* Dall, 1886.

8. Neither the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, nor the name *Beringius* Dall, 1886, has been taken as the base of a family-group name. Accordingly, no problem arises in the present case in connection with the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

9. If, as I hope, the International Commission agrees to suppress the generic name *Jumala* Friele, the question discussed above will become one of practical importance, since the name *Beringius* Dall will then become the oldest available name for this genus of whelk, and it will become essential to know whether this name should be attributed to Dall, 1879, or to Dall, 1886. It might perhaps be argued that this name was validly published in 1879 in that Dall implied, in the discussion quoted above, that copies of the plates illustrating his paper were made available to members of the interested public and were not merely issued, as the critics of this view have averred, to his personal friends. On the whole, it appears to me that such an argument would be unduly casuistical and would involve a strained interpretation of the provisions of Article 25 relating to " publication ". Accordingly, it is suggested that the Commission should rule that the distribution in 1879 of copies of the plates prepared to illustrate Dall's projected paper on the Buccinidae did not constitute the " publication " of those plates and therefore that the name *Beringius* Dall, as it appeared on the legend of the plate bearing the number " pl. 2 " possesses no status in nomenclature. It is recognised that this course will cause some inconvenience, for the attribution of the name *Beringius* to the foregoing plate has become deeply embedded in the literature, but it is felt that the Commission would be unlikely to take the view that this would constitute a sufficient reason for the use of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the name *Beringius* as from the distribution of these plates in 1879. This suggestion is, however, here advanced in order to provide an opportunity to specialists during the six-month period following the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* to express an opinion on the relative advantages of the alternative courses.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL " A "

The International Commission is asked :—

(1) to suppress, under the Special Procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for use in the case of a name calculated to give religious offence, the under-mentioned generic name for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy : *Jumala* Friele, 1882 ;

(2) to rule (a) that the advance distribution in 1879 of copies of the plates prepared to illustrate a paper by Dall on the Buccinidae in a projected but never published second volume of the *Scientific Results of the Exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall, during the years* 1866—1874 did not constitute publication within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore (b) that the name *Beringius* Dall possesses no status of availability as from the date on which the foregoing plates were so distributed ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius* Dall, 1886) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (name suppressed under (1) above) ;

(b) *Beringius* Dall, 1879 (name rejected under (2) above).

ALTERNATIVE " B "

The International Commission is asked :—

(1) (as in (1) in Alternative "A")—suppression of the name *Jumala* Friele, 1882, as a name calculated to give religious offence ;

(2) to use its Plenary Powers to validate the name *Beringius* Dall as from 1879 when this name appeared on the legend of a plate numbered "plate 2", one of a series of plates prepared to illustrate a paper on Buccinidae distributed to correspondents in advance of the anticipated publication of the text, which would have formed volume 2 of the work entitled *Scientific Results of the exploration of Alaska by the parties under the charge of W. H. Dall, during the years* 1866—1874 ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Beringius*, 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above (gender : masculine) (type species by monotypy : *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* Dall, 1877) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*crebricostatus* Dall, 1877, as published in the combination *Chrysodomus crebricostatus* (specific name of type species of *Beringius*, Dall, 1879) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Jumala* Friele, 1882 (name suppressed under (1) above) ;

(b) *Beringius* Dall, 1886 (a junior homonym of *Beringius* Dall, 1879, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (2) above).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "RHINOPTERASPIS" JAEKEL, 1919, BY SUPPRESSING THE NAME "ARCHAEOTEUTHIS" ROEMER, 1855 (CLASS OSTRACODERMI)

By **ERROL I. WHITE,** Ph.D., D.Sc.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)
and
H. W. BALL, B.Sc., Ph.D.
(*Department of Geology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 863)

The object of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for preserving the well-established generic name *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, 1919, by the use of its Plenary Powers for suppressing its senior objective synonym *Archaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855, a name which has been completely overlooked, not having been used since the time when it was first published. The facts of this case are summarised in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1855 (*Palaeontographica* **4** : 72) Roemer (F.) described a fossil from the Lower Devonian of the Eifel as the guard of a species of cuttlefish, for which also he established a new genus. He named this species *Palaeoteuthis dunensis.* In the same year, finding that the generic name *Palaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855, was invalid, being a junior homonym of the name *Palaeoteuthis* d'Orbigny, [1850] (*Prodr. Paléont.* **1** : 327) Roemer published the substitute name *Archaeoteuthis* (1855, *in* Bronn, *Lethaea geogn.* (3rd ed.) **1** : 520). However, three years later T. H. Huxley pointed out (1861, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **17** : 163) that the specimen described by Roemer was not a cephalopod guard, as Roemer had supposed, but was the ventral plate of a pteraspid " fish " (Ostracoderm) and referred it to the genus *Pteraspis* Kner, 1847, itself, since it showed, in his opinion, no characters of generic value to differentiate it from *Pteraspis.* (We may here note that the specimen is imperfect and incidentally that in the original paper it was figured upside down, and further that the ventral plates (or discs) do not show generic characters in most pteraspids.) Since the publication of Roemer's papers nearly one hundred years ago, the name *Archaeoteuthis* has not been used by any author. Up to 1919, the type species (*P. dunensis*) was referred either to *Pteraspis* or to its junior synonym *Scaphaspis* Lankester, 1865.

3. In 1919 O. Jaekel (*SitzBer. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin* **1919** : 74) made *Palaeoteuthis dunensis* Roemer the type species of a new genus, to which he gave the name *Rhinopteraspis* on the ground of the characteristic dorsal armour found associated with ventral plates referable to the foregoing species. It has

since been shown by Brotzen (1936, *Ark. Zool.* **28A** (No. 22) : 13) and by White (1938, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **94** : 85) that a number of forms share the outstanding characters of Jaekel's genus. These forms are of stratigraphical significance, and in consequence the name *Rhinopteraspis* has come increasingly into use.

4. In these circumstances it is recommended that the name *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, 1919, should be validated by the suppression of the name *Archaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855, under the Plenary Powers, a name which has not been used since its original publication, is embarrassingly inappropriate, and, when first published, was accompanied by no generic characters relevant to the group to which it belongs. The International Commission is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Archaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, 1919 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Palaeoteuthis dunensis* Roemer, 1855) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*dunensis* Roemer, 1855, as published in the combination *Palaeoteuthis dunensis* (specific name of type species of *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, 1919) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Palaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855 (a junior homonym of *Palaeoteuthis* d'Orbigny, [1850]) ;

  (b) *Archaeoteuthis* Roemer, 1855 (as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

5. The genus *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel is not the type genus of a taxon belonging to any family-group and accordingly no question arises of placing any such name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR " ANUROPHORUS " NICOLET, [1842] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA) IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By **HERMANN GISIN**

(*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 304)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842] (Class Insecta, Order Collembola) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and thus to prevent this well known name from disappearing in synonymy. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. In 1842 in a paper entitled " Recherches pour servir à l'histoire des podurelles " (*Neue Denkschr. Allgem. schweiz. Ges.* **6** : 53) Nicolet established a nominal genus to which he gave the name *Anurophorus*. He placed two nominal species in this genus but did not designate either as the type species. These two species were :—(1) *Anurophorus fimetarius* attributed by him to Linnaeus (*i.e.*, identified with *Podura fimetaria* Linnaeus, 1758) though clearly Nicolet had a different species (*Podura ambulans* Linnaeus, 1758) before him ; (2) *Anurophorus laricis* nov. sp. (: 53).

3. At a meeting of the *Société entomologique de France* held in 1843 Lucas, at the request of the President (Milne Edwards), gave an account of the paper by Nicolet published in the previous year, in the course of which, speaking of the genus *Anurophorus*, he said that, this genus " renferme deux espèces et dont celle qui peut être considerée comme type est : l'*A. fimetarius* . . . ; la seconde espèce est nouvelle : elle porte le nom d'*A. laricis* ". (Lucas, 1843, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* (2) **1** : 276). Whether or not Lucas on this occasion intended to select a type species for this genus in a nomenclatorial sense, there can be no doubt that the words which he used constitute such a selection.

4. We have next to note that the true *Podura fimetaria* Linnaeus is currently regarded as congeneric with *Podura ambulans* Linnaeus and that the latter is the type species of the genus *Onychiurus* Gervais, 1841, a name which has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 722 by the Ruling given in the Commission's *Opinion* 291 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **8** : 99—114). Thus, the effect of Lucas's action was to make the generic name *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842], a junior subjective synonym of *Onychiurus* Gervais, 1841.

5. On the other hand, specialists have almost completely ignored the selection made by Lucas and have treated *Anurophorus* as the name for the second of the two species placed in it by Nicolet, namely *Anurophorus laricis* Nicolet, [1842]. As Laing has observed, " Tullberg seems to have been the first to associate it [*i.e.*, *Anurophorus laricis*] in a typical sense with *Anurophorus* a position which has been accepted by practically everyone, and culminating in a definite type-citation by Folsom (1937, p. 12) " (Laing, 1945, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **81** : 138).

6. Nevertheless, the action of Lucas left the species *Anurophorus laricis* Nicolet without a valid generic name until in 1893 (*Canad. Ent.* **25** : 313) Macgillivray published the name *Bourletia*, designating *A. laricis* Nicolet to be the type species of the genus so named. Although it is now over sixty years since the name *Bourletia* was published, specialists have with hardly an exception continued to use the name *Anurophorus* Nicolet for *A. laricis* Nicolet, and that generic name is now deeply embedded in the literature. Nothing but confusion and needless instability in nomenclature would result from the strict application of the normal Rules in this case.

7. The generic name *Anurophorus* Bourlet, [1842], is currently accepted as the basis for the name of a family-group. Two such names were published by Börner in 1901. These were : (1) the subfamily name ANUROPHORINAE Börner, 1901, *Zool. Anz.* **24** : 341 ; (2) the tribe name ANUROPHORINI Börner, 1901, *Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen* **17** : 42). Fortunately, no difficulty arises in determining the relative priority of these names, since the Part containing these names in the serial publications concerned bears in each case the exact date of publication. The relevant Part of the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* was published on 10th June 1901, while the relevant Part of the *Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen* was not published until October 1901. The generic name *Bourletia* Macgillivray, 1893, which, under the present proposals, will become a junior objective synonym of *Anurophorus* Nicolet, 1842, was made the type genus of a tribe, BOURLETIINI, by Börner in 1932 (*in* Brohmer, *Fauna Deutschl.* (ed. 4) : 141). It is desirable that, as part of the general settlement of the present case, the Commission should place the name ANUROPHORINAE Börner, 1901, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and the invalid name BOURLETIINI Börner, 1932, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

8. For the reasons set forth above I accordingly now ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all type selections for the genus *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842], made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and, having done so, to designate *Anurophorus laricis* Nicolet, [1842], to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842] (gender : masculine)

(type species, by designation, under the Plenary Powers, under (1) above: *Anurophorus laricis* Nicolet, [1842]);

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—*laricis* Nicolet, [1842], as published in the combination *Anurophorus laricis* (specific name of type species of *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842]);

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*:—*Bourletia* Macgillivray, 1893 (a junior objective synonym of *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842], as proposed in (1) above to be defined under the Plenary Powers).

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*: ANUROPHORINAE Börner, 1901 (type genus: *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842]);

(6) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*: BOURLETIINI Börner, 1932 (type genus: *Bourletia* Macgillivray, 1893) (invalid because the name of the type genus is a junior objective synonym of *Anurophorus* Nicolet, [1842], as proposed in (1) above, to be defined under the Plenary Powers, which is the type genus of the family-group name ANUROPHORINAE Börner, 1901).

SUPPORT FOR DR. GISIN'S PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, A TYPE SPECIES FOR "ANUROPHORUS" NICOLET, [1842] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **HARLOW B. MILLS**

(*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference: Z.N.(S.) 304)

(Extracts from a letter dated 23rd March 1948)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see pages 68—70 of the present volume)

1. *Podura* Linnaeus, with the type *Podura aquatica* Linnaeus and *Tomocerus* Nicolet, with the type *Tomocerus minor* Lubbock. While the suggestion may run counter to at least one previous ruling of the Commission[4] and possibly to the best reasoning in the absence of actual type specimens, I am very much in favour of the suspension of rules to allow the use of the generic names *Podura* and *Tomocerus* as indicated by the types suggested. There has been approximately a century of usage of these generic names in this sense and a reshuffling of the names now would needlessly confuse the great body of literature which relates to these genera.

. . . . . .

4. I favour the assigning of *Anurophorus laricis* Nicolet as the type of the genus *Anurophorus* for the same reasons which I have used in item number 1 above for *Podura* and *Tomocerus*.

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[4] The question of the species to be accepted as the type species of *Podura* Linnaeus has since been settled by the Commission in *Opinion* 239 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 361—372).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, A TYPE SPECIES FOR "ANUROPHORUS" NICOLET, [1842] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **FREDERICK LAING**

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 304)

(Extract from a letter dated 19th September 1948)

The position of *Anurophorus* has already been dealt with by me, and Boerner has evidently covered much of the same ground as I did before changing over (in 1932) to *Bourletia*. The similarity of the word to *Bourletiella* need occasion no trouble for there must be legions of generic names throughout zoology much more similar in spelling and sound.

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR "ANUROPHORUS" NICOLET, [1842] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **F. BONET**

(*Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biologicas, Mexico*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 304)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 27th November 1948)

As stated by Laing (1945, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **81** : 137) the genus *Anurophorus* was erected by Nicolet (1842) with two species, *A. fimetarius* Nic., and *A. laricis* Nic. ; the first definite citation of type was made one year later by Lucas (1843) who chose *A. fimetarius* Nic., and this action appears to meet all the requirements of the Rules. In 1847 Nicolet places his *fimetarius* (1842) (nec *Podura fimetaria* of L.) as synonyms of *ambulans* L., and this action has not been challenged by subsequent authors. Whatever may be specifically *A. fimetarius* Nic., there is no doubt that it is congeneric with *ambulans* L., type of *Onychiurus* Gervais, so *Anurophorus* becomes a synonym of *Onychiurus*. *Bourletia* MacGill. 1893, with *laricis* as type, becomes available as substitute for *Anurophorus* (Full statement of case in Laing, *loc. cit.* **81** : 137—138).

Following Tullberg (1871), all subsequent authors for the past 80 years or so regarded *laricis* as generically different from *fimetarius* Nic., and *Anurophorus* has been consistently used as if its type were *laricis*, consciously avoiding its correct nomenclatorial standing. Thus, we are facing the change of a well-known and universally used name for a nearly unknown one. This may be very inconvenient indeed, but it is not likely to carry any confusion, because *Bourletia* was never used before in any other sense, in fact, never has been used after its proposal.

Therefore, I think that the strict application of the Rules must be enforced in this case.

SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR "ANUROPHORUS" NICOLET, [1842] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **JOHN T. SALMON**

(*Victoria University College, Department of Zoology, Wellington, New Zealand*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 304)

(Extract from a letter dated 4th November 1954)

With regard to *Anurophorus*, I am quite in agreement with the designation of *laricis* as the type species of the genus, and I adopted this procedure in my *Keys and Bibliography to the Collembola* (1951, *Zool. Publ. Victoria Univ. Coll., Wellington, N.Z.* **8**, 82 pp.) in placing *Anurophorus* in the sub-family ANUROPHORUNINAE of the ISOTOMIDAE.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 3 (pp. 73—104) 28th February 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 3) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861 (Class Insecta, Order Collembola), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 485) ;

(2) *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (correction of an error in *Opinion* 73) (Z.N.(S.) 562) ;

(3) *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of (correction of an error in *Opinion* 85) (Z.N.(S.) 560) ;

(4) *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849 (Class Bryozoa), designation for, of a type species in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.) 550) ;

(5) *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891, as published in the combination *Larvivora obscura* (Class Aves), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 876) ;

(6) *bei* Ridgway, 1874, as published in the combination *Eremophila alpestris* var. *bei*, suppression of (Z.N.(S.) 817).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* clarifying Rule (g) of Article 30 relating to the selection of the type species of a genus, where the species selected as such has two or more names objectively synonymous with one another (Z.N.(S.) 878).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

28th February 1955.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "ENTOMOBRYA" RONDANI, 1861 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **HERMANN GISIN**

(*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 485)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the generic name *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861 (Class Insecta, Order Collembola). This is a large genus of cosmopolitan distribution. The name *Entomobrya* has been in continuous use for it for over sixty years and no useful purpose would be served by discarding this name in favour of its senior synonym *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848. The history of this case is summarised below.

2. In 1841 (*Bibl. Univ. Genève* (n.s.) **32** : 384) Nicolet published the generic name *Degeeria* as a *nomen nudum*. In 1842 (*Neue Denkschr. allgem. schweiz. Ges.* **6**(3) : 70) he re-published this name, this time with an indication, placing in it various species of Collembola, including a new species to which he gave the name *Degeeria muscorum* (: 73). Nicolet did not designate a type species for this genus. The name *Degeeria* Nicolet was, however, invalid, being a junior homonym of *Degeeria* Meigen, 1838 (*Syst. Beschr. europ. zweifl. Insekt.* **7** : 249) (Class Insecta, Order Diptera).

3. Gistl was the first author to detect that the name *Degeeria* Nicolet was invalid and in 1848 he re-named it *Mydonius* (*Nat. Thierr.* : ix.) This name of Gistl's was, however, completely overlooked. In 1861 Rondani, in his turn, observed that *Degeeria* Nicolet was an invalid homonym and gave it the substitute name *Entomobrya* (*Dipterol. ital. Prodr.* **4** : 40). This is the name which has ever since been used for this genus.

4. The present genus remained without a type species until in 1903 (*SitzBer. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin* **1903** (No. 3) : 178) Börner selected *Degeeria muscorum* Nicolet, [1842], to be the type species.

5. In 1945 Salmon drew attention to the fact that *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848, had priority over, and should replace the well known name *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861 (*Trans. R. Soc. N. Zealand* **75** : 69). This course has not been adopted by other workers, and it is the purpose of the present request to prevent this change from being made.

6. The genus *Entomobrya* Rondani is currently accepted as the type genus of a family-group taxon. The first family-group name published for this taxon

was DEGEERIADAE Lubbock, 1873, of which the type genus was *Degeeria* Nicolet, [1842], the name of which (as explained in paragraph 2 above) is an invalid junior homonym which was later replaced by the name *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861 (paragraph 4 above). The family-group name for this taxon correctly based upon the generic name *Entomobrya* Rondani was first published by Schäffer in 1896 as ENTOMOBRYIDAE. In 1945 Salmon, who at that time used the generic name *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848, in preference to *Entomobrya* Rondani, erected the nominal family-group MYDONIIDAE. It is desirable that the family-group name ENTOMOBRYIDAE Schäffer, 1896, should now be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* and that the invalid names DEGEERIADAE Lubbock, 1873 (with the corrected version DEGEERIIDAE Tullberg, 1876) and MYDONIIDAE Salmon, 1945, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

7. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848, for the purpose of the Law of Priority but not for that of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Börner (1903) : *Degeeria muscorum* Nicolet, [1842]) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *muscorum* Nicolet, [1842], as published in the combination *Degeeria muscorum* (specific name of type species of *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Degeeria* Nicolet, 1841 (*nomen nudum*) ;

(b) *Degeeria* Nicolet, [1842] (junior homonym of *Degeeria* Meigen, 1838) ;

(c) *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—ENTOMOBRYIDAE Schäffer, 1896 (*Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **13** : 177) (type genus : *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) DEGEERIADAE Lubbock, 1873, *Monogr. Collemb. Thysan.* : 129 (type genus : *Degeeria* Nicolet, [1842]) (invalid, because the name *Degeeria* Nicolet, [1842], is invalid, as being a junior homonym, and has been replaced by the name *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861) ;

(b) DEGEERIIDAE Tullberg, 1876, *Oefvers. K. Vetensk. Acad. Forhandl.* Stockholm **33** (No. 5) : 31 (type genus : *Degeeria* Nicolet, [1842]) (corrected form of the invalid name DEGEERIADAE Lubbock, 1873) ;

(c) MYDONIIDAE Salmon, 1945, *Trans. roy. Soc. N.Z.* **75** : 69 (type genus : *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848) (invalid because, as proposed in (1) above, the name *Mydonius* Gistl, 1848, is to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "ENTOMOBRYA" RONDANI, 1861 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **HARLOW B. MILLS**

(*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 485)

(Letter dated 26th October 1950)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see pages 75 to 77 of the present volume)

I strongly endorse Dr. Gisin's request.

Although I haven't the original literature before me, the case for *Mydonius* seems to be incontrovertible if Salmon's information is correct (1945, *Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand,* **75**(1) : 69) and if the Law of Priority is strictly followed.

I am not one of those who holds this Law in reverence in all cases, but I feel strongly that where it is not employed the only substitute is a ruling of the Commission. A ruling to suspend the Law should be made where a strict application will result in confusion rather than order. And order is not served, in my mind, if *Entomobrya* is discarded.

My reasons for supporting Dr. Gisin are as follows :—

1. *Entomobrya* is a clear cut, non-ambiguous species group.
2. It is a large genus.
3. It is cosmopolitan.
4. For about 60 years this has been the only name used for this species group and a large body of literature has been built up utilizing this name.
5. *Mydonius* has not been used for this group. There is no tradition of usage anywhere, and no body of literature. The prior use of this name was not rediscovered until 1945, it had been buried since 1838—for 107 years.

It therefore seems logical to me for the Commission to suppress *Mydonius* despite its prior value.

I hope that the Commission supports Dr. Gisin in this matter, but I shall use the name which the Commission ultimately designates.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " ENTOMOBRYA " RONDANI, 1861 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **FREDERICK LAING**

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 485)

(Extract from a letter dated 19th September 1948)

The *Mydonius* question. This is quite straightforward and presents no unusual feature ; every active zoologist would make the change without reference to the Commission. Rondani—a dipterist—no doubt did not trouble to look closely into the position of the second *Degeeria* after having satisfied himself that the dipterous *Degeeria* was safe, and simply gave the preoccupied *Degeeria* Nic. the new name of *Entomobrya*, and probably Brook was pleased to bring it forward in England without any extended research into priority or anything else. Gistl's paper should have been known, but there was little indexing in those days (may I have another crack and say there has been little done in the Collembola even by modern workers ?) and might easily have been overlooked. I was bringing it forward myself in future lists of changes that I had planned had Dr. Salmon not done it. There is just one point—the genotype fixations. In my letters of 10th October 1945 and 5th December 1945 to Dr. Salmon I had put forward the suggestion that *muscorum* as type might give rise to less difficulty in interpretation than *nivalis* Nic., which may not be the same as *nivalis* Linn., but at the back of my mind I had the idea that the type had been fixed but could not quote chapter and verse. Now I can say, with my evacuated notes back into some sort of order, that the type is *muscorum* Nic. fixed by Boerner (*Stz. Gesellschaft Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin*, No. 3, March 1903 : 178). *Mydonius* would take the same type.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " ENTOMOBRYA " RONDANI, 1861 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **JOHN T. SALMON**

(*Victoria University College, Department of Zoology, Wellington, New Zealand*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 485)

(Extract from a letter dated 4th November 1954)

In connection with *Entomobrya*, I think most Collembolan workers favour the suppression of *Mydonius* Gistl, although as I pointed out previously *Mydonius* is the correct name according to the Rules. However, the name has never been used except in a few papers of my own, and I have recently reverted to the use of *Entomobrya* pending the decision of the Commission, as this seemed to be favoured by practically all the workers in the Collembola excepting possibly Bonet of Mexico.

In view of the present attitude of the Congress of Zoology to these matters, I would be in favour now of retaining the name *Entomobrya* on the basis of usage, if this is possible.

In my paper *New Subantarctic Collembola* (1949, *Cape Expedition Series*, ***Bulletin***, *Wellington, N.Z.*) No. 4, on page 40 I pointed out that the type *Entomobrya* had been fixed by Börner in 1903 as *E. muscorum* Nicolet. In view of this, it would seem that I am now in favour of both the proposals.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "IPHIS" MEIGEN, 1800, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE GENERIC NAME "IPHIS" LEACH, 1817 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (PROPOSED CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN "OPINION" 73)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 562)

The purpose of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission in rectifying an error in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in connection with the entry thereon of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (*Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 25) made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 73 (1922, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 1) : 23—31). The above genus is monotypical with *Cancer septemspinosus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **1** : 325) as type species.

2. The error in *Opinion* 73 with which the present application is concerned came to light in 1944 in the course of a preliminary survey which I then made of the entries on the *Official List* made in the pre-1936 *Opinions*. I then discovered that the name *Iphis* Leach, 1817, is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of the name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches deux Ailes* : 27) (Class Insecta, Order Diptera). The fact that this has passed unnoticed by workers in the Crustacea is due no doubt to the fact that the pamphlet in which the name *Iphis* Meigen was published was completely ignored for more than a hundred years after its publication.

3. In a case of this kind clearly the first step to be taken is to ascertain whether the older name is in use in the group concerned and therefore whether any disturbance or other inconvenience would be suffered by workers in that group if the name in question were to be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. In the present instance I applied for advice to Dr. Alan Stone (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*), who in a letter dated 16th February 1944 informed me :—

(1) that the type species of *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, is *Musca ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 598) by selection by Coquillet (1910, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** : 555) ;

(2) that the nominal species *Musca ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, is also the type species of the genus *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796 (*Précis caract. gén. Ins.* : 159) by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 443, 387) ;

(3) that in view of (1) and (2) above, the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, is a junior objective synonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796.

4. In my view the information supplied by Dr. Stone clears the ground for the validation of the generic name *Iphis* Leach, 1817, by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the unwanted—because objectively invalid—name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, in the Order Diptera. I accordingly recommend that this action should be taken.

5. Under the General Directive given by the International Congress of Zoology that in rendering *Opinions* the Commission is to cover the whole field involved, it will be necessary in any decision on the present case also to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796, and on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the name *ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Musca ungulata* (specific name of type species of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796). At the same time it will be necessary to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* certain names which are junior homonyms of the generic names dealt with in the present application.

6. The nominal genus *Iphis* Leach, 1817 (Class Crustacea) is, I am informed by Dr. Isobel Gordon (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), currently referred to the family LEUCOSIIDAE, and in consequence no family-group-name question arises in this case.

7. I am indebted to Dr. John Smart (*University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge*) for information regarding the family-group names based on the generic name *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796. Samouelle (1819, *Entomologist's useful Compendium* : 294) was the first author who has been traced as having used a " -DAE " termination, but he made two spelling mistakes, the name appearing in his book as DOLYCHOPODAE. Moreover, Samouelle attributed this name to Leach, without giving a bibliographical reference. Possibly, it was only used by Leach in manuscript.

8. The recommendations which I now submit are that the International Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) substitute the following revised entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for Name No. 160 :—

Iphis Leach, 1817, *Zool. Miscell.* **3** : 25 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Cancer septemspinosus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **1** : 325)) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Dolichopus Latreille, 1796 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Musca ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *septemspinosus* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Cancer septemspinosus* (specific name of type species of *Iphis* Leach, 1817) ;

(b) *ungulata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Musca ungulata* (specific name of type species of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Dolichopus* Van der Hoeven, [1856], *Handb. Zool.* 2 : 422, 431 (a junior homonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796) ;

(b) *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(c) the under-mentioned names which are junior homonyms of *Iphis* Leach, 1817 :—

(i) *Iphis* Koch, 1835, *Deutschl. Crust.* (Heft 2) : Tab. 6

(ii) *Iphis* Laporte, 1836, *Rev. Entom.* 4(1) : 7.

(6) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—DOLICHOPIDAE (correction of DOLICHOPIDES) Latreille, 1807, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 290 (type genus : *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796).

(7) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) DOLICHOPIDES Latreille, 1807 (type genus : *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1897) (an Invalid Original Spelling for DOLICHOPIDAE) ;

(b) DOLYCHOPODAE Samouelle, 1819 (type genus *Dolichopus* (misspelt *Dolychopus* by Samouelle) Latreille, 1796) (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for DOLICHOPIDAE).

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "IPHIS" MEIGEN, 1800, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE GENERIC NAME "IPHIS" LEACH, 1817 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By **ALAN STONE**

(*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Entomology Research Branch, U.S. National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 562)

(For the application submitted in this case, see pages 79—81 of the present Volume)

(Letter dated 16th February 1944, endorsed by letter dated 10th December 1954)

I am writing in reply to your letter concerning the generic name *Iphis* Meigen, 1800. This name is an isogenotypic synonym of *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796. The bibliographical data are as follows :

> *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796, *Précis Caract. Ins.* : 159. Genotype, *Musca ungulata* L., by designation of Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 443.
>
> *Iphis* Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle classification* : 27. Genotype, *Musca ungulata* L., by designation of Coquillett, 1910, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **37** : 555.

To the best of my knowledge, *Iphis* Meigen has always been treated, when its zoological position was mentioned, as a synonym of *Dolichopus*. There seems to be no possibility that it will ever come into use in the Diptera, since this would require either the discovery that *Dolichopus* was a homonym or that the genotype of *Iphis* is incorrect and that the true genotype is not congeneric with *Dolichopus*. Neither of these contingencies seems at all probable.

In spite of the fact that *Iphis* Meigen is invalid, although available, I should not like to see the name suppressed by the Commission. The basic principles of the International Rules are weakened every time an exception is made by official action, and I think that the Plenary Powers should be invoked only in the very few cases where the name to be saved is of extreme importance. The easiest and surest way of maintaining the prestige of the International Rules is by strict impartiality of application, and such prestige should not be endangered because of a relatively unimportant name in Crustacea. A number of names have been accepted as unavailable because they proved to be homonyms of earlier names that are not in use. If the Commission makes an exception here it opens the gate for more and more changes of this sort, until nomenclature will not be a matter of following rules, but of attempting to weigh rather unpredictable opinion.

I might add that the Commission is going to be subject to considerable pressure to suspend various of the Meigen 1800 names in spite of *Opinion* 28 and the recent reaffirmation of this *Opinion*. If the Commission intends to adhere to these *Opinions*, an exception made with one name, even though seemingly fostering stability, will weaken its stand. It will be far easier to adhere strictly to the Rules than to justify partial adherence.

The situation then is this. As far as *Iphis* is concerned, it affects the dipterists not at all, but does affect workers with Crustacea. In saving the name for the Crustacea, all zoology will lose, since the principles of zoological nomenclature will be weakened, and every name that has been changed in similar circumstances will be subject to uncertainty.

PROPOSED VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE GENERIC NAME "HOMALASPIS" MILNE EDWARDS (A.), 1863 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (PROPOSED VALIDATION OF AN ERROR IN "OPINION" 85)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 560)

The purpose of the present application is to seek the assistance of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in validating the generic name *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (Zool.) (4) **20** : 279) (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85 (1925, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73 (No. 3) : 13) in the erroneous belief that it was a nomenclatorially available name.

2. The present case first came to light in 1944 during a preliminary survey of the pre-1936 entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* which I carried out at that time. That survey showed that the name *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards, 1863, was invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of the name *Homalaspis* Reinhard, 1860 (*Berlin. ent. Z.* **4** : 239), an emendation of the name *Omalaspis* Giraud, 1860 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **10** (Abh.) : 155), the name of a genus in the Order Hymenoptera (Class Insecta).

3. As a first step in the examination of the question of the action needed in the present case, I consulted Dr. R. B. Benson (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the name *Homalaspis* Reinhard for the purpose of validating the name *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards in the Class Crustacea would cause any disturbance or inconvenience in the nomenclature of the Hymenoptera. Dr. Benson replied on 21st April 1944 as follows :—

> I cannot see that any possible harm could come by suppressing *Homalaspis* Reinhard.
>
> *Omalaspis* Giraud is in use for a genus of the Cynipoid family ASPICERIDAE. The three described species, all European, are rare or, at least, little known, and they rarely appear in the literature. Since Dalla-Torre & Kieffer's (1910) *Cynipidae in Das Tierreich*, where "*Omalaspis*" was used, I am not aware that the form of the name "*Homalaspis*" has ever been used. I only know of three references to "*Omalaspis*" (Hedicke, 1928, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1928** : 280, Weld, 1931, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* **33** : 221 and Rohwer & Fagan, 1917, "The type species of the Genera of the Cynipidae . . . . ", *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **53** : 357—380 ; and in this type list the form of the name "*Homalaspis*" is not even mentioned !). I cannot

see any reason therefore against suppressing *Homalaspis* Reinhard as no confusion is likely to arise. Even if *Omalaspis* Giraud is later found to be invalid for any reason, there is a second string in *Lambertiona* Kieffer, with a conspecific type species.

4. Dr. Benson's letter made it quite clear that there could be no objection from the entomological side to the validation of the generic name *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards, 1863, in the Class Crustacea, and I recommend that this action should now be taken by the International Commission, in order that the defective entry of this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made by *Opinion* 85 may thereby be regularised.

5. I further recommend that in pursuance of the General Directive issued to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology that Rulings given in *Opinions* are in future to cover the whole field embraced in any given instance, the Commission should at the same time place the generic name *Omalaspis* Giraud, 1860, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. As regards the type species of that genus, I am informed (*in. litt.*, 6th December 1954) by Dr. Benson that L. H. Weld (1952, *Cynipoidea* (*Hym.*) 1905—1950, Ann Arbor Michigan : 16) has expressed the view that the name *Omalaspis noricus* Giraud, 1860, is a junior synonym of *Omalaspis nigra* (Hartig, 1840) (=*Figites niger* Hartig, 1840, *Z. Ent.* (Germar) 2 : 202). In these circumstances, the correct course under the standard procedure will be to place the name *niger* Hartig, 1840, but not its junior subjective synonym *noricus* Giraud, 1860, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. At the same time the Invalid Emendation *Homalaspis* Reinhard, 1860, will need to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

6. No question of family-group names arises in connection with either of the generic names involved in the present application, for the Decapod genus *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards is, I am informed by Dr. Isobel Gordon (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), currently referred to the family XANTHIIDAE, while the Hymenoptera genus *Omalaspis* Giraud is currently referred to the family ASPICERIDAE.

7. The recommendation which I now submit is that the International Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Homalaspis* Reinhard, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) substitute the following revised entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for Name No. 320 :—

Homalaspis Milne Edwards (A.), 1863, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (Zool.) (4) **20** : 279 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Xantho planus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, Roret's *Suite à Buffon, Hist. nat. Crust.* **1** : 397) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Omalaspis Giraud, 1860, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **10**(Abh.) : 155 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Omalaspis noricus* Giraud, 1860, *Ver. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **10**(Abh.) : 155) (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *planus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1834, as published in the combination *Xantho planus* (specific name of type species of *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) ;

(b) *niger* Hartig, 1840, as published in the combination *Figites niger* ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Homalaspis* Reinhard, 1860, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(b) *Homalaspis* Brunner v. Wattenwyl, 1895, *Monogr. Pseudophylliden*: 19, 217 (junior homonym of *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863) ;

(c) *Homalaspis* Kiaer, 1932, *Skr. Svalbard Ishavet Oslo* **52** : 14 (junior homonym of *Homalaspis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1863).

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" CLARIFYING RULE (G) IN ARTICLE 30 IN RELATION TO THE SELECTION OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF A GENUS IN A CASE WHERE THE NOMINAL SPECIES SO SELECTED, THOUGH NOT ITSELF CITED AT THE TIME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENUS IN QUESTION, IS OBJECTIVELY IDENTICAL WITH ANOTHER NOMINAL SPECIES WHICH WAS SO CITED

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 878)

The present application is designed to secure through the adoption of a *Declaration* a ruling on a small point in connection with the selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 of the type species of a genus in a case where an author selects as the type species a nominal species which, though not one of the species cited at the time of the establishment of the nominal genus in question, is objectively identical with such a species.

2. Two cases of the kind indicated above have recently come to light in connection with the work of the Commission. One of the generic names so involved is the generic name *Homarus* Weber, 1795 (*Nomencl. ent. Fabr.* : 94). The following particulars relating to this case will illustrate clearly the nature of the problem now submitted :—

(1) Weber (1795) placed in the genus *Homarus* six nominal species, for one of which he cited also a named variety. The first of the nominal species so cited by Weber was *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 413).

(2) The nominal species *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, was not a new species in the taxonomic sense, the name *Astacus marinus* being only a *nom. nov. pro* the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758. The names *marinus* Fabricius, 1775, and *gammarus* Linnaeus are thus objective synonyms of one another and the nominal species bearing these names are objectively identical with one another, each being based upon the same type specimen.

(3) Up to 1904 the generic name *Homarus* was commonly attributed to Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (Roret's *Suite à Buffon, Hist. nat. Crust.* 2 : 333). This was correct so long as Weber's earlier use of this generic name remained unknown, for Milne Edwards clearly considered *Homarus* to be a new genus of which he himself was the author. Milne Edwards did not however designate a type species for the genus so named.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11, Part 3. February 1955.

(4) In 1858 Desmarest (*in* Chenu, *Ency. Hist. nat.*, Crust. Moll. Zooph. : 38) selected *Homarus vulgaris* Milne Edwards, 1837 (: 334) to be the type species of *Homarus* Milne Edwards. This selection is perfectly valid for *Homarus* Milne Edwards, to which name it was expressly related by Desmarest, but it naturally has no bearing on the question of the species to be accepted as the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795.

(5) In 1904 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **17** : 170) Miss Rathbun, dealing with Weber (1795), stated that the type species of *Homarus* Weber was " *Homarus gammarus* (Linnaeus) ", at the same time indicating in a footnote that she considered that this species had been so selected by Milne Edwards (1837). On this latter point Miss Rathbun was in error, since, as shown in (3) above, Milne Edwards made no reference to *Homarus* Weber, dealing only with his own genus *Homarus* Milne Edwards. However, as Miss Rathbun clearly indicated that she regarded *Homarus gammarus* (Linnaeus), i.e. *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, as the type species of *Homarus*, her action would have ranked as a valid selection by herself of the foregoing species as the type species of *Homarus* Weber under a decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 181—182), if *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus had been eligible for selection as the type species of this genus. But that nominal species was not one of those cited by Weber when establishing the genus *Homarus*. Accordingly, under the *Règles* as hitherto interpreted, Miss Rathbun's selection of the foregoing nominal species as the type species of *Homarus* Weber is invalid.

(6) The first author to select one of the originally included nominal species to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber was, I am informed by Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*), Fowler who in 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 333) so selected *Astacus marinus* Fabricius. Fowler added that this species had been " virtually designated " as the type species of this genus by Miss Rathbun in 1904 [i.e. in the paper referred to in (5) above], when she stated that " *Homarus gammarus* (Linnaeus)" was the type species of *Homarus* Weber.

3. At Paris in 1948 the International Congress of Zoology, on the advice of the International Commission, was at pains to make it clear in the *Règles* that the only nominal species which are eligible for selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 as the type species of any given nominal genus, established prior to 1st January 1931, are nominal species which were cited by name at the time when the generic name in question was first published. The purpose of this decision was to put an end to the doubts and consequent confusion which had previously existed through the lack of a clear definition of what constitutes " an originally included species " in a genus and in consequence through the claims often advanced in the past in particular cases that a valid type selection should be deemed to have been effected when an author selected as the type species of a genus a nominal species which had not been included therein when the generic name was first published in cases where the species so " selected " was subjectively identified by later authors with one of the nominal species originally included in the genus in question. The Congress (on the advice of the Commission) sought, when introducing the objective test of what constitutes an originally included species, to reduce to the minimum any disturbance arising from the introduction of the foregoing provision in cases where currently accepted type selections rested upon subjective identifications of the kind discussed above. For this purpose the Congress inserted a provision prescribing that the species to be accepted as being originally included species were to be not only " the nominal species cited by the original author as valid taxonomic species belonging to that nominal genus " but also " any nominal species cited on that occasion as synonyms of nominal species " treated by that author as valid taxonomic species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 179—180, Decision 69(3)(a)).

4. At the same time that the Paris Congress took the decisions described above, it decided also with the same object in view to insert in the *Règles* a provision that, " where a subsequent author selects as the type species of a nominal genus a nominal species which is not an originally included species " as defined above " or accepts the selection of such a nominal species by a previous author and at the same time synonymises that nominal species with a nominal species which is one of the originally included species, he is to be accepted as having selected that originally included species to be the type species of the nominal genus in question " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 180, Decision 69(3)(b)).

5. The decisions taken by the International Congress of Zoology quoted in the two immediately preceding paragraphs show that, while the International Congress was determined to establish and maintain strictly objective standards for defining what constitutes an originally included species for any given nominal genus, it was anxious also to avoid imposing burdensome restrictions of a ritualistic character. It is against this background that, as it seems to me, the problem raised in the present paper should be judged. To revert for a moment to the example given in paragraph 2 above, it is quite clear that Miss Rathbun's selection of *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, is technically defective in that the foregoing nominal species was not cited by Weber when he established the genus *Homarus*. On the other hand, it is true also that the foregoing nominal species is objectively identical with the nominal species *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, which was one of Weber's originally included species, the later published of these two names being no more than a substitute name for the older one, the two nominal species so named having in consequence the same type specimen. For all practical purposes therefore it makes no difference whatever whether the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, or the name *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, is used in any given context, for the two names represent an identical concept. In these circumstances it seems to me that it would be unduly ritualistic to reject as invalid a type selection made under one of these names (on the ground that it was not the name cited for the species concerned by the original author of a genus) in favour of a type selection made by a later author who, when making that selection, used for the species concerned the second of the names in question, since from the taxonomic point of view the effect of each type selection is identical with that of the other and there is no possibility of confusion arising through the intrusion of any subjective judgments on the part of the authors making the type selections in question.

6. In these circumstances I submit for the consideration of the International Commission the recommendation that it should render a *Declaration* in the following terms :—

> Where two or more nominal species are objectively identical with one another (the two species being based upon the same type specimen, those names being in consequence objective synonyms of one another), and where one of these nominal species is one of two or more such species included in a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931, a later author is to be accepted as having made a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 if he so selects any of the objectively identical nominal species in question, irrespective of whether the nominal species so selected is that which was cited by the author of the generic name at the time when he established the nominal genus so named. Example : The nominal species *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, is objectively identical with the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, the name *marinus* being no more than a substitute name (*nom. nov.*) for the earlier published name. Accordingly, as Weber (1795) cited *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, as one of the species included in the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795, the selection by a later author (Rathbun) of the objectively identical nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, is a valid type selection for the purposes of Rule (g) in Article 30, notwithstanding the fact that that nominal species was not cited by Weber when he established the nominal genus *Homarus*.

7. The present application has been prepared in consultation with, and in agreement with, Dr. L. B. Holthuis, whom I consulted in connection with the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the generic name *Homarus* Weber, 1795.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO STANDARDIZE THE CURRENT USE OF "MONTICULIPORA" D'ORBIGNY, 1849 (CLASS BRYOZOA, ORDER CYCLOSTOMATA OR TREPOSTOMATA, FAMILY MONTICULIPORIDAE NICHOLSON)

By

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and

HELEN DUNCAN

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 550)

The object of the present application is to validate the long-established usage of the generic name *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, the name of one of the most widely discussed and applied genera of fossil Bryozoa during the last hundred years. This name was proposed by d'Orbigny in a little known publication wherein he named a European Jurassic species now belonging to the Order Cyclostomata as the type species. Since then various volumes and many individual papers have been concerned with *Monticulipora* under such titles as " The Problem of the Monticuliporoidea " " The Genus Monticulipora ", etc., so that today these fossils, first supposed to be in part Tabulate corals, are regarded as Bryozoa either of the Order Cyclostomata or Trepostomata, the latter marked by the special internal structure of acanthopores, cystiphragms and diaphragms, known as monticuliporoid. Unfortunately, the literature upon the genus contains so many diverse applications of the name in Paleozoic stratigraphy and paleontology and so little mention in the Mesozoic that we feel the present somewhat unusual appeal should be made to the Commission to untangle the present-day taxonomic confusion. A short history of the name *Monticulipora* follows.

2. D'Orbigny Oct., 1849 (*Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) 1 : 503) cites as type species of *Monticulipora* new genus, *M. frustulosa* d'Orbigny ; *Ceriopora pustulosa* Michelin, 1846, Jurassic of France.

3. D'Orbigny, 1850 (*Prod. Pal.* 1 : 25, 323, with printed date of 1849 in some volumes and 1850 in others, the latter containing an added list of publications) lists with very brief remarks species of *Monticulipora* first from the Ordovician of Ohio and later the Jurassic of France. *M. mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850 (: 25) the first mentioned Ordovician species was adopted as type species by practically all later students, probably unaware of the 1849 designation of the Jurassic *Ceriopora pustulosa.* No other author apparently

save d'Orbigny has ever recorded any species of *Monticulipora* from the Mesozoic and d'Orbigny forgot his 1849 Jurassic type designation by creating two new genera based upon it and a synonymous species in 1854.

4. Edwards and Haime, 1851 (*Mon. Polyp. Foss. Ter. Pal.* : 267, pl. 19, figs. 1, 1a) describe and illustrate presumably a d'Orbigny type specimen of *M. mammulata* as *Chaetetes mammulata* which has the massive form of growth regarded by subsequent students as typical.

5. Edwards and Haime, 1854 (*Brit. Fossil Corals* : 265) recognize *Chaetetes mammulata* as *Monticulipora mammulata.*

6. D'Orbigny, 1854 (*Bry. Cret.* : 1013) does not mention *Monticulipora* again but instead cites its originally named type species of 1849 (*Ceriopora pustulosa* Michelin, 1846) as type species of the new genus *Nodicava* d'Orbigny, 1854, Jurassic of France.

7. D'Orbigny, 1854 (*Bry. Cret.* : 1013) proposes *Ceriopora corymbosa* Lamouroux, 1821 (of which *C. pustulosa* Michelin, 1846 is a synonym) as type species of still another new genus *Ceriocava* d'Orbigny, 1854, Jurassic of France, three genera now based upon *Ceriopora pustulosa* and *C. corymbosa.*

8. Nicholson, 1881 (*Genus Monticulipora* : 224, pl. 6, figs. 2, 2d), describes the frondescent growth-form of the Ordovician *Monticulipora mammulata* as *M. molesta* and establishes MONTICULIPORIDAE the typical family of the present day Order Trepostomata.

9. Ulrich, 1882 (*J. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **5** : 234, pl. 10, figs. 5, 5a) describes fully as *M. mammulata* the massive and frondescent forms of growth recognized as types by Edwards and Haime, 1851, and Nicholson, 1881.

10. Gregory, 1896 (*Cat. Foss. Bry. Brit. Mus.*—Jurassic) makes no mention of *Monticulipora* as a Mesozoic genus but cites d'Orbigny's 1849 type species *Ceriopora pustulosa* Michelin, 1846, as a synonym of *C. corymbosa* Lamouroux, 1821 and the latter as type species of d'Orbigny's *Ceriocava*, 1854.

11. Ulrich and Bassler, 1904 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **47** : 15, pl. 6, figs. 1—6) figure thin sections of the d'Orbigny type illustrated by Boule in 1906.

12. Boule, 1906 (*Ann. Pal.* : 5, pl. 1, figs. 10, 11, pl. 2, fig. 1) figures the type specimen of *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850 (=*M. mammulata molesta* Nicholson, 1881).

13. Bassler, 1934, proposed *Monticuliporella* as a new name (*J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **24** (no. 9) : 408) in advance of the publication of Pt. 67, Bryozoa, 1935 of *Foss. Catalogus* for *Monticulipora* as typified by *M. mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850 of the Ordovician (Trepostomata) upon the conviction that d'Orbigny's *Monticulipora*, 1849, according to the rules of nomenclature must be maintained for his 1849 Jurassic type (Cyclostomata) as the only solution to the problem. This proved to be such an extreme case that the help of the Commission is now sought to reject the use of *Monticuliporella*.

14. In view of the above statements, the Commission is asked to consider our request that the originally cited type of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849 (*Ceriopora pustulosa* Michelin, 1846) causing most of the taxonomic trouble, be cancelled as such and replaced by *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, 1850, in harmony not only with most authorities and literature on the subject but also possibly with d'Orbigny himself, judging from his post-1850 record. The classification will then fall readily in line with a minimum number of changes.

15. In order to give effect to the foregoing proposal, the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, Oct. 1849, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and (b), having done so, to designate *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, [Jan. 1850] (Ordovician), to the the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, 1849 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Monticulipora mammulata* d'Orbigny, [Jan. 1850]) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*mammulata* d'Orbigny, [Jan. 1850], as published in the combination *Monticulipora mammulata* (specific name of type species of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, Oct. 1849) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Monticuliporella* Bassler, 1934 (a junior objective synonym of *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, Oct. 1849, as defined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—MONTICULIPORIDAE Nicholson, 1881 (type genus : *Monticulipora* d'Orbigny, Oct. 1849).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "OBSCURA" BEREZOWSKY & BIANCHI, 1891, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "LARVIVORA OBSCURA" (CLASS AVES)

By **CHARLES VAURIE**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 876)

The object of the present application is to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the specific name *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891 (*Aves Exped. Potanini Gan-su* : 97, pl. 1, fig. 2), as published in the combination *Larvivora obscura*, a name which is an invalid junior secondary homonym, in the genus *Luscinia* Forster, 1817, of the specific name *obscura* Brehm (C.L.), 1831 (*Handb. Naturgesch. Vögel Deutschl.* : 353), as published in the combination *Cyanecula obscura*.

2. The bird described as *Larvivora obscura* by Berezowsky & Bianchi is rare and in consequence the name *obscura* has not been cited often in the literature. It has however been in continuous use for sixty-one years (i.e. up to 1952) and has been used in every ornithological standard work such as Sharpe, 1903, *Hand List of the Genera and Species of Birds* (4 : 157) ; Hartert, 1910, *Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna* (1) : 741 ; Smythies, 1953, *The Birds of Burma* : 104, and the entire Russian ornithological literature.

3. In 1952 (*Postilla*, New Haven No. **13** : 24), however, Ripley pointed out that the name *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891, is invalid by reason of being a junior secondary homonym in the genus *Luscinia* of the name *obscura* Brehm, 1804, and replaced it by the name *hachisukae* in the combination *Erithacus hachisukae*. The name *obscura* Brehm, however, has never once been used in ornithology since it was first published, for it is a junior subjective synonym of *cyanecula* Meisner, 1804 (*Syst. Verz. Vög. Schweiz.* : 30), as published in the combination *Sylvia cyanecula* (= *Luscinia svecica cyanecula* (Meisner)). Even as a synonym, the name *obscura* Brehm has apparently been cited only once, namely, by Hartert (1910, *Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna* (1) : 748). It should be noted also that in spite of his having cited this name as a synonym, Hartert (:741) retained the name *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi in combination with the same generic name (*Luscinia*) as that under which he had cited *obscura* Brehm (as a junior synonym of *Luscinia svecica cyanecula*).

4. There is thus no danger whatever of the name *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891 (which as already explained has been in continuous use for over sixty years), being confused with the name *obscura* Brehm, which was a junior synonym of another name (*cyanecula* Meisner) at the time when it was first published and has not been adopted by a single author in the period of one

hundred and twenty-three years which has since elapsed. In these circumstances it is considered that no useful purpose would be served by rejecting and replacing the name *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi and that the interests of stability in nomenclature will be promoted by the Commission using its Plenary Powers to prevent this change from taking place.

5. The present application is submitted to the Commission after consultation with, and in agreement with, Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Mass.*), and with my colleague Dr. Dean Amadon (*Museum of Natural History, New York*) who writes : " I am in full agreement with Dr. Vaurie and support the present application ".

6. For the reasons set out above, the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned specific name for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of those of the Law of Homonymy :—*obscura* Brehm (C.L.), 1831, as published in the combination *Cyanecula obscura* ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891, as published in the combination *Larvivora obscura* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

   (a) *obscura* Brehm (C.L.), 1831, as published in the combination *Cyanecula obscura* and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

   (b) *hachisukae* Ripley, 1952, as published in the combination *Erithacus hachisukae* (a junior objective synonym of *obscura* Berezowsky & Bianchi, 1891, as published in the combination *Larvivora obscura*).

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF CERTAIN GENERIC NAMES AS FROM RENIER, [1804], " PROSPETTO ", CONSEQUENT UPON THE REJECTION OF THAT WORK FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY, JR.**
(*San Diego, California*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 832)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9**(9) **:** 263)

(Letter dated 27th November 1954)

Since the work in which those four names were originally published has been suppressed it would seem wiser not to resurrect them again. Let them remain interred.

PROPOSED REJECTION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES OF EBERHARD (J.P.), 1768, " VERSUCH EINES NEUEN ENTWURFS DER THIERGESCHICHTE "

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 721)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to give a ruling rejecting for nomenclatorial purposes the work by Eberhard (J.P.) published in 1768 under the title *Versuch eines neuen Entwurfs der Thiergeschichte*. The facts are set out briefly below.

2. Not long ago Mr. Hemming informed me that, in the course of preparing the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for publication in book form, he had noted that the name *Cebus* Erxleben, 1777, which had been placed on the *Official List* in the Commission's *Opinion* 91 was treated by Palmer (1904 : 166) as a junior homonym of *Cebus* Eberhard, 1768 (: 20). Mr. Hemming asked me if I would examine Eberhard's *Versuch* and advise the Commission whether in it Eberhard had applied the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore whether the name *Cebus* Eberhard was an available name.

3. Eberhard's *Versuch* is an obscure book of great rarity of which there is no copy in the library of the British Museum (Natural History). There is however a copy in the main library of the British Museum at Bloomsbury. This I have now examined. I find that in this work Eberhard adopted a typically non-binominal nomenclature of the kind formerly known as " binary ", his nomenclature being similar to that used, for example, by Frisch in his *Natur-System* of 1777, which has already been rejected by the Commission in its *Opinion* 258 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 245—252). It is clearly necessary, in order to clear the position of *Cebus* Erxleben on the *Official List*, that the Commission should now give a Ruling rejecting Eberhard's *Versuch*, but, quite apart from this special reason, I would advocate the same course, for in the interests of nomenclatorial stability it is very important that these old non-binominal works should be finally interred and that by this means an end put to the risk that later authors may bring forward other invalid names from them.

4. I accordingly recommend that the International Commission should :—

(1) reject for nomenclatorial purposes the work by Eberhard (J.P.) published in 1768 under the title *Versuch eines neuen Entwurfs der*

Thiergeschichte, as being a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature ;

(2) place the title of the foregoing work, as rejected in (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Cebus* Eberhard, 1768 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes).

OBJECTION TO DR. ARKELL'S PROPOSED "DECLARATION" THAT A GENERIC OR SPECIFIC NAME BASED SOLELY UPON THE "APTYCHUS" OF AN AMMONITE (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA) BE EXCLUDED FROM AVAILABILITY UNDER THE "REGLES"

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY**, JR.
(San Diego, California)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 589)

(For Dr. Arkell's application, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9**(9) : 266—269)

(Extract from a letter dated 27th November 1954)

I do not agree with Dr. Arkell that subsection (a) of Article 27 of the *Règles* be amended to exclude the Aptychus of Ammonites from its application. The rule is short and compact and semantically expressed, and to make an exception to it would complicate it unnecessarily. Simple rules that are easily understood and easily remembered are the best. If further cases parallel to this one should develop it would be better to deal with each one separately by suspending the rules, rather than by amending the rules with complicated exceptions for the purpose of anticipating emergencies which may not arise.

SUPPORT FOR DR. ARKELL'S PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "TRIGONELLITES" PARKINSON, 1811 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY**, JR.
(San Diego, California)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 858)

(For Dr. Arkell's application, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9**(9) : 266—269)

(Extract from a letter dated 27th November 1954)

On the basis of the information supplied by Dr. Arkell, I would recommend the suppression of the name *Trigonellites* Parkinson, as otherwise it would have to displace one of two universally used and understood names.

PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "PHORODON" PASSERINI, 1860 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA), TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" AND OF "HUMULI" SCHRANK, 1801, AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMINAL COMBINATION "APHIS HUMULI", TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"

By **F. C. HOTTES**
(*Grand Junction, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 430)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the generic name *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860 (Class Insecta, Order Hemiptera) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and the specific name *humuli* Schrank, 1801, as published in the combination *Aphis humuli*, the specific name of the type species of the foregoing genus, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

2. The generic name *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860 (*Gli Afidi* : 227) was published in a key of genera, in which the genus so named was characterised. Passerini designated *Aphis humuli* Schrank, 1801 (*Faun. boic.* 2(1) : 110) as the type species of this genus, using the formula : "Specie typica *Aphis Humuli* Schk.".

3. It is accepted by specialists that the nominal species *Aphis humuli* Schrank, 1801, and the nominal species *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carniol.* : 138) represent the same taxonomic species and therefore that, if the specific name *pruni* Scopoli, 1763, was an available name, it would be subjectively the oldest available name for this species and would therefore be its valid name. Hitherto, however, the name *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763, has been treated as a junior primary homonym of the name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762 (*Hist. abrég. Ins. Paris* 2 : 497).

4. In a preceding application (Z.N.(S.) 428)[2] I have drawn attention to the fact that, under the general decision taken by the International Commission in Paris in 1948 regarding the status of names published by Geoffroy in 1762 in his *Histoire abrégée des Insectes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 366—369), the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, is seen not to be an available name. At the same time I have availed myself of the invitation extended by the International Commission, when giving the

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[2] See Hottes, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 163—165.

foregoing ruling, to submit an application that it should use its Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, in order to avoid the confusion regarding the name of the Mealy Plum Aphid which (as I there explain) would otherwise be unavoidable. On the grant of the foregoing application, the name *Aphis pruni* Scopoli, 1763, would definitely become what it has hitherto been treated as being, namely an invalid junior homonym of the name *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762. A further result would be that the specific name *humuli* Schrank, 1801, as published in the combination *Aphis humuli*, the specific name of the type species of *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860, would become the oldest name available subjectively as well as objectively for that species.

5. There is at present no family-group name based on the generic name *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860, currently in use.

6. In the light of the considerations advanced in the present application, I hereby request that, consequentially upon the grant of the application Z.N.(S.) 428 submitted in regard to the specific name *pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, as published in the combination *Aphis pruni*, the International Commission should also :—

(1) place the generic name *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860 (gender of generic name : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Aphis humuli* Schrank, 1801) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(2) place the specific name *humuli* Schrank, 1801, as published in the binominal combination *Aphis humuli* (specific name of type species of *Phorodon* Passerini, 1860) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the specific name *pruni* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binominal combination *Aphis pruni* (a junior primary homonym of *Aphis pruni* Geoffroy, 1762, when validated under the Plenary Powers, as proposed in application Z.N.(S.) 428) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED REJECTION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES OF BARTRAM (W.), 1791, "TRAVELS THROUGH NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EAST AND WEST FLORIDA" AND OF LATER EDITIONS OF THE SAME WORK (A PROPOSAL BASED UPON THE PAPERS OF THE LATE JAMES LEE PETERS)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 256)

At the time of the death of Dr. James Lee Peters, he and I were in correspondence in regard to the question of the status of new names in the book by William Bartram first published in 1791 under the title *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive territories of the Muscogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws.*

2. So far as the Commission was concerned, this case first arose through the fact that work on an application (Z.N.(S.) 255) relating to the generic name *Calendra* Schellenberg, 1798 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) had shown that *Calandra* Fabricius, 1801, an early emendation of *Calendra* Schellenberg, had been anticipated in the Class Aves by the name *Calandra* published in Bartram's *Travels.* This led me to consult Dr. Peters, since, as Bartram's name *Calandra* had been applied to a North American bird, he would, I felt confident, be in a position to advise the Commission. In his reply, dated 28th October 1947, Dr. Peters wrote as follows :—" The American Ornithologists' Union Check-List Committee, of which I am a member, has voted not to accept any of Bartram's names, either generic or specific, on the grounds that Bartram is neither consistently binary or binominal."

3. In further correspondence Dr. Peters agreed that this question could not be allowed to rest where it then was, since, as generic names were involved, the question affected workers in all branches of the Animal Kingdom, it being necessary for such workers when considering questions of generic homonymy, to know whether the new names in Bartram's *Travels* possessed any status in zoological nomenclature. In a letter dated 24th February 1949, Dr. Peters wrote as follows :—

> I have communicated with Dr. Alexander Wetmore, the Chairman of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List Committee, in regard to the stand of this Committee on Bartram's avian names. The Committee considered only the bird names in the second edition of Bartram's *Travels,* issued in London in 1792, and the explanation of Francis Harper in the *Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Sciences,* vol. 8, Sept. 10, 1942,

pp. 208—221, and the vote of the Committee after examining the proposals was in the negative with only one member voting in the affirmative. This, I think, is the information you wanted.

4. In view of the fact that, as shown by Dr. Peters, the present question had so far been considered only from the standpoint of avian nomenclature, it was clearly necessary as a first step to examine the treatment accorded by Bartram to names of animals belonging to other Classes of the Animal Kingdom. At that time I was unable to obtain access to a copy of Bartram's *Travels*, and other matters later intervened to prevent me from following up this matter. I have however now examined carefully the copy of the edition of this work published in London in 1792, belonging to the Zoological Society of London. This work is, as its title indicates, devoted to an account of the author's travels. Scattered throughout the volume there are numerous observations on the plants and animals observed. The major observations on animals are gathered together in Chapter X of Part II of the work. This chapter bears in the Table of Contents but not in the text itself the following heading :—" Further account of the rattle snake—account and description of other snakes and animals—catalogue of birds of North America ; observations concerning their migration or annual passage from North to South, and back again." As the foregoing title suggests, the treatment accorded to the birds is much fuller and more ambitious in scope than that attempted for the animals belonging to other Classes. These include snakes, frogs, lizards, tortoises and mammals. For the most part these are cited under vernacular names only, here and there however a non-binominal name being given, such as the name " lepus minor, cauda abrupta, pupillis atris " given for the " rabbit ". When we come to the " Catalogue " of birds, we find that a systematic arrangement is attempted, the birds being arranged in the following twelve groups, for each of which an English name is given and for all except two a Latin name also : (1) Strix. The Owl ; (2) Vultur. The Vulture ; (3) Falco. Eagle and Hawk : (4) Milvus. Kite Hawk ; (5) Corvus. The Crow kind ; (6) Picus. Woodpeckers ; (7) Granivorous Tribes. Here follows the heading "Amphibious, or Aquatic Birds ", which was apparently intended to serve as a major heading covering the remaining five groups which were :—(8) Grus. The Crane ; (9) Ardea. The Heron ; (10) Tantalus. The Wood Pelican ; (11) Querquedulae. Teal ; (12) Charadrus [sic]. The Plover kind. There is no consistency in the treatment accorded to the foregoing names. For example, in the first three groups (Strix ; Vultur ; Falco) these names are clearly used as generic names, every species placed in these groups being cited as belonging to the genera *Strix*, *Vultur* or *Falco*, as the case may be. In the remaining cases the arrangement adopted is similar to that in the lists given by Brisson in his *Ornithologie* of 1760, that is, the birds placed in the " genera " cited in the main headings appear under a variety of generic names. For example, of the four species cited under the heading " Milvus ", three are cited as belonging to *Falco* and one as belonging to *Psittacus* ; of the eight species cited under the heading " Corvus ", five are cited as belonging to *Corvus*, two as belonging to *Gracula* and one to *Cuculus*. The next group "Picus" embraces forty-two species, of which the first eight are cited under the name *Picus*, the remaining thirty-four being distributed over fourteen other genera (*Sitta*; *Certhia*; *Alcedo*; *Muscicapa*; *Alauda*; *Oriolus*, etc.). The same lack of consistency is shown in the treatment of the actual names of species. Many of these are in strict binominal form, but this appears to be due more to accident than to any other reason, being attributable in most cases to the fact that the names used were copied from earlier works by authors who followed the binominal system. That Bartram himself was no binominalist is shown by the frequent use of names consisting of (a) a generic name, and (b) a string of Latin words used as descriptive epithets. This may be illustrated by the following examples:—(1) Parus viridis gutture nigro; the green black throated flycatcher (: 290); (2) Ardea purpurea cristata; the little crested purple or blue heron (: 291); (3) Numenius pectore rufo; the great red breasted godwit (: 291); (4) Anas fera torquata major; the great wild duck, called duck and mallard.

5. The next step was to examine the first edition of 1791 of Bartram's *Travels* in order to determine whether the names discussed in the preceding paragraph appeared in that edition as well as in the second edition of 1792. There is a copy of the first edition in the library of the British Museum (Natural History), in which library there is also a copy of the edition published in Dublin in 1792. An examination of these editions shows that they are practically identical with the London edition of 1792 and that in both the names cited in paragraph 4 of the present note and also the other names there referred to appear in exactly the same form. The system of nomenclature used in all three editions is identical.

6. I accordingly recommend that the Commission should pronounce against the availability of new names in the various editions of Bartram's *Travels*, in all of which the system of nomenclature is, as shown in paragraph 4 of the present application, non-binominal in character and therefore inconsistent with the provisions of Article 25 of the *Règles*. At the same time I recommend that the Commission should formally reject the name *Calandra* Bartram, 1791, (*Travels North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida*: 289) as being a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes.

7. The recommendation now submitted is therefore that the International Commission should:—

(1) give a ruling that neither in the original edition published in Philadelphia in 1791 nor in the editions published in London and Dublin respectively in 1792 of the work entitled *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive territories of the Muscogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws* did William Bartram apply the principles

of binominal nomenclature and therefore that no name published in any of the editions of the foregoing work acquired the status of availability in virtue of being so published ;

(2) place the title of the foregoing work as published at Philadelphia in 1791 and in London and Dublin respectively in 1792 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Calandra* Bartram, 1791 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes).

SUPPORT FOR DR. GISIN'S PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "ACHORUTES" TEMPLETON, 1835, AND DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR "HYPOGASTRURA" BOURLET, 1839 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **HARLOW B. MILLS**

(*State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 303)

(For the application submitted in this case, see pages 38—48 of the present Volume)

(Extract from a letter dated 23rd March 1948)

. . . . . .

Hypogastrura Bourlet with *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg as the type. While I do not follow the reasoning clearly that *Hypogastrura* should replace *Achorutes* in this sense, the situation here is different from that outlined for *Podura* and *Tomocerus*. *Hypogastrura* has been used for this species group by European workers for many years. On the other hand, American workers and British specialists have, in general, used the name *Achorutes*. Because of this confusion in the use of generic names for the same species group, something should be done about it and I feel that a ruling of the Commission will be necessary to settle this matter. I would recommend (however, with considerable regret) that the generic name *Hypogastrura* be used, with *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg as the type. This should settle this complex problem.

Neanura MacGillivray. This has been misspelled *Noanura* in the note in *Science*. As I read the literature, *Achorutes muscorum* Templeton becomes the type of the genus *Neanura* without Commission action. However, if there is any doubt in anyone's mind I feel that the Commission should indicate, as a suspension of the Rules if it so desires, that *Achorutes muscorum* is the type of *Neanura* MacGillivray.

. . . . . .

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PREVENT THE DISAPPEARANCE IN SYNONYMY OF THE NAME USED FOR THE ASTRAKAN HORNED LARK FOR THE LAST EIGHTY YEARS BY THE SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR OF THE NAME "BEI" PUBLISHED FOR THAT BIRD BY RIDGWAY IN 1874 AS THE RESULT OF THE MISREADING OF A MUSEUM LABEL

By **RICHARD MEINERTZHAGEN,** D.S.O. (*London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 817 : formerly Z.N.(S.) 577)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to provide a valid basis for the continued use of the name *brandti* Dresser, December 1874, as published in the combination *Otocorys brandti*, for the Astrakan subspecies of the Horned Lark by suppressing the name *bei* Ridgway, Feb. 1874, as published in the combination *Eremophila alpestris* var. *bei*, as the result of the misreading of a museum label.

2. The present case was first brought to notice in a letter dated 11th June 1951 addressed by the late James L. Peters (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) to Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, the question of principle involved in which was placed on the Agenda for the Copenhagen (1953) nomenclature meetings as Case No. 35 (1953, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 357—359). The facts of this case are as follows :—

(1) In 1869 the United States National Museum obtained a collection of bird skins from the dealer Wilhelm Schlüter. One of these was that of a Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris* (Linnaeus)=*Alauda alpestris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 166) which bore the label "Alauda alpestris/var. : bei Astrakan".

(2) The foregoing label was misread by Ridgway as meaning that either the collector or the dealer from whom this specimen was obtained had given the manuscript name "*bei*" to the Astrakan subspecies of the Horned Lark. Ridgway published a description of this subspecies under this "name" in 1874 (*in* Baird, Brewer & Ridgway, *Hist. N. Amer. Birds*, Land Birds **2** : 141, 142). This appeared in February 1874.

(3) In 1874 Dresser (*Hist. Birds Europe* **4**(32) : 397, 402) described the same subspecies of the Horned Lark under the name *Otocorys brandti*. The Part of Dresser's book containing this name appeared in December 1874.

(4) The bird in question has ever since been known by Dresser's name *brandti* but technically that name is a junior subjective synonym of the name *bei* Ridgway which, as shown above, has ten months' priority.

3. When this case was considered by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, it was decided not to insert a provision in Article 25 denying availability to names of this kind, the Congress placing on record its view that such cases could be dealt with more conveniently by the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 65, Decision 119).

4. It would, in my opinion, be a reproach to zoologists to permit the use as a scientific name of a term such as *bei* which owes its publication to a ridiculous mistake. Moreover, the acceptance of this name in place of *brandti* Dresser which has been in continuous use for over eighty years would clearly run counter to the principle laid down in the Preamble prefixed to the *Règles* by the Copenhagen Congress that one of the primary objects of the *Règles* is to promote stability in nomenclature and that the Commission's Plenary Powers exist for the purpose of dealing with cases where that object is threatened (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 22, Decision 19).

5. I therefore ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *bei* Ridgway, 1874, as published in the combination *Eremophila alpestris* var. *bei*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

   (a) *alpestris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Alauda alpestris* ;

   (b) *brandti* Dresser, 1874, as published in the combination *Otocorys brandti* ;

(3) to place the name *bei* Ridgway, 1874, as published in the combination *Eremophila alpestris* var. *bei*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

Secretary: Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

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(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

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Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Istituto e Museo di Zoologia della Università di Torino, Torino, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 4 (pp. 105—136) 28th February 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 4) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *dingo* Meyer, 1793, as published in the combination *Canis dingo* (Class Mammalia), validation of, as the name for the Dingo (Z.N.(S.) 487) ;

(2) *Bombina* Oken, 1816 (Class Amphibia, Order Anura), conservation of (Z.N.(S.) 759) ;

(3) *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Myriapoda), designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Z.N.(S.) 843).

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* regarding the specific name to be adopted for the type species of a genus in cases where that species possesses two or more objectively synonymous such names (Z.N.(S.) 908).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

28th February 1955.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE IN THE PERIOD FROM THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, COPENHAGEN, 1953, TO 31ST DECEMBER 1954

First Periodical Report in the Period between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth International Congresses of Zoology

(Commission Paper I.C.(P.R.) (14/15)1)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Periodical Reports : Under an arrangement made at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at Paris in 1948 Periodical Reports are submitted to the Commission by the Secretary on the progress of work in the Secretariat during inter-Congress periods. Eight such Reports were submitted in the period 1948—1953 between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth International Congresses of Zoology. The present is the First Report in the present Series. In the previous period these Reports were prepared in mimeographed form but it has now been decided that as from the beginning of the present period these Reports shall be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, in view of the wide interest expressed by zoologists in the work of the Commission and the number of enquiries received on this subject.

2. **Preparation and publication of the book " Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature "** : The period of four and a half months between the close in mid-August 1953 of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, and the end of December in that year was taken up with the preparation for publication of the book " *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature* " embodying the decisions taken in this field by the foregoing Congress. Owing largely to the excellent co-operation afforded by Messrs. Metcalfe & Cooper Ltd., the printers to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, this book was printed very quickly, publication taking place on the last day of 1953.

3. **Resources of the Office of the Commission during the year 1954** : The resources of the Office of the Commission in the year 1954 were far greater than in any previous year since the establishment of the Commission sixty years earlier. This was due to two reasons : (1) The retirement of the Honorary Secretary from the United Kingdom Civil Service made it possible for him to work on a whole-time basis throughout the year 1954. (2) The decision by the International Trust to devote the sum accruing from the large anonymous

gift received at the end of 1953 to strengthening the Office of the Commission made it possible to recruit a staff to assist the Secretary. The staff so recruited consisted of three persons working either on a threequarter-time or on a half-time basis. Throughout the period this staff has been in charge of Mrs. S. C. Watkins, M.A., who was appointed to the post of Administrative Officer in December 1953. She was joined in January 1954 by Mrs. J. H. Newman who has concentrated her attention mainly upon work arising in connection with the printing and publication of the Commission's *Opinions*. The third post is now held by Miss D. G. Williams. The Commission and zoologists generally are greatly indebted to this staff to whose energy, enthusiasm and hard work a large part of the phenomenal output achieved in 1954 is attributable.

4. Programme adopted for dealing with accumulated arrears of work : At the beginning of 1954 when for the first time it was possible to start a sustained attack on the arrears which had inevitably accumulated in the preceding period, there were three main classes of work awaiting attention, namely :—(1) Cases on which decisions had been taken by the Commission but on which the decisions so taken had not been promulgated in the form of *Opinions* ; (2) Cases which had been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* for six months or more and which were awaiting submission to the Commission for decision by Postal Vote ; (3) Cases which had not reached the stage of being published in the *Bulletin*. It was decided that in the first instance a simultaneous effort should be made to deal with groups (1) and (2) above and that the preparation for publication in the *Bulletin* of cases belonging to Group (3) should not be started until substantial progress has been made in the preparation of *Opinions* on cases already settled and in the issue of Voting Papers in respect of all cases belonging to Group (2).

5. Preparation of " Opinions " : The preparation of *Opinions* on cases on which decisions had already been taken was begun in November 1953 and the greater part of the work on sixty-nine *Opinions* (*Opinions* 195—263) had been completed before the end of the year. During 1954 a further ninety-one *Opinions* (*Opinions* 264—354) were completed. Thus, during the fourteen months concerned the total number of *Opinions* completed reached the record total of one hundred and sixty.

6. Preparation of " Declarations " : Seven *Declarations* (*Declarations* 13—19) were prepared in 1954.

7. Preparation of " Directions " : During the year 1954 the Commission instituted a new series styled the " Directions Series ", the purpose of this Series being to provide a means for recording decisions required to be taken by the Commission in relation to questions dealt with by it in previously published *Opinions*, in order to comply, in relation to those *Opinions*, with General Directives issued to it by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, and by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953. Under these Directives the Commission was required :—(a) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* any valid generic names dealt with in those *Opinions* which had not already been standardised in this way ; (b) to make appropriate entries on the *Official Lists* of valid names and on the *Official Indexes* of rejected and invalid names of taxa of other categories established by those Congresses in respect of names dealt with in the foregoing *Opinions* ; (c) to make corresponding entries in the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* and in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* established by the Copenhagen Congress of the titles of works already dealt with in *Opinions* ; (d) to determine the gender to be attributed to each name already placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.* Nine *Directions* embodying decisions taken under the foregoing *Directives* were published during 1954.

8. Issue of Voting Papers : The issue to the Members of the Commission of Voting Papers on outstanding problems was begun at the end of February 1954. By the end of the year one hundred and twenty-four Voting Papers had been so issued. In a small number of cases these Voting Papers dealt with supplementary issues which had arisen in connection with previous cases but the great majority of these Voting Papers were concerned with problems on which no decision had previously been taken by the Commission. It will be appreciated that the decisions taken by the Commission on these Voting Papers involved a great accession to the number of cases which awaited only the preparation of *Opinions.* Nevertheless, by the end of 1954 *Opinions* had been prepared on all the cases on which decisions had been taken in 1953 or in earlier years, and a start had been made with the preparation of *Opinions* on cases on which decisions had been taken in the course of 1954.

9. Preparation of further Parts of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " : In September 1954 a start was made with the preparation of applications for publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* and by the end of the year about fifty applications had been sufficiently advanced to be sent to the printer.

10. Preparation of Indexes for the publications of the Commission : In earlier periods lack of resources had made it necessary to defer indefinitely the preparation of indexes for the Commission's publications. The lack of these indexes constituted a serious inconvenience both to individual zoologists and also to institutional libraries which on this account had been unable to arrange for the binding of volumes. During 1954 great progress was achieved in this field. Indexes were prepared for three volumes (vols. 6, 8, 10) of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,* thereby completing the first ten volumes of this publication with the exception of volume 5, which still lacks the final part and volume 9, the current volume. In the case of the work *Opinions and Declarations,* indexes were prepared in 1954 for volume 2 and for volume 3, the volume of which, at the beginning of the year a portion only had been published.

In addition, indexes were prepared during 1954 for six further volumes (vols. 4—9) which were either published or completed in proof during the course of the year.

11. Parts of the " Opinions and Declarations " Series published in 1954 : One hundred and thirty-nine Parts of the " Opinions and Declarations " Series comprising 2,280 pages were published in 1954. These included 124 *Opinions*, three *Declarations*, nine *Directions* and three Index Parts. The Parts so published belonged to the following volumes :—

Vol. 2 : 7 Parts (*Directions* 2, 4—9), 106 pp.

Vol. 3 : 19 Parts (*Opinions* 195—210 ; *Directions* 1, 3 ; Index), 274 pp.

Vol. 4 : 30 Parts (*Opinions* 211—239 ; Index), 410 pp.

Vol. 5 : 30 Parts (*Opinions* 240—268 ; Index), 440 pp.

Vol. 6 : 16 Parts (*Opinions* 269—282, *Declarations* 18, 19 ; Index), 308 pp.

Vol. 7 : 1 Part (*Opinion* 283), 226 pp.

Vol. 8 : 28 Parts (*Opinions* 284—311), 374 pp.

Vol. 9 : 8 Parts (*Opinions* 312—318, *Declaration* 13), 142 pp.

Thus, during 1954, volume 3 was completed, the whole of the next three volumes (vols. 4, 5, 7) were published ; volumes 6, 8 and 9 were also completed, apart from their respective Index Parts, which were in the press at the end of the year. In addition, volume 2 was completed, except for the Index Part.

12. Parts of the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature " published in 1954 : Eleven Parts (including two Double-Parts) of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, comprising 468 pages, were published in 1954. Six of these Parts, published in volume 9, contained a further instalment of applications for consideration by the Commission. The remaining Parts contained the concluding portions of volumes 6, 8 and 10.

13. Correspondence in 1954 : The total number of incoming letters connected with the work of the Commission that were handled during 1954 amounted to about 1,200, an average of about 23 letters a week. There was a steady rise in the volume of correspondence during the year until in December it was running at an annual rate of about 1,800 letters. The foregoing figures are exclusive of the substantial correspondence in regard to financial matters conducted by the Trust.

14. New applications received in 1954 : During 1954 ninety-three new applications were allotted Registered Numbers in the Z.N.(S.) Series.

15. Revised text of the " Règles " : Work was continued during the year by Professor J. Chester Bradley on the compilation of the first draft of the text of the *Règles*, as revised by the Paris (1948) and Copenhagen (1953) Congresses. Professor Bradley has reported that he hopes to be able to furnish this draft to the Secretary during the first half of 1955.

16. " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " : In the summer of 1954 the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature established a post of Research Assistant, the holder of which was to work whole-time on the preparation of the *Official Lists* for publication in book form. In September 1954 Miss D. N. Noakes, B.Sc., a graduate of Bedford College, London University, took up the duties of this post. All the necessary decisions in regard to the entries to be made on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in respect of Rulings given in the period 1948—1954 were embodied in the *Opinions* containing those Rulings, and during the year 1954 the Commission, acting under the General Directives given to it by the Paris (1948) and Copenhagen (1953) Congresses (paragraph 7 above) took the supplementary decisions needed to complete the Rulings given in *Opinions* rendered in the period 1935—1948. In addition, the Commission during 1954 took decisions (*Declarations* 18 and 19) on certain matters relating to the form of the entries to be made which were required before an actual start could be made with the preparation of the definitive texts of the various *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*. In the light of the decisions so taken, Miss Noakes has been enabled to prepare the required texts in respect of all decisions taken in the period 1935—1954. A good start has also been made in the collection of the material needed to enable the Commission to comply with the Directives referred to above in relation to the Rulings given in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period, and it is expected that the first instalment of proposals relating to these matters will be submitted to the Commission early in 1955. There remains the laborious task of checking and completing the entries on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* made prior to 1935, a task which it has always been recognised would involve a large amount of work in view of the fact that in the period in question the Commission, when making entries on the *Official List*, did not include the necessary bibliographical references and, in consequence, occasionally fell into error. In this field also good progress has been made with the help of specialists in the groups concerned, but it will inevitably be a considerable time before this part of the work can be completed.

17. Arrangements for the holding of a Colloquium immediately prior to the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958 : In accordance with a wish expressed at the close of the Copenhagen meetings, arrangements for the holding of a Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature immediately prior to the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958, have been concerted by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in agreement with Sir Gavin de Beer, the President of the Congress.

15th January 1955

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " REGARDING THE SPECIFIC NAME TO BE ADOPTED FOR THE TYPE SPECIES OF A GENUS IN CASES WHERE THAT SPECIES POSSESSES TWO OR MORE OBJECTIVELY SYNONYMOUS SUCH NAMES

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 908)

The present application arises out of current work on the preparation of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for publication in book form and is in a sense an extension of a proposal numbered Z.N.(S.) 878, in which it was recommended that the Commission should adopt a *Declaration* that " where two or more nominal species are objectively identical with one another (the two species being based upon the same type specimen, the two names being in consequence objective synonyms of one another) and where one of these nominal species is one of two or more such species included in a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931, a later author is to be accepted as having made a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 if he so selects any of the objectively identical nominal species in question, irrespective of whether the nominal species so selected is that which was cited by the author of the generic name at the time when he established the nominal genus so cited " (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(3) : 86—89).

2. The purpose of the proposal quoted above was to rid the *Règles* of an anomaly, under which it has hitherto been necessary to reject as invalid the selection of a nominal species to be the type species of a genus in a case where, although the nominal species in question was not one of the nominal species included in that genus, an objectively identical nominal species was one of the originally included species. The problem was illustrated in the foregoing application by the case of the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795. One of the nominal species included in that genus by Weber was *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775. That nominal species had not however been established by Fabricius as a new species, the name *marinus* having been published merely as a substitute for the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus*. The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius are thus objectively identical with one another, each being based upon the same type specimen, and the specific names *gammarus* Linnaeus and *marinus* Fabricius are objective synonyms of one another. Miss Rathbun (1904) selected *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber, but, as the nominal species in question had been cited by Weber under its objective synonym *marinus* Fabricius and not under the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, her type selection for the genus *Homarus* Weber was technically defective and has had to be rejected. The object of the proposal submitted in Application Z.N.(S.) 878 was to remove this ritualistic provision and to secure that in a case such as that described above the selection of either of the objectively identical nominal species to be the type species of the genus concerned is to be accepted as a valid selection under Rule (g) in Article 30, irrespective of which of the nominal species concerned was cited by the original author at the time when he established the nominal genus in question.

3. The purpose of the present application is to ask the Commission to carry the above proposal to its logical conclusion by providing, if we may continue to use the example cited above, that the nominal species to be accepted as the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795, shall be *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (the nominal species having the oldest available of the objectively synonymous names concerned) and not *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (the nominal species having the later of the two objectively synonymous names). The problem here discussed has arisen in connection with a number of generic names already placed on the *Official List*. It seems anomalous to be under the necessity of citing as the type species of a genus a nominal species, the name of which is not only invalid but also probably unknown to the great majority of workers in the group, when there exists an objectively synonymous name for the species in question which is the valid name for that species and is universally used for it.

4. I accordingly recommend the International Commission to render a *Declaration* on the following lines :—

DRAFT DECLARATION :—Where there are two or more identical nominal species (i.e. nominal species the names of which are objective synonyms of one another), the designation, indication or selection of any one of these nominal species to be the type species of a genus is to be treated as the designation, indication or selection of whichever of the nominal species concerned has the oldest available name, irrespective of whether or not that nominal species was cited by the author of the name of the genus in question. *Example* : The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, are objectively identical with one another. The second, but not the first, of these nominal species was placed by Weber in his genus *Homarus* in 1795. *Astacus marinus* Fabricius was the first of the originally included nominal species to be selected to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber. Since the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is (a) an available name and (b) a senior objective synonym of the name *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is to be treated as the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE ENTRY ON THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME " HOMARUS " WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (PROPOSED REVISION OF AN ENTRY MADE BY THE RULING GIVEN IN " OPINION " 104)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 879)

The object of the present application is to ask the approval of the International Commission for a revision of the defective entry relating to the name *Homarus* Weber, 1795 (*Nomencl. ent. Fabr.* : 94) made on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) **:** 25—28).

2. The entry in respect of the foregoing name made on the *Official List* by *Opinion* 104 was as follows :—

> *Homarus* Fabr. in Weber, 1795a, 94, tsd. *gammarus* = *marinus*, s. *vulgaris*. Same as Milne Edw., 1837, HnC, 329, 333

3. The first question which calls for consideration is the method by which a type species was fixed for the nominal genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795. As will be seen from the foregoing extract from *Opinion* 104, it was there stated that this was by subsequent selection (t[ype by] s[ubsequent] d[esignation]). Weber's little book, as is well known, was completely overlooked or ignored until Miss Mary Rathbun disinterred it and brought the names in it into use in her paper published in 1904 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **17 :** 170) when she stated that " *Homarus gammarus* (Linnaeus) ", [i.e. *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758] was the type species of this genus. The foregoing nominal species was not included by Weber in his genus *Homarus*. The first nominal species cited by him as belonging to *Homarus* was however *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 413), which is objectively identical with the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, the name published by Fabricius being no more than a substitute name (*nom. nov.*) for the earlier name published by Linnaeus. In 1912, Fowler (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911 :** 333) selected the nominal species *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, one of the original included nominal species, to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795.

4. In an application numbered Z.N.(S.) 878[1] submitted simultaneously with the present case, I have recommended the International Commission to adopt a *Declaration* under which in a case such as the present where two objectively identical nominal species are involved, the selection of either as the type species of a genus established prior to 1st January 1931 is to be accepted as a valid type selection under Rule (g) in Article 30, it being immaterial whether the nominal species so selected is that actually cited by the author of the genus or whether it is only the nominal species which is objectively identical with that species. Accordingly, I now ask that consequentially upon the grant, as I hope, of the application referred to above, the Commission should accept as a valid type selection for the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795, the selection by Miss Rathbun of the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, notwithstanding the fact that it was not this species but the objectively identical nominal species *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, which was cited by Weber as belonging to his genus *Homarus*.

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[1] See pages 86—89 of the present volume.

5. At this point is is necessary to refer to the Application Z.N.(S.) 908 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 112—113) that the Commission should render a *Declaration* that, where there are two or more identical nominal species (i.e. nominal species, the names of which are objective synonyms of one another), the designation, indication or selection of any one of these nominal species to be the type species of a genus is to be treated as the designation, indication or selection of whichever of the nominal species concerned has the oldest available name, irrespective of whether or not that nominal species was cited by the author of the name of the genus in question. Further, it was suggested that the decision so recommended should be illustrated as follows by the case of the generic name *Homarus* Weber, 1795 :—" *Example* : The nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, are objectively identical with one another. The second, but not the first, of these nominal species was placed by Weber in his genus *Homarus* in 1795. *Astacus marinus* Fabricius was the first of the originally included nominal species to be selected to be the type species of *Homarus* Weber. Since the name *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is (a) an available name and (b) a senior objective synonym of the name *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, the nominal species *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus is to be treated as the type species of the genus *Homarus* Weber." If, as I hope, the foregoing proposals are adopted by the Commission, the genus *Homarus* Weber, 1795, will take, as its type species, *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, and not, as otherwise would be the case, *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775 (which, as explained above, is an identical nominal species but one possessing a later and therefore invalid name).

6. The last point to which attention must be drawn is the cryptic reference to Milne Edwards (1837) in the entry regarding the generic name *Homarus* Weber made in *Opinion* 104. In the passage in question Milne Edwards adopted a nominal genus *Homarus* to which he referred a nominal species *Homarus vulgaris* Milne Edwards, 1837 (: 334), which, like *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, is objectively identical with *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758. Milne Edwards made no reference whatever to Weber and clearly regarded himself as the author of the generic name *Homarus* as then used in his book. *Homarus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (*in* Roret's *Suite à Buffon, Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 333) must therefore be regarded as an independently established nominal genus. As such, its name (*Homarus* Milne Edwards) is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Homarus* Weber, 1795.

7. In order to bring the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to the generic name *Homarus* Weber, 1795, into a form suitable for inclusion in that *List* when published in book form and in order also to dispose of certain other minor matters outstanding in the present case, I ask the International Commission to take the following action, namely :—

(1) to substitute the following revised entry for Name No. 494 on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for the incomplete entry made under the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104 :—

Homarus Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. ent. Fabr.* : 94 (gender : masculine) (type species by selection by Rathbun (1904, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **17** : 170) of *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631), a nominal species objectively identical with *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, one of the nominal species originally included in this genus by Weber : *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (under the decision taken on Application Z.N.(S.) 908).

Note :—The above proposal has been drafted on the assumption that approval will be given by the Commission to the proposal for the adoption of the *Declarations* recommended in Applications Z.N.(S.) 878 and Z.N.(S.) 908. If the first of these proposals were not to be approved, the reference to the selection of the type species by Rathbun (1904) would need to be replaced by the words " by selection by Fowler, 1912, *Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 333) ". If the second of these proposals were not to be adopted, it would be necessary to cite the type species as *Astacus marinus* Fabricius, 1775, instead of as *Cancer gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758.

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus* (the specific name of the type species of *Homarus* Weber, 1795) ;

Note:—See Note to Proposal (1) above. If the Application Numbered Z.N.(S.)908 were to be rejected by the Commission, the words in brackets at the end of Proposal (2) would cease to be applicable.

(3) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names, each of which is a junior homonym of *Homarus* Weber, 1795 :—

(a) *Homarus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 ;

(b) *Homarus* Broun, 1881, *Manual N. Zealand Coleopt.* (1)(2) : 740.

(4) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned specific names, each of which is a junior objective synonym of the name *gammarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer gammarus* :—

(a) *marinus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Astacus marinus* ;

(b) *vulgaris* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, as published in the combination *Homarus vulgaris*.

REQUEST FOR A RULING AS TO THE SPECIES TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "LAQUEUS" DALL, 1870 (CLASS BRACHIOPODA)

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY**, Jr., Sc.D.,
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : **Z.N.(S.) 868**)

The object of the present application is to secure a decision from the International Commission regarding the species to be accepted as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall, 1870 (Class Brachiopoda), under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158—159) to be followed where a nominal genus is established, or is claimed to have been established, on the basis of a misidentified type species.

2. The generic name *Laqueus* was published by Dall in 1870 (*Amer. J. Conch.* **6** : 123), the type species of the genus so named being, by original designation, " *Terebratula californica* Koch ". Koch never published such a name but in 1844 Küster (*in* Martini, *Syst. Conch. Cab.* (nov. ed.) 7(1) : pl. 2b, figs. 21—23) published the name *Terebratula californiana* Koch MS., and it is evident that this was the name which Dall intended to cite when he wrote the words " *Terebratula californica* Koch ".

3. In 1921 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **57** (No. 2314) : 347) Dall claimed that the species which in 1870 he had figured as " *Laqueus californica* (Koch) " was not correctly identified and belonged to a species to which no valid name had ever been given ; Dall accordingly gave the new name *Laqueus erythraeus* to the species which he had himself figured in 1870 under the name " *Laqueus californica* Koch " and which in 1864 Carpenter had cited as *Terebratula californica.* The species *Laqueus erythraeus* Dall was thereupon (1921) designated by Dall as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall, 1870, in place of the species " *Terebratula californica* Koch ", which in 1870 he had himself designated as the type species of this genus.

4. Thomson (1927, *Brachiopod. Morph. Gen.* : 258) discussed the attempt made by Dall in 1921 to change the type species of *Laqueus* and rejected it as incorrect under the *Règles.* At the same time he added that the two species concerned were so closely allied to one another that, even if Dall's action in changing the type species had been valid, it would not have affected the previously accepted concept of the genus. Later authors have all endorsed Thomson's conclusions and have unanimously rejected the claim advanced by Dall in 1921.

5. The present case is therefore one where a nominal genus is alleged to have been based upon a misidentified type species but where the species actually designated by the original author as the type species and the species later claimed to have been misidentified therewith are so close to one another that from the taxonomic point of view it would make no difference which of the two species concerned was accepted as the type species. It is clearly desirable that a definitive decision should be given as to the species which is to be accepted as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall, but in the circumstances it does not appear that any practical advantage would be served by asking the International Commission to undertake, in conjunction with specialists, a detailed investigation for the purpose of determining whether Dall's (1921) claim that he had made an error of identification in 1870 was well founded. In the absence of such evidence, the Commission would be free—and indeed bound—to rule in favour of the acceptance of *Terebratula californiana* (Koch MS.) Küster, [1844] (i.e. the species bearing the name which Dall in 1870 miscited as " *Terebratula californica* Koch ") as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall by original designation. Such a decision would be in harmony with current practice and is therefore the course which I recommend.

6. The proposal which I accordingly submit is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) give a ruling that, in view of the lack of sufficient evidence supporting the claim advanced by Dall in 1921 that, when in 1870 he designated a type species for the nominal genus *Laqueus* Dall, 1870, he had misidentified the species so designated, that species, namely *Terebratula californiana* (Koch MS.) Küster, [1844], is to be accepted as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall, 1870 ;

(2) place the name *Laqueus* Dall, 1870 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Terebratula californiana* (Koch MS.) Küster, [1844]) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the specific name *californiana* (Koch MS.) Küster, [1844], as published in the binominal combination *Terebratula californiana*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*californica* Dall, 1870, as published in the combination *Terebratula californica* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *californiana* (Koch MS.) Küster, [1844], as published in the combination *Terebratula californiana*).

POSTSCRIPT :

1. I have read with great interest the note on the species to be accepted as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall which has been communicated to the Commission by Dr. Helen Muir-Wood, of which the Secretary has kindly sent me a copy. I am very glad to find that she supports the solution of this case advocated in my application.[2]

Perhaps I may add that, as Dr. Muir-Wood has drawn attention to the publication by G. B. Sowerby in 1846 of the name *Terebratula californica* (attributed to Küster by Sowerby) it would, I think, be helpful to place this misspelling which anticipates that by Dall by twenty-four years on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.* I would advocate the same treatment being given also to several other instances of the nomenclatorial combination *Terebratula californica* by Carpenter as follows :—

Terebratula californica Küster *in* Sowerby (G.B.), *Thesaurus Conchyl.* (18) : 352, pl. 70, f. 50—52, cited by Carpenter, 1857 *Report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science for* 1856 : 289. This is the same reference to which Dr. Muir-Wood referred.

Terebratula californica Koch, mentioned by Carpenter without any further reference in *Supplementary Report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science for* 1863 : 568, 586.

Terebratula californica Linsley *in* Troschel, 1847, *Archiv für Natur.* **2** : 99. Cited by Carpenter in *Supplementary Report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science* : 574.

2. So far as I am aware, the generic name *Laqueus* Dall has not been taken as a basis for a family-group name.

[intd.] J. L. B.

December, 1954.

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[2] See page 120 of the present volume.

ON THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE BRACHIOPOD GENUS "LAQUEUS" DALL, 1870

By **HELEN MUIR-WOOD**, D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 868)

(Enclosure to a letter dated 21st September 1950)

The name *Laqueus* was published by Dall in 1870 (*Amer. J. Conch.* **6** : 123) as the name of a subgenus of *Terebratella* with *Terebratula californica* Koch as type-species. The species is said to occur off Catalina I., California, at a depth of 80 fathoms but this is quoted by Dall (1921 : 350) as type locality of *L. erythraeus*.

2. This species was however originally described under the name *Terebratula californiana* (Koch *in litt.*) Küster (therefore to be assigned to Küster and not Koch) in Nov. Ed. Martini, *Syst. Conch. Cabinet* **7**(1) : 38, pl. 2b, figs. 21—23. The date of the plate is given in our copy as 1844, while the date of the text is said to be 1848 (see 1937, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1**(4) : 97).

3. Dall in 1870 also refers to Sowerby, *Thes. Conch.* **7** : 352, pl. 52, figs. 50—52, but this reference is incorrect and should be emended to read : Sowerby (G.B.), 1846, *Thes. Conch.* **1**(7) ; 352, pl. 70, figs. 50—52, where this species was described and figured under *Terebratula californica* Küst.

4. The species represented by the figures given by Küster and Sowerby is apparently the same.

5. Dall in 1877 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **8** : 41) again quoted *T. californica* Koch as the type-species of *Laqueus*, subgenus of *Terebratella*.

6. Davidson (1887, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) (2) **4** : 111) quotes the type-species of *Laqueus* as *L. californicus* Koch, though in 1852 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **9** : 364) the species was listed as *Terebratula californiana* Koch, Küster. E. E.-Deslongchamps in 1884 (*Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie* (3) **8** : 286) quotes *Laqueus* as a subgenus of *Terebratella* with *T. californica* Koch as type-species, and this is followed by Hall & Clarke in 1895 (*13th ann. Rep. State Geol. N.Y.* **1893** ; 887), who used it as a distinct genus.

7. Dall in 1921 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **57** (2314) : 347) quoted *Laqueus* as a separate genus, with, as its type-species, *L. californicus* Carpenter not Koch (= *Laqueus erythraeus* sp. nov.), to which species he refers his figures published in 1870 (namely pl. 7, fig. f ; pl. 8, figs. 9, 10) and also the species described by Carpenter in 1864 (*Suppl. Rep. Brit. Ass.* 1863 (33rd meeting) : 568, 574) as *Terebratula californica* and (on page 636) as *Waldheimia* (?) *californica*. Carpenter gave no figures and it is by no means clear what was the form to which he intended to refer.

8. Thomson (1927, *Brachiopod Morph. Gen.* : 258) quotes the type-species as *T. californica* Koch and refers to Dall's amendment of the type species in a footnote, stating that this procedure is not valid but that it does not affect the concept of the genus. Schuchert & Levene (1929, *Foss. Catal.* **1**(42) (Brach.) : 73) and Hatai in 1940 (*Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ.* (2) **20** : 343) also give the type-species as *Terebratula californica* Koch without comment.

9. From this it appears that later authors have ignored Dall's emended designation of the type species in 1921, and that *Terebratula californiana* Küster, [1844], should be accepted as the type species of *Laqueus* Dall, 1870, by original designation.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME " DINGO " MEYER, 1793, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CANIS DINGO " AS THE NAME FOR THE DINGO (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By **G. H. H. TATE**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 487)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the specific name *dingo* Meyer, 1793, as published in the combination *Canis dingo*, as the specific name for the Dingo of Australia.

2. The facts of this case are very simple. The generally accepted name for this animal is *Canis dingo* Meyer, 1793 (*Syst.-summ. Uebers. neust. Entdeck. Neuholland Africa* : 33). Recently, however, T. Iredale (1947, *Proc. Roy. zool. Soc. N.S.W.* **1946/1947** : 35) has discovered that the foregoing name for the Dingo is antedated by the hitherto totally overlooked name *Canis antarticus* Kerr, 1792 (*Anim. Kingd. zool. Syst. Linnaeus* : 136).

3. This discovery is extremely unfortunate, having regard to the desirability of retaining the specific name *dingo* Meyer for this well-known animal and the unnecessary confusion in nomenclature which would follow upon the displacement of this name by one which has never been used since the time when it was first published over a hundred and fifty years ago.

4. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *antarticus* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Canis antarticus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the name *dingo* Meyer, 1793, as published in the combination *Canis dingo*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the specific name *antarticus* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Canis antarticus* and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*.

PROPOSED ACCEPTANCE OF THE SPECIFIC NAME " AUSTRALIS " KERR, 1792, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " CANIS AUSTRALIS " AS THE NAME FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS WOLF

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 898)

At the time when he proposed that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *antarcticus* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Canis antarticus*, in order to preserve for the Dingo of Australia the well-known name *dingo* Meyer, 1793, as published in the combination *Canis dingo* (File Z.N.(S.) 487)[3], the late Dr. G. H. H. Tate (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*) suggested also that the Commission should consider whether it was desirable in the interests of stability in nomenclature to suppress another specific name published by Kerr which had long been ignored but which had been found to be older than the name which had for many years been in use for the species in question.

2. The name referred to by Dr. Tate was the name *australis* Kerr, 1792 (*Anim. Kingd. zool. Syst. Linnaeus* : 144), as published in the combination *Canis australis*. This name applies to, and is the oldest available name for, the Falkland Islands Wolf. For a hundred and thirty years, however, this name was completely overlooked, the Falkland Islands Wolf being known by the name *antarcticus* Bechstein, 1799 (Pennant's *Uebers. vierfüssige Thiere* **1** : 271) as published in the combination *Canis antarcticus*.

3. The identity of the species represented by the two foregoing nominal species was established by Cabrera in 1931 (*J. Mammal.* **12** : 66). In the light of current zoological sentiment against the upsetting of long-established names by the resurrection of ancient names which have long been consigned to oblivion, it is unfortunate, as Dr. Tate pointed out, that an application was not made to the Commission for the suppression of the name *australis* Kerr immediately it was discovered that it antedated the established name *antarcticus* Bechstein. Now that twenty-five years have elapsed since the re-appearance of the name *australis* Kerr, it is necessary to consider whether that name has during that period established itself sufficiently to make it unnecessary at this stage to attempt to save the name *antarcticus* Bechstein.

4. Shortly before his death Dr. Tate informed me that he had come to the conclusion that it was now too late to prevent the disappearance in synonymy of the name *antarcticus* Bechstein. The same view has been expressed by

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[3] See p. 121 of the present volume.

Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), whom I recently consulted on this subject. In his letter (dated 4th January 1955) Dr. Morrison-Scott noted that there was only one recent work on the mammals of South America as a whole ; this is the work entitled *Mamiferos Sud-Americanos* by Cabrera & Yepes published in 1940, in which work the name *australis* Kerr was used for the Falkland Islands Wolf.

5. In view of the fact that this question was raised with the Commission by Dr. Tate, it seems desirable that a decision should now be taken on it. Having regard to the evidence summarised above it appears that the general feeling is that in view of the march of time the best course will be to accept the change of name made in this case. Accordingly, if this is found to be the general view, I recommend that the Commission should close this case by placing the specific name *australis* Kerr, 1792, as published in the combination *Canis australis*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION ON THE QUESTION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF THE SPECIFIC NAME " ACUTA " DAVIDSON, 1863, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " SPIRIFERA ACUTA " (CLASS BRACHIOPODA)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 848)

The present application is concerned with the question of the name to be adopted for the species to which in 1809 Martin (W.) gave the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* in the work entitled *Petrificata Derbiensia* which was rejected as an unavailable work by the International Commission at its Session held in 1948, a decision which has recently been formally embodied in *Opinion* 231 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 239—248).

2. The foregoing question was laid before the Commission by Dr. Helen Muir-Wood (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr. C. J. Stubblefield (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*) in an application relating to this and certain other names originally published in Martin's *Petrificata Derbiensia* which they submitted to the Commission in May 1951. This application was published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (6 : 18—30) in September 1951. The statement of the case relating to the name *acutus* Martin will be found on pages 24 to 25 ; the proposal actually submitted to the Commission in regard to this name is set out in point (e) at the top of page 28 of the foregoing paper.

3. After the publication of the foregoing paper an objection to the portion of it relating to the foregoing name was received from Dr. Herta Schmidt (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Senckenberg-Anlage, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*). Dr. Schmidt's objection was brought to the attention of the Commission by being published in the *Bulletin* in May 1952 (Schmidt, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : 224). A Postal Vote on the application submitted by Dr. Muir-Wood and Dr. Stubblefield was taken at the beginning of 1953 and this resulted in approval being given by the Commission to the whole of the proposals contained in that application, including the proposal relating to the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* Martin, 1809. In that vote I took the view, in my capacity as a member of the Commission, that it would be well to hold over a decision on the name *acuta* until after the meeting of the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology which was due to meet at Copenhagen later that year, for it would not be possible to form a considered view regarding the objection lodged by Dr. Schmidt until that Congress had clarified Article 19 (relating to the emendation of names), a subject which was to be laid before it in a Report which the Paris (1948) Congress had directed should be prepared for its consideration.

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4. Throughout the spring and early summer of 1953 the whole of the resources of the Secretariat of the Commission was absorbed in the preparations for the Copenhagen Session of the Commission and for the Congress and it would not have been possible in any case to proceed at that time with the preparation of an *Opinion* embodying the decision taken by the Commission on the Muir-Wood/Stubblefield application. Accordingly, as Secretary to the Commission, I concluded that the position in regard to this case would not be prejudiced in any way if the result of the vote taken on this case (in Voting Paper V.P.(53)5) were to be left open until after the Copenhagen Congress. On 3rd April, 1953, I therefore executed, as Secretary to the Commission, a Minute postponing the Declaration of the result of the vote taken on the foregoing Voting Paper until after the close in August 1953 of the Copenhagen Congress. The decisions in regard to zoological nomenclature taken by the Copenhagen Congress were published on 31st December, 1953, and early in January 1954 I reviewed, in the light of the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress in regard to Article 19 of the *Règles* (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 43—48), the problem presented by the names *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, and *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, the two names which it had been claimed, in the former case, by Dr. Herta Schmidt, and, in the latter case, by Dr. Muir-Wood and Dr. Stubblefield, were the legitimate successors to the name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* Martin, 1809. I then reached the conclusion that it was desirable that the question of the rival claims of the foregoing names should be further examined by the Commission in the light of the decisions taken by the Copenhagen Congress. Acting as Secretary to the Commission, I therefore signed a Minute on 10th January 1954 directing that the case of the foregoing names should be treated as having been withdrawn for further examination. At the same time I signed a Declaration that under the vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(53)6 the proposals submitted by Dr. Muir-Wood and Dr. Stubblefield in their Application Z.N.(S.) 534, other than that relating to the name to be accepted in place of the invalid name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* Martin, 1809, had been duly approved by the Commission.

5. The action described above has cleared the air for the further consideration of the problem excepted from the decisions taken on Voting Paper V.P.(53)5, to which the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 848 has now been allotted. In order to assist the understanding of the question now to be considered the following summary has been prepared of the issues involved :—

(1) The first author who clearly applied the specific name *acutus* exclusively to the species to which in 1809 Martin had given the invalid name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* was Davidson in 1863. Davidson described and figured this species under the binominal combination *Spirifera acuta*.

(2) The specific name *acutus*—in the combination *Spirifer acutus*—had however been used by Fleming in 1828 for a composite consisting partly of *Conch. An. acutus* Martin, 1809, and partly of *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.) 1821.

(3) Owing to the rejection for all purposes of the name *Conch. An. acutus* Martin, 1809, the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, became an available name and became also potentially available as the name for the species to which Martin had given the name *acutus*, but the question whether Fleming's *acutus* was in fact to be the legitimate successor to the name *acutus* Martin remained without answer, for so long as no author, by acting as a First Reviser under Article 31 of the *Règles*, had given a definite content to the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, by choosing either *Conch. An. acutus* Martin, 1809, or *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821, to be the species to which the foregoing name should exclusively apply.

(4) In a paper written in 1950 but not published until February 1951, Dr. Muir-Wood took the view that Davidson's paper of 1863 containing the name *Spirifera acuta* was the first in which the invalid name *Conch. An. acutus* Martin, 1809, had been validly republished for the species to which Martin had applied the specific name *acutus*. She then designated as the lectotype of this species the specimen, now in the *British Museum* (*Natural History*), which Davidson had illustrated as figure 17 on plate 52 of his paper of 1863.

(5) At the time of the submission in 1951 of the application reviewed in the present note, I expressed the view to Dr. Muir-Wood that it was not possible to ignore the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, for, although Fleming had confused two species under this name, he had published it with a valid indication ; accordingly, if it was desired that the name *acutus*, applied in the sense of Martin's *Petrificata* of 1809, should rank as having been first validly applied (in the combination *Spirifera acuta*) to the species in question by Davidson in 1863, it would be necessary, as a preliminary, that the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, should be disposed of as a competitor by a decision taken under Article 31 that that name should apply not to Martin's *acutus* but to the second of the species included by Fleming under that name, namely, *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821. Dr. Muir-Wood accepted this advice and, acting as a First Reviser, made the suggested determination under Article 31 in her application to the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 25).

(6) The problem described in (5) above was not the only matter which required consideration before it was possible to conclude that the name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, was an available name, for it was necessary also to consider whether or not that name ought not to be rejected as a junior homonym of the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828. The view taken in the application was that these names were not homonyms of one another.

(7) In the light of the considerations summarized above the Commission was asked to recognize that the name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, was the oldest available name for the species originally named

> *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* by Martin in 1809 and to place the specific name *acuta* Davidson, 1863, as published in the combination *Spirifera acuta*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, with a note that the species so named was to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype selected by Dr. Muir-Wood in 1951.

6. The various parts of the application by Dr. Muir-Wood and Dr. Stubblefield was supported by all those specialists who commented upon it, with the single exception of the proposal relating to the name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, as regards which (as explained in paragraph 3 above) an objection was raised by Dr. Herta Schmidt. Dr. Schmidt's criticism was twofold in nature :—(1) She argued that a Reviser, acting under Article 31, was under an obligation to pay regard to the obvious intention of the original author and considered that this principle had not been observed by the action taken by Dr. Muir-Wood when making the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, a junior objective synonym of *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821. (2) Dr. Schmidt further considered that the names *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, and *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, were clearly homonyms of one another, the spelling "*Spirifera*" used by Davidson for the generic name used in the binominal combination which he adopted being no more than an emendation of the name *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, used by Fleming in a combination which was otherwise identical. These objections are examined in the two immediately following paragraphs.

7. As a general principle, everyone will agree that, when an author acts as a First Reviser under Article 31 for the purpose of giving a determinate content to a nominal species originally established on material regarded by later workers as composed of two or more taxonomic species, he should normally seek to take a decision in harmony with what appear to have been the intentions of the author by whom the nominal species in question was originally established. But the concept which constituted the intention of the original author in such a case is purely subjective in character and the *Règles* do not contain a provision under which a selection made under Article 31 is to be rejected if that selection appears to be in conflict with the intentions of the original author, nor could any such provision be devised which could be applied automatically without reference in each case to the Commission. Moreover, it does not follow that the application of the principle discussed above is desirable in every case, for on occasion, while possibly securing formal justice to the intentions of some long deceased author, it may also lead to the most undesirable name-changing and consequent instability in nomenclature. The problem arises in an exactly parallel manner in the selection under Rule (g) in Article 30 of type species for genera. In this latter case, I have often in my own work as a lepidopterist been faced with the alternative (1) of making a type selection that was clearly in harmony with the intention of the original author of the generic name but which would upset some other well-established name for no useful purpose, and (2) of preventing any disturbance in generic nomenclature by making a

selection which, though technically permissible under Rule (g) in Article 30, would nevertheless have greatly astonished the original author of the generic name in question. In cases of this kind, I have always taken the side of stability against the possible claims of equity and have adopted the second of the alternatives outlined above. It was with such considerations in mind that in 1951 I advised Dr. Muir-Wood to adopt the course which she did in fact pursue, for that course was designed to secure that the specific name *acutus* for the species so named (though invalidly) by Martin in 1809 should rank for priority from a paper by an author (Davidson), whose material was still extant and from which a lectotype had already been selected (by Dr. Muir-Wood) rather than from a paper by an earlier author (Fleming), whose material was no longer available and from which therefore no lectotype could be selected. To sum up this part of the subject, (1) the general principle enunciated by Dr. Herta Schmidt under the first of her criticisms (paragraph 6 above) is one which will command general support, but there are circumstances when considerations of stability are more important than the observance of this principle, and the present is, in my opinion, a case of this kind. (2) The subjective test involved in the principle put forward by Dr. Schmidt would be inappropriate in a code of rules and in fact finds no place in the *Règles*. (3) Accordingly, while there may be room for differences of opinion as to the appropriateness of the determination made under Article 31 in the case of the nominal species *Spirifer acutus* (though, for my part, I consider that the determination was the most suitable that could have been made), that decision, having been made, is perfectly valid and is not open to challenge on nomenclatorial grounds.

8. The second of the two objections lodged by Dr. Schmidt (paragraph 6 above) turns on the interpretation to be given to the provisions in Article 19 on the subject of the emendation of names. Dr. Schmidt contends that the name *Spirifera*, as used by Davidson in 1863 in the combination *Spirifera acuta*, being no more than emendation of the name *Spirifera* Sowerby, 1816, possesses no separate existence of its own and nomenclatorially is therefore equivalent in all respects to the name *Spirifer*. Dr. Schmidt draws the conclusion therefore that the name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, and *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, are homonyms of one another and that *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, as the later published of these two names, must be rejected as an invalid (because junior) homonym. Reference has already been made to the unsatisfactory state of Article 19 prior to its revision by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953, and it therefore does not seem worthwhile at this stage to discuss whether prior to that revision the correct view in this matter was that taken by Dr. Muir-Wood in her application or that taken by Dr. Schmidt in her criticism of that application, for the Commission is under instructions from the Copenhagen Congress to apply forthwith in its day-to-day work the decisions taken by that Congress. It is necessary therefore now to examine the decisions taken at Copenhagen. For this purpose it will be convenient, first, to examine the question whether under those decisions an invalid emendation, such as the emendation *Spirifera* for the name *Spirifer*, possesses any separate existence of its own, for, if the answer to that question were to be in the negative, Dr. Schmidt's criticism would be found to be well-based and the name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, would undoubtedly be an invalid junior homonym of *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828. It will only be if the answer given by the Copenhagen Congress to the question posed above is found to be in the affirmative that it will be necessary to consider the further question whether the generic name *Spirifer* and *Spirifera* are sufficiently different not to be regarded as homonyms of one another and therefore whether, when two such names are used separately in combination with the same specific name, the resulting binomina are also to be regarded as homonyms of one another.

9. It is common ground among all concerned that the generic name *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, is an available name, it not being a homonym of any previously published generic name consisting of the same word. It is necessary at this point to consider whether Murray (1831), acted correctly when he emended this generic name to *Spirifera*. The answer to this question is given in paragraph 71(1)(a)(i) of the Copenhagen report (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.*: 43), where it is laid down that, where (as here) there was only one original spelling for a given name, that spelling is to be " accepted, provided that there is no clear evidence in the original publication that this spelling was based on an inadvertent error ". There is no such evidence in the *Mineral Conchology*, the work in which the name *Spirifer* was published by Sowerby and accordingly the spelling *Spirifer* is the " Valid Original Spelling " for this name. It follows from this that the spelling *Spirifera* Murray, 1831, is an Invalid Emendation (*loc. cit.* : 44, paragraph 71(2)(a)(ii)). We have next to examine what is the status of an Invalid Emendation ; on this we find that the Copenhagen Congress decided that an Invalid Emendation " has status in nomenclature as a separate name with its own author and date ", that " it is a junior objective synonym of the same name in its original form and is available as a replacement name " and that " it preoccupies any later use of the same spelling " (*loc. cit.* : 45, paragraph 73(3)). We find therefore that the name *Spirifera* Murray, 1831, as an Invalid Emendation of *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, possesses a separate status of its own and constitutes in zoological nomenclature an entity distinct from that of the name *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1816, although these nominal genera have the same species as type species.

10. The only question remaining to be considered is whether under Article 34 two separate generic names (such as *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1816, and *Spirifera* Murray, 1831) are to be treated as homonyms of one another by reason of their being of the same origin and differing from one another only in gender as shown by the terminations used for these names by Sowerby and Murray respectively. Article 34 is, like Article 19, an Article, the interpretation of which has in the past given rise to much difficulty, but, again like Article 19, this Article was clarified by the Copenhagen Congress. The decision taken by that Congress was that " a generic name is not to be treated as a homonym of another such name if it differs from it in spelling by even one letter " (*Copenhagen Decisions* *zool. Nomencl.* : 78, paragraph 152). We see therefore that the names *Spirifer* and *Spirifera* are not to be treated as homonyms of one another. It follows from this that the binomina *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, and *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, are also not homonyms of one another.

11. We may now conclude as follows our survey of the issues raised in the present case by the objection lodged by Dr. Schmidt : (1) Dr. Muir-Wood's action when she selected *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821, to be the species to which the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, shall exclusively apply was in strict accord with the provisions of Article 31 and was perfectly valid (paragraph 7) ; (2) The name *Spirifera* Murray, 1821, as an Invalid Emendation of *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, possesses a separate status of its own in nomenclature and ranks as a distinct name published by Murray in 1831 (paragraph 9) ; (3) The names *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1816, and *Spirifera* Murray, 1831, are not to be treated as homonyms of one another and in consequence the binomina *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, and *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, are also not to be treated as homonyms of one another (paragraph 10). We see therefore that, as the foregoing names are applicable to different species, the status of the later published of these names is in no way connected with that of the earlier of these names. The name *Spirifera acuta* Davidson, 1863, is the first binominal name which applies to the species to which in 1809 Martin gave the invalid name *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus*, and, since (as we have seen) the name so published by Davidson is an available name, the specific name *acuta* Davidson, 1863, is the valid name for the species in question.

12. In these circumstances I now resubmit the proposals in regard to this matter originally placed before the Commission by Dr. Muir-Wood and Dr. Stubblefield. For the sake of completeness, there are, however, a few minor additions which it is desirable should be made to those proposals. First, the Invalid Emendations (a) *Spiriferus* Blainville, 1827 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **50 : 291**) and (b) *Spirifera* Murray, 1831 (*Edinburgh n. phil. J.* **11** : 148) published for the name *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816, should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, since, under the Copenhagen decisions both these names are invalid, being objective junior synonyms of *Spirifer* Sowerby, 1816, a name which has already been placed on the *Official List* (by *Opinion* 100). Second, the specific name *acutus* Fleming, 1828, as published in the combination *Spirifer acutus*, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, since by the action taken by Dr. Muir-Wood under Article 31 the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, is a junior objective synonym of *Spirifer minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1821. Finally, the specific name *minimus* Sowerby, 1821, as published in the foregoing combination, should, as the valid name of a species discussed in the present case, now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The revised proposals now submitted are set out in the Annexe attached to the present note.

ANNEXE

Revised proposals relating to the specific name to be used for the species to which in 1809 Martin (W.) gave the invalid name " Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus "

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *acuta* Davidson, 1863, as published in the combination *Spirifera acuta*, the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen preserved in the Davidson Collection in the British Museum (Natural History) (B.M.No. B.7391) from " Settle, Yorkshire " selected to be the lectotype of this species by Muir-Wood in 1951 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12)4 : 107) (the specimen figured by Davidson (1863) as fig. 17 on pl. 52) ;

(b) *minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1816, as published in the combination *Spirifer minimus* ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :

(a) *acutus* Martin, 1809, as published in the combination *Conchyliolithus Anomites acutus* (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes under *Opinion* 231) ;

(b) *acutus* Fleming, 1828, as published in the combination *Spirifer acutus* (a junior objective synonym of *minimus* Sowerby (J.), 1816, as published in the combination *Spirifer minimus*, consequent upon the determination under Article 31 of the species to which the name *Spirifer acutus* Fleming, 1828, is to apply made by Muir-Wood in 1951) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Spiriferus* Blainville, 1827 (an Invalid Emendation of *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816) ;

(b) *Spirifera* Murray, 1831 (an Invalid Emendation of *Spirifer* Sowerby (J.), 1816).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO CONSERVE THE GENERIC NAME " BOMBINA " OKEN, 1816 (CLASS AMPHIBIA, ORDER ANURA)

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 759)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to take such action as may be necessary to protect the generic name *Bombina* Oken, 1816, for the genus of frogs commonly known by that name. This proposal is based on the following grounds.

2. In 1816 (*Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* (Zool.) 2 : 207) Oken established the genus *Bombina* for a genus of frogs. This genus is now considered to contain four species, two from Europe and two from East Asia. Since 1907 these species have been referred to under this generic name in numerous works, not only of a taxonomic, but also of a general zoological, character. These frogs are referred to also under this generic name in important comprehensive works in many languages, the name having been re-introduced into zoological literature by Leonhard Stejneger in his important work " Herpetology of Japan " published in 1907 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 58 : 50). From the point of maintaining stability in the nomenclature of this group, it is important therefore that the name *Bombina* Oken should be preserved for use in its currently accepted sense. From the species included in this genus by Oken, Stejneger (1907 : 50) selected *Bufo igneus* Laurenti, 1768 (*Syn. Rept.* : 29, 129), a junior synonym of *Rana bombina* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 101).

3. Recently there has, however, been a tendency to reject generic names published by Oken in his *Lehrbuch* and at the present time the status of that work is under examination in accordance with a request addressed to the Secretary to the International Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 365—366). I agree with the conclusion reached by Mr. Hemming in his Report on this subject (1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 193—201) that Oken did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature in his *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*. It is important therefore that the Commission should now protect the well-known generic name *Bombina* Oken.

4. The genus *Bombina* Oken, 1816, is not the type genus of a taxon belonging to any family-group and accordingly no question arises of placing any such name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

5. In the interests of stability in zoological nomenclature, I ask the International Commission :—

(1) to preserve the generic name *Bombina* Oken, 1816, with *Rana bombina* Linnaeus, 1761, as type species, using for this purpose its Plenary Powers, if that course is found to be necessary in the light of the decision to be taken by it when the Commission comes to consider the Secretary's Report on the status of Oken's *Lehrbuch* ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Bombina* Oken, 1816 (gender : feminine) as conserved under (1) above (type species, by designation under (1) above : *Rana bombina* Linnaeus, 1761) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*bombina* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the combination *Rana bombina* (specific name of type species of *Bombina* Oken, 1816).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS " SCOLOPENDRA " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS MYRIAPODA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By **RALPH E. CRABILL,** Jr.

(*Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 843)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 637) (Class Myriapoda) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and thus to prevent the appalling dislocation in the nomenclature of this group, a dislocation which would extend to the family name and ordinal-name levels, which would result if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were to be allowed to apply in the present case. The facts are set out briefly in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1758 Linnaeus recognised a single genus of chilopods, namely *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, to which he referred nine nominal species. Of these species, the third and fifth (both named on page 638) were *Scolopendra forficata* and *Scolopendra morsitans* respectively. Naturally, Linnaeus designated no type species. The first included species to be selected as the type species by a subsequent author was *Scolopendra forficata* Linnaeus which was so selected by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 423, 112).

3. The foregoing type-selection for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus is totally at variance with current usage, the species *Scolopendra forficata* Linnaeus being placed now (as shown in paragraph 4 below) in the family LITHOBIIDAE. In 1891 Pocock (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** : 229) stated that *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758, was the type species of *Scolopendra* Linnaeus. This statement was incorrect under the *Règles* in view of the prior action by Latreille in 1810, but it corresponded with the then well-established concept of the genus *Scolopendra*, a concept which has remained unchanged to this day. The genus *Scolopendra*, so interpreted, is the type genus of the family SCOLOPENDRIDAE, which was established by George Newport as long ago as 1844 (April 1944, *Proc. linn. Soc. Lond.* **1844**(20) : 192 ; [post-April] 1844, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **19** : 275).

4. In 1814 (Brewster's *Edinburgh Ency.* 7(2) : 408) Leach established a new nominal genus to which he gave the name *Lithobius*. Leach placed in this genus a number of species, including *Scolopendra forficata* Linnaeus, 1758. He did not designate a type species for this genus. The first author to select a type species was Latreille who in 1831 (*Cours d'Entomol. Ann.* **1** : 568) so selected *Scopolendra forficata* Linnaeus. This selection is in harmony with current usage, and this interpretation of the genus *Lithobius* forms the basis of

the currently accepted family LITHOBIIDAE Newport (G.), April 1844 (*Proc. linn. Soc. Lond.* **1844**(20) : 192 ; *id.*, [post-April] 1844, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **19** : 275, 360).

5. It will be seen from the particulars given in the preceding paragraphs that the generic names *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Lithobius* Leach, 1814, are objective synonyms of one another, that accordingly under the normal operation of the *Règles*, the name *Lithobius* Leach would disappear in synonymy, and the name *Scolopendra* Linnaeus would need to be used for the genus now universally known as *Lithobius*. Unless means can be found to preserve the name *Lithobius* for the group of species now universally associated with it, the most devastating changes will be involved, these changes affecting not only two generic names but also two family-group names and the names of two of the four chilopod Orders. In that event not only would the well-known family currently called the LITHOBIIDAE lose that name, but—and this would be even more confusing—would need in future to be known by the name SCOLOPENDRIDAE. In that event also the Ordinal name Lithiomorpha would disappear in synonymy. The genus now known as *Scolopendra* Linnaeus would probably have to be called by the name *Rhombocephalus* Newport, April 1844 (*Proc. linn. Soc. Lond.* **1844**(20) : 193 ; [post-April] 1844, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **19** : 275) and the corrected family-group and Ordinal names for this genus would probably become RHOMBOCEPHALIDAE and Rhombocephalomorpha respectively. In other words, one hundred and forty years of terminology, which has become widely established in general, as well as in technical, works and which involves names which have become tokens of the Chilopoda for naturalists, would be overturned.

6. The incorrect nomenclature currently in use has become so firmly entrenched in the literature over so long a period of years that nothing but confusion would result if an attempt were now to be made to apply the ordinary rules in this case. I therefore now ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b), having done so, to designate *Scolopendra morsitans* to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *Lithobius* Leach, 1814 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille (1831) : *Scolopendra forficata* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopendra morsitans* (specific name of type species of *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *forficata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scolopendra forficata* (specific name of type species of *Lithobius* Leach, 1814) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) LITHOBIIDAE Newport, 1844 (type genus : *Lithobius* Leach, 1814) ;

(b) SCOLOPENDRIDAE Newport, 1844 (type genus : *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758).

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on application published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology *(continued)*

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831 (Class Reptilia), validation of emendation to, from *Sphaenodon*; SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870, validation of (Z.N.(S.) 811);

(2) *Hemiprocne* (Class Aves), validation of, as from Nitzsch, 1829, with *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802, as type species (Z.N.(S.) 709 ;

(3) *Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849 (Class Bryozoa), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 324) ;

(4) *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846 (Class Lamellibranchiata), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 827) ;

(5) *Muntiacus* (Class Mammalia), validation of as from Rafinesque, 1815, with *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, 1780, as type species (Z.N.(S.) 481.

2. Attention is also drawn to the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* defining the expression " monotypical genus " (Z.N.(S.) 904).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science.*

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

31*st May* 1955.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE PURPOSE (a) OF VALIDATING THE CURRENTLY ACCEPTED EMENDATION "SPHENODON" OF THE GENERIC NAME "SPHAENODON" GRAY (J.E.), 1831 AND (b) OF VALIDATING THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "SPHENODONTIDAE" COPE, 1870 (CLASS REPTILIA)

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

(*Forschungs-Institut und Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 811)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of giving valid force to the currently accepted emendation *Sphenodon* for the generic name *Sphaenodon* Gray (J.E.), 1831. The facts of this case are set out briefly below.

2. In 1831 (*Zool. Misc.* (1) : 14), Gray (J.E.) gave the name *Sphaenodon* to the famous "Brückenechse" which he placed with the AGAMIDAE on the basis of a skull. He did not however then give a name to this species. In 1842, however, he gave this species the name *Hatteria punctata* (*Zool. Misc.* (2) : 72), thus making this nominal species the type species of *Sphaenodon* by monotypy.

3. There is no doubt that the word "Sphaenodon" is derived from the Greek word σφήν(= wedge) and that the spelling "Sphaenodon" is an error of transcription, the correct spelling being "Sphenodon". For this reason, nearly all later authors, notably Gray (1872) himself, have used the emended spelling *Sphenodon*, and the "Brückenechse" has been referred to under this name in many general works in recent years. Although I am, in general, a strong opponent of the emendation of names, I consider that in the case of the name for so well known an animal as the present it is desirable that the International Commission should validate the currently accepted form for its generic name.

4. There are two other nominal genera of which *Hatteria punctata* Gray, 1842, is the type species. The first of these is the genus *Hatteria* itself which was established by Gray on the same page (: 72) as that on which he published the name *Hatteria punctata*, which is the type species of this genus by monotypy. The second of these nominal genera is *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845 (*Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* (2)7 : 78). In his 1845 paper Owen introduced this generic name in a very casual way and did not make it clear what was the species which he included in it. He discussed this genus again in 1853 (*Cat. Coll. Surgeons* **1** : 142, 143). The position in relation to the names *Sphenodon* and *Hatteria* was more fully discussed by Gray in 1869 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4)**3** : 167). It is clear from these later papers that the type species of *Rhynchocephalus* Owen is *Hatteria punctata* Gray. Quite apart from the foregoing considerations, the generic name *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845, is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Rhynchocephalus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1806 (*Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1** : 220). Accordingly, when the generic name *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, its two junior objective synonyms *Hatteria* Gray, 1842, and *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

5. Each of the generic names discussed above has been made the basis of a family-group name, and it is desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to deal with this aspect of the present case also. First, the family-group name SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870 (*Proc. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **19** : 235) should now be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.* Second, the family-group name RHYNCHOCEPHALIDAE Hoffmann, 1881 (*in* Bronn, *Klass. Ordn. Thierr.* **6** (Abt. 3, Lief. 18/21) : 1065) (type genus *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845, a junior objective synonym of *Hatteria* Gray, 1842, and of *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831) should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*, as it is a junior objective synonym of SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870.

6. We have now to consider the third of the family-group names concerned, namely HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1864** : 227) the type genus of which is *Hatteria* Gray, 1842, which, as shown above, is a junior objective synonym of *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831. The name SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870, which is in current use for this family, is junior by six years to the name HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864. Up to 1953, this would not have prevented the family in question from being known by the family name (SPHENODONTIDAE) based upon the oldest valid name for its type genus. Unfortunately, however, the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, when revising the rules relating to family-group names, inserted a provision that " Where the name of the type genus of a taxon belonging to the Family-Group has to be changed because it is found to be either (i) a junior objective synonym or (ii) a junior subjective synonym, the name of the Family-Group taxon based upon the name of that type genus is not to be changed " (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature* : 36, Decision 54(1)(a)). This decision represents a most unfortunate innovation and one calculated to cause much name-changing and confusion at the family-name level, and it is much to be hoped that it will be reversed by the next (London, 1958) International Congress of Zoology. In the present case this decision, if applied, would lead to the rejection of the well-known family name SPHENODONTIDAE and its replacement by the long-rejected and inappropriate name HATTERIIDAE. In present circumstances the only way by which this result can be avoided is for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the Family-Group name HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864, thereby validating the accepted name SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870. This course the Commission is therefore now asked to take.

7. I accordingly recommend that the International Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

  (a) to validate the currently accepted emendation *Sphenodon* for the generic name *Sphaenodon* Gray (J.E.), 1831 ;

  (b) to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy the Family-Group name HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864 (type genus : *Hatteria* Gray (J.E.), 1842) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Sphenodon* (emend. of *Sphaenodon*) Gray (J.E.), 1831 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Hatteria punctata* Gray, 1842) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*punctata* Gray, 1842, as published in the combination *Hatteria punctata* (specific name of type species of *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* : *Sphaenodon* Gray (J.E.), 1831 (an Original Spelling rejected under the Plenary Powers under (1) above) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870, *Proc. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **19** : 235 (type genus : *Sphenodon* (emend. of *Sphaenodon*) Gray (J.E.), 1831).

(6) place the under-mentioned Family-Group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) HATTERIIDAE Cope, 1864 (type genus : *Hatteria* Gray (J.E.), 1842, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above) ;

  (b) RHYNCHOCEPHALIDAE Hoffmann, 1881 (type genus : *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845) (invalid because a junior synonym of SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870, the names of the respective type genera of these family-groups being objective synonyms of another).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "HEMIPROCNE" AS FROM NITZSCH, 1829 (CLASS AVES)

By **JOHN T. ZIMMER**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 709)

The object of the present application is to seek from the International Commission a Ruling in regard to the application to be given to the generic name *Hemiprocne*, doubts on this subject having called in question the names properly applicable to three distinct genera of birds, namely the Whiskered Tree-swifts, the Edible-nest Swiftlets, and the Collared Swifts.

2. Up to 1906 the generic name *Hemiprocne* was commonly treated as having been first published by Nitzsch in 1840 and was used for the Collared Swifts, while the Whiskered Swifts were referred to the genus *Macropteryx* Swainson, [1831] (*Zool. Illustr.* (2) 2(11) : pl. 47) (type species, by monotypy : *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802, *Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* No. **68** : 153). In 1906, however, Oberholser (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **19** : 67—69) advanced the argument that the name *Hemiprocne* ought to be accepted as from Nitzsch, 1829 (*Observationes de Avium Arteria carotide communi* : 31), where, however, it had appeared only in the nominative plural as "*Hemiprocnes*". At that time there existed no clear provision in the *Règles* on the question whether, in order to be available, a generic name must actually have been published in the nominative singular and Oberholser took the view that this was not an essential requirement, guiding himself in this matter by Canon VI of the Code of Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union which accepted such plural usage as valid and provided (in the attendant remarks) for change to the required nominative singular. From the species cited by Nitzsch in 1829 for his "*Hemiprocnes*" Oberholser selected *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802 (cited by Nitzsch as "*Cypselus longipennis* Temminck") as type species. Under this arrangement the name *Hemiprocne* (emend. of *Hemiprocnes*) Nitzsch, 1829, became the oldest available name for the Whiskered Tree-swifts, the name previously used, *Macropteryx* Swainson, [1832], falling as a junior synonym. The removal of the name *Hemiprocne* from the Collared Swifts left that genus without a name. Oberholser accordingly published the new name *Streptoprocne* Oberholser, 1906 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **19** : 69) for this genus, designating *Hirundo zonaris* Shaw, 1796 (*in* Miller, *Cimelia physica* : 100) as type species.

3. Oberholser's arrangement came into general use, but has been found to be incorrect under the *Règles* on the basis of *Opinion* 183 (1944, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **3** : 13—24), which ruled that a generic name does not acquire a status of availability until it is published in the nominative

singular. It is necessary therefore to examine the later literature for the purpose of determining as from what date and in what sense the generic name *Hemiprocne* was first validly published.

4. The first use of the name *Hemiprocne* subsequent to 1829 is also very questionable in character, though for different reasons. This was by Nitzsch (1833, *Pterylographia Avium* (1) : 21) who gave anatomical characters for a number of genera, including *Hemiprocne*, but did not cite any one character as distinguishing *Hemiprocne* from the other genera cited. Whether or not such undiscriminating treatment can properly be accepted as providing for the generic name *Hemiprocne* an " indication " as required by Proviso (a) to Article 25 of the *Règles* is a matter which can be settled only by the Commission. The name *Hemiprocne* as of Nitzsch, 1833, has generally been treated by subsequent authors as a *nomen nudum*, though, as Nitzsch gave characters jointly for this and other genera, it is not an absolute *nomen nudum*, though a virtual one. If this generic name were to be ruled available as from Nitzsch, 1833, for which no type selection has ever been made, it would be possible to select a type species which would be in harmony with existing usage.

5. The name *Hemiprocne* was next used in 1838 (*Leitfaden für Realschulen und Gymnasien* : 34) when Riemann applied it to a single species " *H. esculenta*, die indianische Schwalbe ". By this action the nominal species *Hirundo esculenta* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 191) became the type species, by monotypy, of the genus *Hemiprocne*, if Riemann is treated as the first author validly to publish this generic name. On this basis the name *Hemiprocne* would become the oldest available generic name for the Edible-nest Swiftlets and would replace the name *Collocalia* Gray (G.R.), 1840 (*List. Gen. Birds* : 8), of which also *Hirundo esculenta* Linnaeus, 1758, is type species by monotypy.

6. In 1840 (*System der Pterylographie* : 31, 123) Nitzsch again used the generic name *Hemiprocne*, on this occasion in acceptable form. He cited two species as belonging to this genus. One of these species, then cited as " *Hirundo collaris* Temm." (i.e. *Hirundo collaris* Wied, 1820 (*Reise nach Brasilien* **1** : 75)) was selected by Gray (G.R.), 1855 (*Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds* : 12) as the type species of the genus *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1840. If this usage of *Hemiprocne* were to be accepted, that generic name would become the oldest available generic name for the Collared Swifts and would replace the substitute name *Streptoprocne* published by Oberholser in 1906 (see paragraph 2 above) ; for *Hirundo zonaris* Shaw, 1796, the type species of *Streptoprocne* Oberholser, is considered to be the same species as *Hirundo collaris* Wied, the type species of *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1840.

7. Oberholser (1906, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* **19** : 68) proposed the family name HEMIPROCNIDAE to replace the then current MACROPTERYGIDAE, basing the name on *Hemiprocne* (emend. of *Hemiprocnes*) of Nitzsch, 1829. HEMIPROCNIDAE thereupon came into general usage and is still current. Any change

in the present application of the name *Hemiprocne* would, therefore, present an added source of confusion in family names. I can find no family names based on usages of *Hemiprocne* subsequent to 1829 which are herein proposed as *nomina rejecta*. The other two genera of swifts involved in the present petition belong to the family APODIDAE and their current generic names have had no family names based thereon as far as I can determine.

8. I have discussed the details of the present proposals with Dr. Dean Amadon of this Museum who agrees with the need for action and the solution advanced.

9. Under strict application of the *Règles*, except for the complication offered by the 1833 reference (paragraph 4 above), it appears that the name *Hemiprocne* must be credited to Riemann (1838) and replace the name *Collocalia* for the Edible-nest Swiftlets, while the Whiskered Tree-swifts, now known as *Hemiprocne* would revert to the name *Macropteryx*, by which they were known prior to Oberholser's paper of 1906. If the Riemann (1838) usage as well as the earlier usages by Nitzsch were to be officially rejected, the name *Hemiprocne*, ranking from Nitzsch (1840) would replace *Streptoprocne* for the Collared Swifts, *Macropteryx* would become the name for the Whiskered Tree-swifts, and the Edible-nest Swiftlets would retain the name *Collocalia*. If however the Commission were to validate the name *Hemiprocne* as from Nitzsch (1829), that name would become the valid name for the Whiskered Tree-swifts, and the Edible-nest Swiftlets and the Collared Swifts would retain the names (*Collocalia* and *Streptoprocne*) by which they are currently known. In the interests of stability this is the course which I recommend the Commission to take. Such action would moreover be in harmony with the general principle laid down by the Commission that it is particularly desirable to prevent the changing of names as the result of changes in, or of new interpretations of, the *Règles*, for in the present case it was only the interpretation of Article 8 given in *Opinion* 183 (paragraph 3 above) which led to the displacement of the name *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch as the generic name for the Whiskered Tree-swifts.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to validate in the form *Hemiprocne* the generic name published in the nominative plural as *Hemiprocnes* by Nitzsch in 1829 with *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802, as type species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Hemiprocne* (emend. of *Hemiprocnes*) Nitzsch, 1829, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1) above : *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802) ;

(b) *Collocalia* Gray (G.R.), 1840 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Hirundo esculenta* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(c) *Streptoprocne* Oberholser, 1906 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Hirundo zonaris* Shaw, 1796) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Hemiprocnes* Nitzsch, 1829 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Hemiprocne*) ;

(b) the under-mentioned names, each of which is a junior homonym of *Hemiprocne* (emend. of *Hemiprocnes*) Nitzsch, 1829, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above :—(i) *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1833 ; (ii) *Hemiprocne* Riemann, 1838 ; (iii) *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1840 ;

(c) *Macropteryx* Swainson, [1831] (a junior objective synonym of *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1829, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *longipennis* Rafinesque, 1802, as published in the combination *Hirundo longipennis* (specific name of type species of *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1829) ;

(b) *esculenta* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Hirundo esculenta* (specific name of type species of *Collocalia* Gray (G.R.), 1840) ;

(c) *zonaris* Shaw, 1796, as published in the combination *Hirundo zonaris* (specific name of type species of *Streptoprocne* Oberholser, 1906).

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* : HEMIPROCNIDAE Oberholser, 1906 (type genus : *Hemiprocne* Nitzsch, 1829).

REQUEST FOR A " DECLARATION " DEFINING THE EXPRESSION " MONOTYPICAL GENUS "

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 904)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the Commission to adopt a *Declaration* defining the expression " monotypical genus ". The need for such a *Declaration* has come to light in the course of current work in the Office of the Commission on the preparation for publication in book form of the first instalment of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Briefly, the need for a Ruling on this subject arises out of an apparent inconsistency between two amendments to the *Règles* made by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948. The first of the provisions so adopted by that Congress contained a definition of the expression " originally included species " for the purposes of Article 30, the second had as its object a relaxation of the terms of Proviso (*c*) to Article 25 in relation to the " indication " of a type species for a nominal genus under Rule (*c*) in Article 30 (Rule relating to the determination of the type species of a genus by monotypy).

2. The question of what is " an originally included species " for the purposes of Article 30 (the Article which prescribes the manner in which the species to be accepted as the type species of a nominal genus is to be determined) was discussed at length by the Commission at a Public Session held at Paris in 1948 during the Thirteenth International Congress. Everyone was agreed that it was a serious defect in Article 30, as it then existed, that it contained no definition of what was to be regarded as an originally included species for the purposes of this Article, for the lack of such a definition meant that an author making a type selection under Rule (*g*) was given no guidance as to what were the nominal species from which he was entitled to choose a type species. The whole of the discussion was concerned with Rule (*g*) (type species by subsequent selection). It will be seen from the following extract from the Official Record of the meeting concerned that in the course of the discussion which led up to the recommendation submitted by the Commission and later approved and adopted by the Congress it was pointed out that, " if it had been practicable, the most satisfactory course would have been to restrict the field of selection for the type species of a given nominal genus to those nominal species which had been accepted by the original author as taxonomically valid species and had been included by him in the genus. In a large number of cases, however, the currently adopted type selection of a nominal genus was one in which some author had selected as the type species a nominal species which had been included by the original author of the generic name not as a taxonomically valid species but as a synonym of one of the nominal species accepted

by him as a taxonomically valid species and included by him as such in the nominal genus concerned " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 178). It was in the light of these considerations that it was decided that in the interests of nomenclatorial stability it was necessary, when defining an " originally included species " for the purposes of Rule (*g*) in Article 30 to bring within the scope of the definition nominal species cited as synonyms of nominal species accepted by the author of the generic name as taxonomically valid species belonging to the genus so named. It is clear from correspondence received after the Congress that any other definition of what constitutes an " originally included species " for the purposes of Rule (*g*) in Article 30 would have upset many currently accepted type selections and would have led to a great deal of name-changing, dissatisfaction and confusion.

3. The following is the decision taken by the Paris Congress on the subject of the species to be accepted as species originally included in a nominal genus (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 179—180, Decision 69(3)(*a*)) :—

> (3) that words should be inserted at appropriate points in Article 30 to make it clear :—
>
> (*a*) that the nominal species to be regarded as having been included in a given nominal genus at the time when the name of that genus was first published are (i) the nominal species cited by the original author as valid taxonomic species belonging to that genus and (ii) any nominal species cited on that occasion as synonyms of nominal species falling in (i) above and that for such a nominal genus the foregoing nominal species were alone eligible for selection as type species ;

. . . .

4. It will be seen from the terms of the decision quoted above that, although the discussion which led up to that decision was concerned only with the problem arising in connection with the interpretation of Rule (*g*) in Article 30 (Rule relating to the selection of a type species by a subsequent author), the terms of that decision were quite general in character and appear to apply that decision to that Article as a whole, for it prescribes that the definition of " an originally included species " then adopted is to be inserted " at appropriate points in Article 30 ", a phrase which would not have been used if the intention had been expressly to confine that definition to Rule (*g*) alone. If this were the only decision taken by the Paris Congress bearing on this problem, it would be necessary to conclude that, although the special case arising in connection with Rule (*c*) in Article 30 (Rule relating to the indication of type species by monotypy) was not expressly considered at the time when the foregoing decision was taken, the definition of " an originally included species " then adopted nevertheless applied to Rule (*c*) equally with Rule (*g*). As we shall see however, a decision was taken by the Paris Congress in connection with Rule (*c*) which shows clearly that it was not the intention of the Congress to apply the foregoing definition to Rule (*c*) in the foregoing Article.

5. Rule (*g*) in Article 30 is applicable only to names published for nominal genera before 1st January 1931, since under the amendment to Article 25 adopted at Budapest by the Tenth International Congress of Zoology the new Proviso (Proviso (*c*)) to the above Article then inserted came into force as from the above date. Under this Proviso no generic name published on or after 1st January 1931 was to acquire the status of availability unless accompanied by an unequivocal designation of the type species of the genus so named. Accordingly, under that provision Rule (*g*) was restricted in its application to generic names published not later than 31st December 1930.

6. During the period between the Budapest (1927) and Paris (1948) Congresses experience showed that the well-intentioned provisions then incorporated into Article 25 were unduly restrictive in character, having the effect of invalidating names for purely technical nomenclatorial reasons. These " ritualistic " provisions, as they were called by their critics, gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and there was a strong demand for their relaxation. When this matter was considered by the Commission and the Congress at Paris in 1948, extensive changes were made in Proviso (*c*) to Article 25 for the purpose of removing the objectionable ritualistic features in question. These amendments related to the expressions (1) " summary of characters ", (2) " definite bibliographic reference " and (3) " definite and unambiguous designation of the type species ". It is the last of these amendments with which we are here concerned. In this case it was agreed by the Paris Congress to relax Proviso (*c*) to Article 25 in such a way that a generic name published after 31st December 1930 should be an available name not only when accompanied by an unambiguous type designation of the genus concerned but also when a type species was " indicated " in accordance with one or other of the Rules laid down in the first group of Rules in Article 30 (i.e., the group of Rules headed " Cases in which the generic type is accepted solely upon the basis of the original publication "). In other words, the Paris Congress decided that a generic name published after 31st December 1930 was to be accepted as having acquired the status of availability if at the time when it was first published its author " indicated " the type species for the genus so named under Rules (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 72, Decision 8(1)) as well as when he " designated " a type species under Rule (*a*). It is this amendment to Article 25 in relation to Rule (*c*) in Article 30 which it is now necessary to consider.

7. So far as concerns generic names published after 31st December 1930 and regarded by their authors as containing only one taxonomically valid species, we have two decisions by the Paris Congress which must be considered. These are : (1) the decision (paragraph 6 above) under which, while maintaining the provision that names published in this period must, in order to be available, have been published with a type species, provides that this condition is to be regarded as being satisfied if the author when publishing the generic name in question treated that genus as containing only one species (or cited in connection with it only one species) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 153), and (2) the decision (quoted in paragraph 3 above) that, where a nominal species is identified by the author of a generic name with (i.e., where its name is synonymised with that of) a nominal species regarded as a taxonomically valid species by the author of the generic name both the nominal species concerned are to be treated as " originally included species ". If Decision (2) (which was taken with special reference to Rule (*g*) in Article 30) were to apply—as the wording used suggests—to Rule (*c*), the effect would be that any generic name published after 31st December 1930 which was treated by its author as containing only one taxonomically valid species but for which he cited, as a synonym, the name of some other nominal species, would be the name of a genus established with two originally included species. Accordingly, in every case where the author of such a generic name omitted expressly to designate as the type species of his new genus, the only species which on taxonomic grounds he recognised as belonging to that genus, the nominal genus in question would be a genus established after 31st December 1930 without a designated or indicated type species and the generic name in question would automatically have no status in zoological nomenclature.

8. Quite apart from the fact that it is certain that this was not the result intended by the Commission and the Congress when amending Proviso (*c*) to Article 25 (in the way described in paragraph 6 above), it is not possible reasonably to read such an intention into the amendment so adopted, for, if that had been what was intended, the amendment adopted would have applied only to the names of those genera regarded by their authors as being monotypical and where no synonyms were cited for the sole species recognised by the author of the generic name as being referable on taxonomic grounds to the genus so named. Thus, any generic name, for the type species of which a synonym was cited by the original author would gain no benefit from the relaxation of Proviso (*c*) made by the Paris Congress and would remain subject to the ritualistic provisions adopted by the Budapest Congress which it was the object of the Paris Congress to delete from Article 25.

9. In these circumstances the only reasonable course appears to be to conclude that the provision containing the definition of " an originally included species " adopted by the Paris Congress for the purpose of remedying a defect in Rule (*g*) in Article 30, was not intended to apply to Rule (*c*) in that Article, notwithstanding the fact that (as noted in paragraph 4 above) the words used in recording that decision seem to imply such an intention. There is indeed a formal inconsistency between the decisions described respectively as Decision (1) and Decision (2) in paragraph 7 above, for under the interpretation here suggested, the opening words used in Decision (1) must be regarded as unduly wide, while under the opposite interpretation, the amendment of Proviso (*c*) to Article 25 adopted by the Paris Congress would become circumscribed to such an extent that it clearly could not represent the intention of the Congress. For these reasons therefore it is highly desirable that the Commission should render a *Declaration* clarifying the relationship of the foregoing provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Paris Congress.

10. Two possible interpretations appear to be possible: (A) The Commission might direct that the Paris definition of "an originally included species" applies to generic names published before 1st January 1931 but not to generic names published on or after that date. (B) The Commission might rule that the foregoing definition does not apply to Rule (*c*) in Article 30, applying only to Rule (*g*) in that Article. Interpretation (A) would resolve the inconsistency noted between the two Paris decisions there discussed, but it would involve an anomalous distinction in the matter of the species to be deemed to be "originally included species" as between names published (*a*) before, and (*b*) on, or after, 1st January 1931. Interpretation (B) (which is, I am convinced, in harmony with the actual intention of the Paris Congress) avoids the foregoing anomaly, but it creates a distinction in the matter of what constitutes "an originally included species" as beteeen genera, the type species of which fall to be determined under Rule (*c*) and those, the type species of which are determinable under Rule (*g*). There are, however, in my view, sound logical grounds for making this distinction.

11. It is necessary, however, at this point, to turn to the practical question whether such a distinction would be in harmony with, or contrary to, current nomenclatorial practice. Valuable light on this subject is thrown by the experience gained in the work now in progress in the Office of the Commission in the preparation for publication in book form of the first instalment of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Of the names now on the *Official List* many (*a*) were stated by the original applicant to be monotypical, (*b*) were placed on the *Official List* by the Commission as being the names of monotypical genera and (*c*) are currently accepted by specialists in the groups concerned as being the names of genera, the type species of which were determined by monotypy. The genera concerned are drawn from a wide range of groups in the Animal Kingdom and the names concerned afford a fair sample of the practice of zoologists in this matter. In a certain number of cases (mostly, so far, in the mammals, birds and Decapod Crustacea) the original author (1) was of the opinion that his genus contained only one taxonomically valid species but (2) cited in connection with the name of that species the name of one or more nominal species which he identified with the species which on taxonomic grounds he regarded as the sole species belonging to that genus. In every such case the applicant regarded the genus concerned as being monotypical and that view was accepted by the Commission. From the evidence afforded by this sample it appears to me to be likely that the general practice has been to treat such genera as being monotypical.

12. In the case of the great majority of names published before 1st January 1931 it is likely that no disturbance in the matter of the type species of the genera concerned would result if in such cases the genera concerned were not treated as being monotypical, for it is reasonable to expect that in most cases the first subsequent author to specify by name the type species of these genera so specified the nominal species accepted by the author of the generic name in question as the sole taxonomically valid included species. In this class of case there would be no change in the currently accepted type species, the only change being that, instead of that species being regarded, as hitherto, as being the type species by monotypy, it would in future be regarded as the type species by subsequent selection (under Rule (*g*)). No doubt, however, cases can be found where such a genus has not been treated as being monotypical, and the currently accepted type species is not the nominal species regarded by the author of the generic name as the sole taxonomically valid species referrable to the genus so named but a nominal species identified with that species by the author of the generic name and therefore specified by him in the synonymy of that species. For the reasons explained in paragraph 11 above, this is, however, I believe, a rare class of case.

13. While therefore no great interference with current nomenclatorial practice would be likely, very serious inconvenience and waste of time better spent on genuine taxonomic work would be involved if the Paris definition of "an originally included species" were to be held to apply to Rule (*c*) in Article 30. For it would involve in every group two bibliographical investigations which would otherwise be unnecessary. First, it would be necessary to re-check the original book or serial containing the first publication of every name for a genus currently treated as being the name of a monotypical genus for the purpose of ascertaining whether the author of that generic name, when citing the name of the sole species recognised by him on taxonomic grounds as belonging to that genus, had in addition cited some other specific name as a synonym. Second, in every case where it was found that the author of such a generic name had cited a synonym for the single species which he regarded himself as placing in the genus so named, it would be necessary to make a search of the literature for the purpose of ascertaining by whom, when and where one or other of the two nominal species concerned had first been selected by a subsequent author to be the type species of the genus concerned. It is, in my view, of great importance that zoologists should be spared this fruitless and time-consuming search.

14. My general conclusion is therefore of the two possible interpretations that the more logical (paragraph 10 above) and also the more desirable from the point of view of avoiding unnecessary bibliographical investigations (paragraph 13 above) is that under which the definition of "an originally included species" adopted by the Paris Congress should be restricted to the purpose for which it was devised (that is, for giving guidance to authors when making type selections under Rule (*g*) in Article 30) and that it should not apply to Rule (*c*) in that Article, a Rule for which it was not designed and for which it would be much better (as here proposed) to follow the clear intention of the original author.

15. I accordingly recommend the International Commission to adopt a *Declaration* on the following lines :—

DRAFT DECLARATION : (1) The definition of the expression " originally included species " adopted by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 179—180, Decision 69(3)(*a*)) is to be interpreted as applying only to Rule (*g*) in Article 30, that is, for the purpose of providing guidance as to what are the nominal species from which alone an author acting under the foregoing Rule may select a type species for a nominal genus established prior to 1st January 1931, for which no type species was designated or indicated by the original author under the earlier Rules in the said Article.

(2) Where an author, when publishing a new generic name, cites by name only one species as belonging to the genus so named, the nominal species so cited is to be accepted as the type species of the genus in question, irrespective of whether the author concerned cites in the synonymy of that species the name of another, or the names of other, nominal species (type species by monotypy).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "VULGARIS" MOLL, 1803, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "ESCHARA VULGARIS" AS DETERMINED BY THE LECTOTYPE SELECTION MADE BY BROWN (D.A.) IN 1952 (CLASS ECTOPROCTA)

By **D. A. BROWN**

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 792)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to stabilise the name *Eschara vulgaris* Moll, 1803 (*Eschara ex Zoophyt* : 55, 56) by placing the specific name *vulgaris* Moll on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*. The nature of this case is explained in the following paragraphs.

2. The circumstances in which Moll established the nominal species *Eschara vulgaris* were rather peculiar, for he regarded it as being composed of two varieties which he styled " var.α " and " var. β " ; he provided an indication and figures for each of these " varieties ", but he gave no indication or figures for the species itself. For the first of his " varieties " he wrote " var. α labio inferiori [sic] fisso " and for the second " var. β labio inferiore integro ". Both these " varieties " he illustrated on his plate 3, " variety "α as figs. 10A and 10B, " variety " β as figs. 11A—C.

3. Moll's two " varieties " have long been regarded as taxonomically distinct species. The name *vulgaris* Moll has been commonly used for Moll's variety α, but that " variety " was not formally selected to be the lectotype of Moll's species until this was done by myself in 1952 (*Tertiary Cheilostomatous Polyzoa of New Zealand* : 228). Moll's " variety β " has been variously treated as being identical with, or as closely allied to, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Eschara ciliata* Pallas, 1766 (*Elench. Zoophyt* : 38), a species which is the type species of *Microporella* Hincks, 1877 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 526). From a nomenclatorial point of view, however, the identity of Moll's " var. β " has ceased to be of importance now that his " var. α " has been selected to be the lectotype of his species *Eschara vulgaris*.

4. In 1836 Milne Edwards (H.) established the nominal genus *Escharina* (*in* Lamarck, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* (ed. 2) **2** : 218, 230) and designated *Eschara vulgaris* var. α as the type species of this genus. Milne Edwards' action clearly indicated which of Moll's so-called " varieties " he desired should be the type species of this genus, but from the nomenclatorial point of view the nominal species *Eschara vulgaris* was at that time indeterminate and remained so until the lectotype selection made in 1952.

Bull. zool. Nomencl, Vol. 11, Part 5. May 1955.

5. I accordingly now ask the International Commission :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *Escharina* Milne Edwards (H.), 1836 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Eschara vulgaris*, Moll, 1803 (as defined by the selection by Brown (D.A.) (1952) of Moll's "var. α" as lectotype) ;

(*b*) *Microporella* Hincks, 1877 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Eschara ciliata* Pallas, 1766) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) *ciliata* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Eschara ciliata* (specific name of type species of *Microporella* Hincks, 1877) ;

(*b*) *vulgaris* Moll, 1803, as published in the combination *Eschara vulgaris* and determined as in (1)(*a*) above (specific name of type species of *Escharina* Milne Edwards (H.), 1836.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF "FISTULIPORA" McCOY, 1849 (CLASS BRYOZOA, ORDER CYCLOSTOMATA, FAMILY FISTULIPORIDAE)

By **HELEN DUNCAN**

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 324)

An unfortunate state of nomenclatural confusion has resulted from the recent discovery that the name *Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849, widely applied for nearly a century to a genus of the Paleozoic Bryozoa, is preoccupied by *Fistulipora* Rafinesque, 1831, an indeterminate fossil.

2. McCoy (1849, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **3** : 130—131) defined *Fistulipora* and described two species, *F. minor* and *F. major.* In 1850 Milne Edwards (H.) and Haime (*Monogr. Brit. Fossil Corals* : lix) selected *Fistulipora minor* McCoy, 1849, as type species of the genus. Subsequently scores of species from America, Europe, Asia, and Australia have been described under or referred to McCoy's genus. *Fistulipora* McCoy is well established in an extensive literature as one of the most long-ranging and important genera of Paleozoic Bryozoa. The family FISTULIPORIDAE Ulrich (1882, *J. Cincinn. Soc. nat. Hist.* **5** : 156) derived its name from McCoy's genus, and genera included in the family as well as their most characteristic structural features are commonly designated "fistuliporoid".

3. The fact that *Fistulipora* McCoy is preoccupied was apparently first discovered by Lang, Smith, and Thomas (1940, *Index of Paleozoic Coral Genera* : 61), who furnished the information to Neave for inclusion in the Supplement to the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (**4** : 736), published in 1940.

4. In an obscure 8-page pamphlet entitled *Enumeration and Account of Some Remarkable Natural Objects of the Cabinet of Prof. Rafinesque, in Philadelphia ; Being Animals, Shells, Plants, and Fossils, collected by him in North*

America, between 1816 *and* 1831, Philadelphia, 1831, Rafinesque published on page 5 the following brief characterisation of his monotypic genus:—

> *FISTULIPORA*, Raf. Differ [sic] from *Millepora* by being tubular. 1. *F. teres.* Cylindrical, nearly simple, smooth, pores round, nearly equal. Limestone of Kentucky.

Rafinesque classed this fossil in a group termed " Polypites or Erismites ", but it is impossible to tell whether *Fistulipora teres* Rafinesque, 1831, referred to a coral, hydrocoralline, sponge, bryozoan, or to some other organism. It is highly improbable that the type specimen of the species was preserved or could be identified as such even if the specimen still exists. Biographers (1895, Call, *Life and Writings of Rafinesque* : 59—60; 1911, Fitzpatrick, *Rafinesque, a Sketch of his Life with Bibliography* : 43, 56) report that at the time of Rafinesque's death his collections had suffered much from neglect and his inability properly to care for them and that most of the mineral and conchologic materials were entirely without labels and were sold for mere trifles. Further, information on the locality and geologic formation is indeterminate, although it might be assumed that *F. teres* came from the " Limestone of Blue licks in Kentucky ", the locality specified for the immediately preceding species *Milleporites verrucosa* Raf., known to be in an area of Ordovician rocks.

5. It seems doubtful whether Rafinesque's *Enumeration* should be considered adequate publication. It was apparently privately printed and, inasmuch as no price is indicated on the tract, probably was not offered for sale. Very few copies are known to have been preserved. Actually the " tract " purports to be little more than a list of specimens for sale, as is indicated by the author's statement in the introductory paragraph that " they have been conveyed at great expense to this City, and will soon be sent to Europe for sale, unless disposed of in the United States ". It would be difficult, if not impossible, however, to demonstrate that this pamphlet should not be recognised as a *bona fide* publication inasmuch as other books and articles published at about the same time or earlier seem to belong in about the same category but nevertheless are considered to be validly published.

6. It cannot be disputed, however, that Rafinesque's *Fistulipora* is unrecognisable from the description, and as no illustrations were provided, the organism cannot be identified. The possibility of the labelled specimen or specimens of the type species *Fistulipora teres* being recovered is extremely remote. For all practical purposes, therefore, the name *Fistulipora* Rafinesque, 1831, for an organism of indeterminate zoological relationship, has no meaning.

7. On the other hand, *Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849, is by far the best known and most prolific of the genera that have been included in the family FISTULIPORIDAE. The suggestion (1944, Moore and Dudley, *Bull. Kans. geol. Surv.*

52 : 254—255) that the name *Cyclotrypa* Ulrich, 1896 (Zittel, *Text-Book Palaeont.* (Engl. ed.) **1**, pt. 1 : 269) (genotype : *Fistulipora communis* Ulrich, 1890, *Geol. Surv. Illinois* **8** : 476) " may contain a majority of the bryozoans that formerly have been placed in *Fistulipora* ", does not satisfy zoological requirements, for *Cyclotrypa communis* (Ulrich, 1890), has structural features differing from those of *Fistulipora minor* McCoy and many allied species. Numerous species that have been referred to *Fistulipora* McCoy probably will be assigned to other genera when restudied. *Cyclotrypa* does not constitute a a suitable repository for " typical species " of *Fistulipora* McCoy. Certainly the name *Fistulipora* Rafinesque, 1831, can find no practical application in paleontology, and its retention would produce a highly undesirable instability in bryozoan nomenclature.

8. The International Commission is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic name for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*Fistulipora* Rafinesque, 1831 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Milne Edwards (H.) & Haime (1850) : *Fistulipora minor* McCoy, 1849) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*minor* McCoy, 1849, as published in the combination *Fistulipora minor* (specific name of type species of *Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Fistulipora* Rafinesque, 1831, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(5) to place the family-group name FISTULIPORIDAE Ulrich, 1882 (type genus : *Fistulipora* McCoy, 1849) on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME "AUCELLA" KEYSERLING, 1846 (CLASS LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, ORDER ANISOMYARIA, FAMILY AVICULIDAE) AND THE SPECIFIC NAME OF ITS TYPE SPECIES "AVICULA MOSQUENSIS" VON BUCH, 1884, AND TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "BUCHIA" ROUILLIER, 1845*

By **J. A. JELETZKY**

(*Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 827)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of preserving the very well-known generic name *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846 (*Wiss. Beobacht. Petschora*, **1846** : 297—301, pl. 16) which, in the absence of intervention by the Commission, must fail as a junior objective synonym of the long-overlooked or ignored name *Buchia* Rouillier, 1845 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **18** : 289), for the species *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch, 1844 (*Neue Jahrb. f. Min.* **1844** : 537) is the type species of *Aucella* by selection by Herrmannsen (1852, *Ind. Gen. Malac.*, Suppl. : 14) and of *Buchia* by monotypy. The original material of von Buch has been re-studied by Pavlov (**1907** : 23—25, pl. II, figs. 5—7) who selected the specimen shown as fig. 5a—5c on plate II to be the lectotype of this species. The need for the protection of the name *Aucella* Keyserling is one of urgency if serious confusion is to be avoided, for, while some palaeontologists have attempted to replace this name by the name *Buchia* Rouillier, the majority of palaeontologists and biostratigraphers throughout the world still adhere to the name *Aucella*.

2. Representatives of the genus *Aucella* (Class Lamellibranchiata, Order Anisomyaria, Family AVICULIDAE) are distributed virtually world wide in rocks of the Upper Jurassic (from Oxfordian to Portlandian stage inclusive) and early Lower Cretaceous (from Infravalanginian to Hauterrivian stage inclusive) age, and are perhaps the most conspicuous faunal element of rocks of this age throughout the extended circumpolar region. The genus includes over one hundred of recognised species and varieties, most of which are fair to excellent zonal fossils with an extremely wide (mostly intercontinental to circumboreal) horizontal distribution and a great facies tolerance. In particular for the extended circumpolar region of the upper Jurassic and early Lower Cretaceous times, which is generally referred to as the Boreal province, the stratigraphical importance of *Aucella* species appears to be second only to that of the ammonites. In this region a stratigrapher often does not meet any diagnostic forms but *Aucella* in the rocks of that age and must needs to base his

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correlations on the representatives of this genus alone. Also in the Indo-Pacific region species of *Aucella* provide valuable zonal fossils for the rocks of the above age.

3. Because of its geographical distribution and stratigraphical importance the name *Aucella* entered most textbooks on stratigraphical palaeontology, historical geology, textbooks and treatises of invertebrate palaeontology (including many elementary texts), and manuals of index fossils and regional stratigraphy throughout the world before its validity was challenged. It is not possible to give a complete list of publications in which this name appears but the following selection of the most important references known to the writer gives an idea of its truly universal use.

(i) Textbooks, treatises, and manuals of stratigraphical palaeontology, historical geology, and regional stratigraphy: (*a*) England: Neaverson's *Stratigraphical Palaeontology* (1928 : 387); Gregory & Barrett's *General Stratigraphy* (1931 : 164—165); Stamp's *Introduction to the Stratigraphy of British Isles* (1931 : 164—165, 1950 : 248—259); (*b*) France: Haug's (1911) and Lapparent's (1900) classical treatises of geology; Gignoux's *Geologie Stratigraphique* (1933, 1944, 1950 : 345, 376—377, 429, 449); (*c*) Germany: all editions of Kayser's *Grundzüge der Geologie* (incl. 1924); Kayser & Brinkmann's *Grundzüge der Geologie* (1948 : 210, pl. 40(2)); Salomon's *Grundzüge der Geologie* (1926, II : 413, 374, fig. 19); Daque's *Wirbellose der Jura* (1933, 1937) and *Wirbellose der Kreide* (1944); Bubnoff's *Geologie von Europa* (1935); (*d*) U.S.S.R.: *Standard treatises of the general Historical Geology* by Borissiak (1935 : 256, 259—260, 270—274, 293); Masarovich (1937); Korovin (1941 : 303, 306, 322, 326, 342, 346, fig. 154—158), and Strachov' (1938, 1948, 2 : 166, pl. XXII (3) and : 204, pl. XXIV (3)); Masarovich's (1938) and Arkhangelsky's (1935, 2 : 18—24, 27, 50, 52, 54, 61) standard manuals of the Geology and Stratigraphy of U.S.S.R.; (*e*) U.S.A.: Pearson & Schuchert's (1914 : 848, 850, 871—872, 884, fig. 464); Longwell's *et al.* (1941, 1950 : 207, pl. VI—7); Dunbar's (1949, pl. 14—16), and Grabau's (1920 : 653, 666, 669—670, 709, 714, 727, fig. 1651) standard textbooks of historical geology and Willis (1912) *Index to the Stratigraphy of North America*; (*f*) New Zealand: Marshall's *Geology of New Zealand* (1912 : 187, fig. 104); (*g*) Brazil: de Oliveira & Leonardo's *Geologia do Brasil* (1943 : 565); (*h*) Indonesia: van Bemelen's *The Geology of Indonesia, General Geology* (1949 : 65—66, 69—71, 74).

(ii) Textbooks and treatises of invertebrate palaeontology: (*a*) England: Wood's *Palaeontology* (1950 : 253, and the older editions); (*b*) France: Piveteau's *Traité de Palaeontologie*, II (1952 : 276, fig. 69); (*c*) Germany: all editions of the classical Zittel's *Grundzüge der Palaeontologie*, including Zittel/Broily (1924) and his *Handbuch der*

Palaeontologie; (*d*) U.S.S.R.: all older standard textbooks of palaeontology, e.g., such of Borissiak (1905—1906), Yakovlev (1918, 1928); Russian revision of Zittell's *Grundzüge* (Zittel/Riabinin, 1934 : 611—612, text fig. 1016); latest Soviet textbooks of palaeontology by Ilovaisky (1937) and Davitasvili (1941, 1949 : 244, fig. 234); (*e*) U.S.A.: Zittel/Eastman's English Revision of Zittel's *Grundzüge* (1912).

4. The number of papers and monographs devoted to the description of representatives of *Aucella* or dealing with its individual species among the other faunal groups, runs into several hundreds. Though it is not possible to list them all here, a selected bibliography of most important modern papers appended to this paper gives an idea about the number of *Aucella* papers and monographs involved. The older literature on the subject is well covered in Pavlow's (1907) monograph of the genus.

5. Thus, since its first proposal and until 1929—1930 the name *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846, was in very frequent and constant use throughout the world and the writer does not know of a single case where the name *Buchia* Rouillier, 1845, was used, although it was known practically to everybody (see for example Lahusen, 1888; Pavlow, 1907; Pompeckj, 1901).

6. As the greater part of the publications listed above was published subsequent to the previously mentioned attempt to discredit the name *Aucella*, it appears quite evident that the majority of leading palaeontologists and biostratigraphers throughout the world rejected summarily this attempt. Subsequent to this latter date only the following textbooks, treatises, and manuals known to the writer adopted the name *Buchia*: (1) Germany: Teichert's *Geology of Greenland* (1939; (2) U.S.A.: Shimer & Shrock's *Index Fossils of North America* (1943 : 393—394, pl. 153, figs. 12—16) and Moore's *et al. Invertebrate Fossils* (1952 : 432—433, figs. Ia—Ib); (3) Australia: David's *Geology of Australia* (1950 : 464, 468).

7. Similarly among the authors of scientific papers and monographs on palaeontology only a few have accepted the name *Buchia* (e.g., Crickmay, 1933; Spath, 1935, 1947, 1952; Donavan, 1953; Teichert, 1939, 1941; Glaessner, 1941; Marwick, 1953), while some others (e.g., Anderson, 1938 : 102; 1945 : 963; Mayng, 1949 : 14) have emphatically rejected its use. Most of palaeontologists and biostratigraphers the world over have, however, simply ignored the issue and proceeded to use the well established name *Aucella* indiscriminately. In addition to the above given selection of textbooks, treatises, and manuals, see papers of Bodylevsky (1936, 1943), Frebold (1933, 1953), Frebold & Stoll (1937), Krumbeck (1934), Imlay (1953), Imlay & Reeside (1954), McLearn & Kindle (1950), to mention only a few. The doubts of Stewart (1930) quoted below as to the possibility of the universal acceptance of the name *Buchia* were, as we see, wholly justified.

8. Furthermore, it should be noted that most of the modern authors who have adopted the name *Buchia* have either used it concurrently with *Aucella* (e.g., *Buchia* (" *Aucella* ")) throughout their papers or have indicated in some other way that they use it instead of this latter name. Thus, they have clearly shown that they are well aware of the fact that the name *Buchia* is likely to be completely unfamiliar to their readers.

9. Cox (1929 : 147) apparently was the first to accept the priority of the name *Buchia* but he did not give any reasons.

10. In 1930 Stewart (1930 : 106—108) made another attempt to revindicate the name *Buchia* presuming it to have priority over that of *Aucella* and has made the following statement on the subject :

> The name *Aucella* was proposed by Keyserling in 1846 (*Wissenschaft. Beobacht. Petschora*, 1846 : 297—301, pl. 16) for a number of species including *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch which was later designated as the type species (Herrmannsen, *Ind. Gen. Malac. Suppl.* 1852 : 14).
>
> The name *Buchia* was proposed by Rouillier in 1845 (1845 *Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow*, **18** : 289)† for the already figured *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch as the monotype species. He also published illustrations of this fossil the following year, but without an explanation of the plate (*ibid.* 1846, **19** (2) : pl. D, fig. I, 2). In 1848, an explanation of the plate was published (Rouillier, *ibid.*, 1848, **21** (2) : 272) and it was also pointed out that the name *Buchia* had priority over *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846. The 1848 reference to *Buchia* was listed by Lahusen (*Mem. Com. Geol.*, 1888, **8** (1) : 2) and Pavlow (*Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow Nou. Mem.* 1907, **17** (1) : 3), while Pompeckj (1901 *N. Jahrb. Min. Beil.* Bd. 14 : 321) cited the 1845 reference but refused to accept the older name. The validity and priority of *Buchia* is clear and there seems no ground for not recognising it unless the name be arbitrarily set aside in favour of *Aucella* which is so well known. Rouillier also claimed to have published this name in "Discours 1845, p. 52 ", apparently later than in the *Bulletin.* This Discours probably refers to Rouillier's paper on the fauna of the Moscow region which was also mentioned by Pavlow (*op. cit.* : 23). I have not seen this paper. Erman published an extensive resumé of it in 1847 (*Arch. Wissensch. Kunde Russland* **5** : 443—482) in which *Avicula mosquensis* is mentioned on pp. 460, 461, but *Buchia* is not mentioned. According to Pavlow, however, *Buchia mosquensis* was mentioned on page 52 of the original and a reference to von Buch's figures was cited so that the name was probably proposed twice by Rouillier in 1845 though the second time may have been in the Russian language.
>
> In order to avoid the transfer of familiar generic names from one group to another, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has waived the rules for *Holothuria* and *Physalia* and *Spirifer* (*Opin.* 76. 80, 100). The Commission may likewise decide to retain *Aucella*. However, since the name *Aucella* is not to be transferred to some other group but suppressed for an earlier

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† " Le premier Sécretaire Mr. le Professeur Rouillier, a présenté un exemplaire caractéristique de l'avicula mosquensis récemment décrite par M. de Buch. Mr. Rouillier trouvant que ce fossile diffère par ses caractères génériques de toutes les coquilles connues jusqu'à présent propose d'en constituer un nouveau genre sous le nom de *Buchia*, en l'honneur de Mr. de Buch qui le premier a montré les caractères distinctifs de l'Inoceramus dubius ".

name, I think it unlikely that the Commission will ignore the earlier *Buchia* in favour of *Aucella*. *Buchia* should have been adopted long ago when the change would have been relatively easy. Now it will be many years, if ever, before the change will be universally accepted.

11. The writer deplores the action of Stewart (1930) in accepting the priority of *Buchia* instead of continuing to use the name *Aucella*, all the more so in view of the fact that he actually considered the question of an appeal being made to the International Commission to validate the latter name. Clearly, the right thing for him to have done would have been to ask the Commission to preserve the name *Aucella* under its Plenary Powers and to have continued to use that name while his application was under consideration by the Commission.

12. Even if the name *Buchia* should be ruled available by the Commission from the second paper of Rouillier (1845a), or the above mentioned anonymous lay report should be considered by the Commission as a valid scientific publication, the writer does not consider it advisable to give *Buchia* the priority over *Aucella*. The proper course would then appear to be to rule the former name arbitrarily out, under the suspension of Rules, in favour of *Aucella*. Indeed, as demonstrated in the previous pages of this application, and as recognised even by Stewart (1930) himself, the latter name has a well documented, long established record ; it has been used by all authors concerned throughout the world ever since its proposal, has entered all important palaeontological monographs, textbooks, stratigraphical manuals, etc. Even now, 25 years after the unfortunate attempt to discredit it, the name *Aucella* is still in general use among palaeontologists and stratigraphers of the world, the adherents of the name *Buchia* being in a clear minority. In the opinion of the writer the name *Aucella* is so deeply rooted in the literature that no Rule of Priority should be invoked now to upset the usage. As already stated by Anderson (1938 : 102) and by Stewart (see quotation in paragraph 10 above) any such attempt is likely to produce greater confusion than uniformity.

13. Thus, it is proposed that the name *Buchia* be suppressed under the Plenary Powers in favour of *Aucella*, and that the name *Aucella* be added to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. This is to be done either because the name *Buchia* is not available from the original publication, or because of a well documented and long established, and still current, usage of the name *Aucella*. It is hoped that it will be possible for the International Commission to reach an early decision on these questions, as such a decision is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming international Treatise on Invertebrate Palaeontology.

14. The International Commission is accordingly asked :—

(1) to suppress the under-mentioned generic name under its Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Priority :—*Buchia* Rouillier, 1845 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Aucella* Keyserling, 1846 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1852) : *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch, 1844) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Buchia* Rouillier, 1845, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*mosquensis* von Buch, 1844, as published in the combination *Avicula mosquensis*, as defined by the lectotype selected by Pavlow (1907) (specific name of type species of *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846).

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE WELL-KNOWN GENERIC NAME "MUNTIACUS" IN THE CLASS MAMMALIA FIRST PUBLISHED BY RAFINESQUE IN 1815

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 481)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to provide a valid status for the well-known generic name *Muntiacus* (Class Mammalia) first published by Rafinesque in 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 56).

2. The following is the text of the passage in which this name occurs in Rafinesque's *Analyse* :

> "Cornes solides, simples ou rameuses, permanentes ou caduques. G.1. *Cervus* L. 2. *Muntiacus* R. do. sp. 3. *Giraffa* R. *Camelopardalis* L."

3. In spite of the fact that Rafinesque gave some descriptive words for this group of genera as a whole, it must be admitted that he gave no indication by which the genera comprised in this group could be separated from one another. If he had cited any nominal species (the names of which had previously been published), the lack of a definition for these genera would not have invalidated the generic name in question (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 78—80), but, as he did not do so, it must be admitted that *Muntiacus*, as published by Rafinesque, is a *nomen nudum*.

4. The name *Muntiacus* is in current use for the muntjaks and, unless it is validated, it will be necessary to substitute for it the name *Cervulus* Blainville, 1818 (*Bull. Sci. Soc. philomat. Paris* **1818** : 74), which would be a confusion unaccompanied by any advantage.

5. In order to avoid this result, and in the interests of stability, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to validate the under-mentioned generic name and to designate as its type species the species specified below :—

Name of Genus (1)	*Species proposed to be designated under the Plenary Powers of the genus specified in Col.* (1) (2)
Muntiacus Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse* : 56	*Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, 1780, *Geogr. Gesch.* **2** : 131

(2) to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name specified in Col. (1) in (1) above, with the masculine gender and with, as its type species, the species specified in Col. (2) ;

(3) to place the undermentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*muntjak* Zimmermann, 1780, as published in the combination *Cervus muntjak* (specific name of type species of *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815).

SUPPORT FOR DR. TATE'S PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "DINGO" MEYER, 1793, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "CANIS DINGO" AS THE NAME FOR THE DINGO (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 487)

(Letter dated 20th October 1950)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 121)

I understand that Dr. G. H. H. Tate of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has submitted an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature regarding the name of the Dingo of Australia.

Iredale wants to bring into use the name *Canis antarticus* Kerr, 1792, a virtually unknown name. I should like strongly to support Dr. Tate's appeal that the name *Canis dingo* Meyer, 1793, should be saved. It is by this latter name that the Australian Dingo has been known for years, and it would be irritating and absurd to upset the nomenclature of this animal after all this time.

May I at the same time beg colleagues who discover cases of priority of this sort to hurry their unfortunate finds off to the Commission for burial, rather than broadcast them. The *Règles* are intended to be our servants and not our masters, and it is sheer masochism to inflict unnecessary inconvenience on oneself in this way—to say nothing of the wear and tear on the tolerance of colleagues.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 6) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Arachnida), designation of *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species of, and suppression of the name *europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scorpio europaeus* (Z.N.(S.) 567) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology *(continued)*

(2) *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.) 443) ;

(3) *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880 (Class Mammalia), validation of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus*, and designation of species so named to be type species of (Z.N.(S.) 909) ;

(4) *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis* (*Catus*) *silvestris*, validation of, as name for the European Wild Cat (Z.N.(S.) 910) ;

(5) *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826 (Class Mammalia), validation of, as generic name for the Wart Hog (Z.N.(S.) 756) ;

(6) *Odobenus* Brisson, 1760 (Class Mammalia), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 614).

2. Attention is drawn also to the proposed rejection of the names given to the so-called " Piltdown Man " as being names given to a fictitious form (Z.N.(S.) 883).

3. Notice is given also of the proposed adoption of a *Declaration* defining the combination to be attributed to a specific name for a species described as belonging to one genus but for which at the same time a second genus is established conditionally (Z.N.(S.) 894).

4. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

5. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,

Secretary to the International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

31*st May* 1955.

PROPOSED REJECTION OF THE GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES PUBLISHED FOR THE SO-CALLED " PILTDOWN MAN "

By Sir **GAVIN de BEER,** M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Director, British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 883)

The International Commission has no doubt read the reports on the recent investigations of the Piltdown remains. These investigations have established conclusively the fraudulent nature of the so-called " Piltdown Man ". Weiner, J. S., Oakley, K. P., and Le Gros Clark, W. E., *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*), Geol. vol 2, No. 3 (Nov. 21, 1953 : 139) ; Weiner, J. S., Le Gros Clark, W. E., Oakley, K. P., Claringbull, G. F., and Hey, M. H. ; Edmunds, F. H., Bowie, S. H. U., and Davidson, C. F. ; Fryd, C. F. M. ; Baynes-Cope, A. D. ; Werner, A. E. A., and Plesters, R. J., *ibid.*, vol. 2, No. 6, (Jan. 21, 1955 : 225).

2. When the remains were first brought to notice, they were examined by the late Sir Arthur Smith Woodward who believed that they belonged to a new genus and species of primitive man to which he gave the name *Eoanthropus dawsoni* nov. gen., nov. sp. (Woodward, April 1913, *Quart. J. geol. Soc.* **1913 :** 137).

3. M. Boule ([circ. mai] 1915, *L'Anthropologie* 26 : 54) preferred the name *Homo dawsoni,* and (*ibid.* : 60) was of the opinion that in isolation the mandible would have been more appropriately named *Troglodytes dawsoni.*

4. G. S. Miller (24 November 1915, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* 65 : 19) removed the mandible from *Eoanthropus dawsoni* and placed it in *Pan vetus* sp. nov. Miller (: 19) selected the temporal bone of the Piltdown skull as the type specimen (lectotype) of *Eoanthropus dawsoni.*

5. Sir Arthur Keith (1931, *New Discoveries relating to the Antiquity of Man,* London : 459) regarded the skull, as finally reconstructed, as representing a species of *Homo* which he named *Homo piltdownensis.*

6. H. F. Friedrichs (1932, *Z. f. Anat. Entwgesch.* Berlin, Bd. **98**, Heft 1—7, 259) regarded the mandible and more doubtfully the canine as representing a new genus and species of ape, *Boreopithecus dawsoni.*

7. Now that it has been proved that the characters exhibited by the skull and mandible which were relied upon by Woodward when publishing the name *Eoanthropus dawsoni* were fictitious, it is desirable that this episode should be brought to a close by the permanent rejection of these names. Fortunately, a ready means already exists for this purpose by the provision inserted in the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 144) that a name based upon a hypothetical form has no status in zoological nomenclature.

8. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to take note that the recent investigations have established the fraudulent character of the remains of the so-called " Piltdown Man " to which in 1913 the name *Eoanthropus dawsoni* was given by Woodward and to which also were later applied the names specified in (2)(b) to (2)(e) below ;

(2) to place :—

- (a) the generic name *Eoanthropus* Woodward, 1913, and the specific name *dawsoni* Woodward, 1913, as published in the combination *Eoanthropus dawsoni*,
- (b) the specific name *dawsoni* Boule, 1915, as published in the combinations *Homo dawsoni* and *Troglodytes dawsoni* respectively,
- (c) the specific name *piltdownensis* Keith, 1931, as published in the combination *Homo piltdownensis*,
- (d) the specific name *vetus* Miller, 1915, as published in the combination *Pan vetus*,
- (e) the generic name *Boreopithecus* Friedrichs, 1932, and the specific name *dawsoni* Friedrichs, 1932, as published in the combination *Boreopithecus dawsoni*,

as severally rejected under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* and the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, respectively.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE SPECIFIC NAME " EUROPAEUS " LINNAEUS, 1758, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " SCORPIO EUROPAEUS " AND TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS " SCORPIO " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS ARACHNIDA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE (AMENDMENT OF A RULING GIVEN IN " OPINION " 104)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 567)

The object of the present application is to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to such extent as may be necessary to provide the genus *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758, with a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and thus to make it possible to substitute a revised entry relating to this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for the very unsatisfactory entry made under the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104 when this name was first placed on the *Official List.* The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. When Linnaeus established the genus *Scorpio* (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 624), he placed in the genus so named five nominal species, of which the first species was *Scorpio maurus* (: 624) and the fifth was *Scorpio europaeus* (: 625). Linnaeus neither designated nor indicated a type species for this genus. The first author to select one of the originally included species to be the type species of this genus was Latreille who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 424, 118) so selected what he called " *europaeus* Fab.", i.e. *europaeus* Linnaeus, since Fabricius never himself published such a name, this name as used by him always being attributed to Linnaeus.

3. By the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 25—28) the Commission placed the name *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with *Scorpio europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species.

4. When in 1943 I was engaged in a preliminary survey of the entries so far made on the *Official List* with the object of estimating the amount of further work which would be required before the *List* as so far compiled could be published in book form, I encountered difficulties in regard to the name *Scorpio* Linnaeus, as I could not find that the name *europaeus* Linnaeus was currently applied by specialists in this group to a species of this genus. I accordingly consulted Mr. R. J. Whittick who was then in charge of this part of the British

Museum collection. Owing to the difficulties at that time arising from war conditions (including the evacuation of much of the library at the Museum), Mr. Whittick was unable to clear up this matter but he confirmed that it would require further examination before the *Official List* was published. Following the resumption in the autumn of 1954 of active steps to prepare the *Official List* for publication I consulted Dr. G. O. Evans who by this time had succeeded Mr. Whittick in charge of the Arachnida at the British Museum. In a letter dated 12th January 1955, Dr. Evans kindly furnished the following information:—

> *Type species of " Scorpio " Linnaeus*
>
> (1) The name *europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, is not currently applied to a species of *Scorpio* Linnaeus.
>
> (2) In recent specialist works on the Scorpiones the species *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus is considered the type species of *Scorpio*. I am in full agreement with this.
>
> (3) The genus *Scorpio* is placed in the family SCORPIONIDAE Pocock, 1893 (ref.: " Notes on the Classification of Scorpions, followed by some observations upon synonymy, with descriptions of new Genera and Species ". Pocock, Oct. 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **12** : 305).

5. I have since (10th February 1955) had a further discussion in regard to this case with Dr. Evans who confirms that the unfortunate type selection by Latreille, by reason of its early date (1810), is without doubt the first such selection to be made for this genus and informs me that the first author to accept as its type species *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus, the species now universally accepted as such was Karsch (F.) (1879, " Scorpionologische Beitrage ", *Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ver.* **3** : 20). Dr. Evans considers that in the interests of maintaining stability and of putting an end to the unfortunate situation created by Latreille's type selection for the genus *Scorpio* Linnaeus, it is desirable that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of setting aside that selection and validating *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus. Dr. Evans is of the opinion that it is desirable that the same opportunity should be taken to suppress the specific name *europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, this ancient *nomen dubium* serving no useful purpose, representing, as it does, a potential threat to stability in nomenclature in view of the risk that at any time some author might claim to be able to identify the species so named by applying to this name the provisions of Article 31 of the *Règles*.

6. It is clear from the information kindly furnished by Dr. Evans that the entry on the *Official List* relating to the name *Scorpio* Linnaeus must be revised before the *List* can be published in book-form and that the revision of that entry by the use of the Plenary Powers to designate *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus to be the type species of this genus would accord with the current practice of specialists in this group and thus promote stability, while at the same time providing the nominal genus *Scorpio* Linnaeus with a determinate content which by reason of having an unrecognisable species as its type species it at present lacks. I agree also with Dr. Evans that it is very desirable that the potentially dangerous *nomen dubium europaeus* Linnaeus should be suppressed and thus deprived of power to cause confusion in the nomenclature of this group at some later time.

7. I accordingly recommend the Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to set aside all selections of type species for the nominal genus *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and, having done so, to designate *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus ;

(b) to suppress the specific name *europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scorpio europaeus* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to substitute the following entry for the name *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for that made therefor by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104 :—

Scorpio Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 624 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers (under (1)(a) above) : *Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 624) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*maurus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scorpio maurus* (specific name of type species of *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Scorpio europaeus* and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—SCORPIONIDAE Pocock, 1893 (type genus : *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR "OXYPODA" MANNERHEIM, 1831, A GENUS BASED UPON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE SPECIES, A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USAGE (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLEOPTERA)

By **C. E. TOTTENHAM**, M.A.

(*Zoological Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 443)

The present application by the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (Class Insecta, Order Coleoptera) a species other than that which would be the type species under Article 30 of the *Règles* is submitted under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158—159) as that to be followed in the case of genera based upon misidentified type species. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. In 1831 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* **1**(5) : 483) Mannerheim established the nominal genus *Oxypoda*, in which he included a number of species, but for which he neither designated nor indicated a type species. The first of the species so included was cited as follows :—" *ruficornis* Grav, Gyll. *Ins. Suec.* P.II, p. 422 ".

3. The first author validly to select a type species for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim was Westwood who in 1838 (*Introd. mod. Classif. Ins.* Syn. : 20) so selected the foregoing species referred to by him as "*Aleoch. ruficornis* Grav." It may be regarded as reasonably certain that the species to which Westwood referred was not the true *ruficornis* Grav. but was the species which Gyllenhal later misidentified with *ruficornis* of Gravenhorst and which was the species which Mannerheim included in his genus *Oxypoda* under that name. Not only was Westwood careful to select as type species species which had been included in the genera concerned by their respective authors, but in this case he gave *Oxypoda* Mannerheim as being equivalent to " *Aleochara* D." of Stephens' Catalogue. In this section of *Aleochara*, Stephens placed a number of species of *Oxypoda* (*sensu accepto*), including " *ruficornis* Gr." This species he described in his *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. (**5** : 150), and it is obvious from his description that it was the Gyllenhal species to which he referred under the name *ruficornis* ; furthermore, the true *ruficornis* Gravenhorst was not recognised by Stephens but was described by him in another section of *Aleochara* under the name *daltoni*. The species misidentified as *ruficornis* Gravenhorst by Gyllenhal, Mannerheim, Stephens and Westwood did not acquire a valid name until 1844 (*Z. Ent.* (Germar) **5** : 217) when Maerkel named it *Oxypoda spectabilis*. The true *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, (*Coleopt. micropt. brunsvic.* : 91) was not among the species included by Mannerheim in his genus *Oxypoda*.

4. The present is thus a typical case of a nominal genus based upon a misidentified type species. If in accordance with the provisions of Article 30, it were necessary to accept the true *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, as the type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1802, the following consequences would ensue :—(1) The name *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, would fall as a junior subjective synonym of *Aleochara* Gravenhorst, 1802 (*Coleopt. micropt. brunsvic.* : 67) or—and this would be even more confusing—would replace *Ceranota* Stephens, 1839 (*Manual brit. Col.* : 351), with which it would become objectively synonymous, as the name for the subgenus of *Aleochara* Gravenhorst now known as *Ceranota* Stephens. (2) The little known name *Sphenoma* Mannerheim, 1831 (*Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* **1**(5) : 482) would need to be used for the genus now universally known as *Oxypoda* Mannerheim. (3) A new subgeneric name would be needed for the species now placed in what is currently regarded as the nominate subgenus of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim. The genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim would have as its type species a species not originally included by the author.

5. If on the other hand the Commission were to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844 (=the species referred to by Mannerheim when he cited " *ruficornis* Grav. Gyll." as the first species in the genus *Oxypoda*) to be the type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, the uniformity which has hitherto existed almost universally in the use of the very well-known name *Oxypoda* Mannerheim would be permanently established.

6. I accordingly submit the present application under the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology for adoption in cases such as the present. The application now submitted is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) make a declaration that it is satisfied that Mannerheim misidentified the species *Aleochara ruficornis* Gravenhorst, 1802, and, as is clearly indicated by the reference he gave, intended to cite the species described under that name by Gyllenhal and placed by him (Mannerheim) in the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, and subsequently selected by Westwood (1838) to be the type species of that genus ;

(2) consequently upon (1) above, use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all type-selections for the genus *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b) designate *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (2) above : *Oxypoda spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*spectabilis* Maerkel, 1844, as published in the combination *Oxypoda spectabilis* (specific name of type species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, 1831) ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—OXYPODIDES Thompson, 1859 ;

(6) place the under-mentioned invalid family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—OXYPODATES Mulsant & Rey, 1874 (invalid because a vernacular (French) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

7. The present application in a slightly different form was submitted by myself in 1949 to the Coleoptera Sub-Committee of the Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society of London. At that time the members of the Coleoptera Sub-Committee were, in addition to myself: H. E. Andrewes ; W. A. F. Balfour-Browne ; K. G. Blair ; M. Cameron. The Sub-Committee in its Third Report expressed its concurrence in the recommendations which I had submitted in the present case and attached my paper dealing with this and certain other names as Appendix II to its Report. The Sub-Committee's Report was submitted to, and approved by, the Committee on Generic Nomenclature, by which, through the Secretary, it was submitted to the Council of the Royal Entomological Society of London. At that time the Committee on Generic Nomenclature was composed as follows :—Francis Hemming (*Chairman*) ; W. A. F. Balfour-Brown ; K. G. Blair ; O. W. Richards ; N. D. Riley (*Secretary*). The documents referred to above were published by the Royal Entomological Society of London on 30th August 1949 in Part 9 of the work entitled *The Generic Names of British Insects* : 345—346 (Report of Committee on Generic Nomenclature) ; 347 (Third Report of the Coleoptera Sub-Committee) ; 444—449 (" Request for Rulings on Questions of Nomenclature " by C. E. Tottenham). I am informed that on 22nd December 1949 the foregoing documents were communicated by the Society to the International Commission under cover of a letter by the Secretary commending, on behalf of the Council of the Society, the present and other proposals relating to nomenclature for favourable consideration by the Commission and expressing the hope that the material so submitted would prove sufficient for the purposes of the Commission. Unfortunately, circumstances have so far combined to prevent the Commission from taking this application into consideration, but the Secretary to the Commission has (October 1954) informed me that the Commission is now in a position to take up the study of applications with which it has not hitherto been able to deal and that it is its wish to arrange as soon as possible for the publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the present application and also the other applications submitted in the Report referred to above. The present application is a revision of that submitted in 1949 carried out in order to comply with certain additional requirements imposed upon the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, in relation both to the procedure to be followed in dealing with cases relating to the names of genera based upon misidentified type species and to the placing of names on the *Official Lists* established by the Congress.

REQUEST FOR A " DECLARATION " PRESCRIBING THE COMBINATION TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE SPECIFIC NAME OF A NOMINAL SPECIES ESTABLISHED AS BELONGING TO ONE GENUS BUT FOR WHICH AT THE SAME TIME ANOTHER NOMINAL GENUS IS ESTABLISHED CONDITIONALLY

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 894)

The object of the present application is to ask the Commission to render a *Declaration* prescribing the combination to be attributed to the specific name of a nominal species established as belonging to one genus but for which at the same time another nominal genus is established conditionally.

2. The present problem was brought to notice by Mr. Denys W. Tucker (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) who in a letter dated 18th August 1954 raised it in connection with a specific name *gracilis* published by Lowe (R.T.) in 1843 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 81—95) in the following circumstances. On page 82 of this paper Lowe dealt with the " Genus *Seriola* Cuv. & Val.", this legend appearing as a heading for the portion which followed. Beneath this heading Lowe wrote the name " *Seriola gracilis* ", a name then introduced as the name for a new species. This was followed by a description of the species so named. In this description Lowe referred to the relationship of his new species (*Seriola gracilis*) to the species *Seriola bipinnulata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (*Voy.* " *Uranie* " (Zool.) : 363). Lowe then added the following note :—" Still it is not unlikely that a comparison of the two fishes may warrant, on some future occasion, their separation from *Seriola* into a genus which may be called *Cubiceps* . . . " The question which arises in this case is whether the specific name *gracilis* Lowe, 1843, should be treated as having been originally published in the combination *Seriola gracilis* or in the combination *Cubiceps gracilis*.

3. The question posed above is not dealt with in the *Règles* and it is the object of the present application to make good this deficiency. The Commission and the International Congress of Zoology have both frowned upon the publication of names conditionally. The Commission did not feel justified in recommending the Congress to insert in the *Règles* a provision invalidating names published in this way and accordingly in 1948 on the proposal of the Commission a provision incorporating the Ruling given previously by the Commission in its *Opinion* 49 (1912, *Smithson. Publ.* **2060** : 112—113) that such names must be accepted as being available as from their original date of publication and authorship was adopted by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 144—145, Decision 17). At the same time however the Commission submitted a proposal to the Congress that there should be inserted in the *Règles* a *Recommandation* deprecating the publication of names conditionally. This also was approved by the Congress.

4. It appears to me that the logical course would be to treat a specific name such as *gracilis* Lowe, 1843 (paragraph 2 above) as having been published in combination with the generic name *Seriola* (i.e. in combination with the name of the previously established nominal genus in which it was placed by its author) rather than as having been published in combination with the generic name *Cubiceps* (the name of a nominal genus then conditionally established for the reception of that species, if later this generic separation was judged to be desirable on taxonomic grounds). The foregoing solution of this problem is supported by Mr. Tucker, the specialist by whom (as noted above) the present problem was brought to the notice of the Commission.

5. I accordingly recommend the Commission to render a *Declaration* on the following lines :—

DRAFT DECLARATION :—Where an author, in publishing a name for a new nominal species, cites that name in combination with a previously published generic name but at the same time establishes conditionally a new nominal genus for the taxon so named, the specific name in question is to be treated as having been first published in combination with the previously published generic name and not in combination with the generic name of the new nominal genus then conditionally establishes. *Example* : The specific name *gracilis* published by Lowe in 1843 for a new species of fish which was placed by him in the previously established genus *Seriola* but for which also he then established conditionally the new genus *Cubiceps* is to be treated as having been first published in the combination *Seriola gracilis* and not in the combination *Cubiceps gracilis*.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAMES "SERIOLA" CUVIER (G.), [1816], AND "CUBICEPS" LOWE (R.T.), 1843 (CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 905)

The present application is in the nature of a complement to the immediately preceding application in which a recommendation is submitted that the Commission should render a *Declaration* prescribing the combination to be attributed to the specific name of a nominal species established as belonging to one nominal genus but for which at the same time another nominal genus was conditionally established.

2. The foregoing application was illustrated by the specific name *gracilis* published by Lowe in 1843 for a new species of fish which that author placed in the genus *Seriola* Cuvier (G.), [1816]*. *Règn. Anim.* 2 : 315) but for which also he then established conditionally the new nominal genus *Cubiceps* Lowe, 1843 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 82). The name *gracilis* was published on the same page as the generic name *Cubiceps*.

3. Under the General Directive given to the Commission by the International Congress of Zoology that it shall deal comprehensively with every case submitted to it and shall place on the appropriate *Official List* every name accepted by it as a valid name makes it necessary in connection with the foregoing case to consider whether the foregoing names should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

4. The generic names *Seriola* Cuvier and *Cubiceps* Lowe are both available names in the sense that they are not junior homonyms or junior objective synonyms of previously published generic names. Mr. Denys Tucker (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) by whom the problem discussed in paragraph 1 above was brought to the attention of the Commission, reports that both the foregoing names are currently accepted as being the names of taxonomically valid genera. Accordingly under the Directive given to the Commission both these names now fall to be placed on the *Official List*. The type species of *Seriola* Cuvier is *Caranx dumerili* Risso (A.), 1810 (*Ichth. Nice* : 175, pl. 6, fig. 20), by original designation ; the type species of *Cubiceps* Lowe is *Seriola gracilis* Lowe, 1843, by monotypy. Mr. Tucker reports that both these names are the oldest available names for the species concerned. Both should therefore now be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

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* For the date attributed to the *Règne Animal* see 1922, *Cat. Library Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*) **6** : Add. et. Corrig. : 26.

5. There is a junior homonym of *Seriola* Cuvier, [1816], namely *Seriola* Topsent, 1892 (*Résult. Camp. sci. Monaco* 2 : 8), an Emendation of *Seiriola* Hanitsch, 1889 (*Proc. Liverpool biol. Soc.* 3 : 170). This name should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

6. I accordingly now recommend that in compliance with the General Directive referred to in paragraph 3 above, the Commission should :—

(1) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Cubiceps* Lowe (R.T.), 1843 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Seriola gracilis* Lowe, 1843) ;

(b) *Seriola* Cuvier (G.), [1816] (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Caranx dumerili* Risso (A.), 1810) ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *gracilis* Lowe, 1843, as published in the combination *Seriola gracilis* (specific name of type species of *Cubiceps* Lowe, 1843) ;

(b) *dumerili* Risso (A.), 1810, as published in the combination *Caranx dumerili* (specific name of type species of *Seriola* Cuvier, 1817) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Seriola* Topsent, 1892 (a junior homonym of *Seriola* Cuvier (G.), [1816]).

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "MORMOOPS" LEACH, 1821 (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 513)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to stabilise the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821 (Class Mammalia) by placing it upon the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.* This name is in universal use for a well-known genus of American bats and it is important that there should be no doubt regarding its availability. The facts of this case are set out briefly below.

2. In a paper published in 1821 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13**(1)) Leach established two new nominal genera of bats. To the first of these he gave the name *Aëllo* (: 69, 70), to the second, the name *Mormoops* (: 76). These are both monotypical genera, the type species of *Aëllo* Leach being *Aëllo cuvieri* Leach (: 71), the type species of *Mormoops* Leach, being *Mormoops blainvillii* Leach (: 77).

3. The relative status of these genera and species was discussed by Dobson (1878, *Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus.*) who took the view that the names *Mormoops blainvillii* and *Aëllo cuvieri* applied to the same species (: 456) and therefore that the generic names *Mormoops* (which he referred to under the emended form *Mormops*) and *Aëllo* were subjective synonyms of one another. For the reasons explained in the following passage (which appeared as a footnote on page 454) he rejected the name *Aëllo* in favour of the name *Mormoops* published later in the same paper :—

> *Aëllo*, previously characterised by Leach, is undoubtedly a synonym of this genus [i.e. of *Mormoops* Leach], as the type of *Aëllo cuvieri* shows ; but the definition of the genus is quite incorrect, as the type specimen from which it was taken had lost all trace of the cutaneous processes on the muzzle, and the number of the teeth is incorrectly given. Therefore, although the name *Aëllo* has precedence of *Mormoops,* I retain the latter, which was published at the same time and has the advantage of correct definition.

4. Other authors have followed Dobson, including Rehn (1902, "A Revision of the Genus *Mormoops*" in *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **54** : 160) who added the following note :—

> While the genus and species *Aëllo cuvieri* have page priority over *Mormoops blainvillii,* the very poor definition and absolute unidentifiability of the former (without a close examination of the type such as Dobson made) should give occasion to use the better defined, almost simultaneous and universally recognised name.

5. The present *Règles* were not in existence at the time when Dobson wrote the passage quoted above and, although they had been adopted by the Berlin Congress in 1901, they had not been published when Rehn wrote his revision of the genus *Mormoops*. Under the Berlin *Règles* the principle of the First Reviser was given official recognition for determining the relative priority to be accorded to subjective synonyms published in the same work and on the same date (Article 28). The *Règles* did not give any guidance on the question of the action needed to be taken by an author in order to qualify that action for acceptance as that by a " First Reviser ". It was reasonable however to conclude that the action by Dobson, Rehn and others was sufficiently precise to secure effective priority for the generic and specific names *Mormoops* and *Mormoops blainvillii* over the generic and specific names *Aëllo* and *Aëllo cuvieri*. The position was however completely reversed in 1948 by the decision of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology to substitute the Principle of Page and Line Precedence for the Principle of the First Reviser. Thereafter until 1953 the long-neglected generic and specific names *Aëllo* and *Aëllo cuvieri* undoubtedly became the valid names for the bat concerned. Fortunately, however, this change was not made by any author, the names *Mormoops* and *Mormoops blainvillii* remaining in use. In 1953 the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology restored the First Reviser Principle and, in order to facilitate the interpretation of the revised Article, inserted a definition of the action needed to be taken by an author in order to qualify that action as that by a First Reviser (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 66—67, Decisions 123 and 124).

6. It is arguable that neither Dobson, Rehn nor any other author has effectively acted as a First Reviser in the present case within the meaning of the definition adopted by the Copenhagen Congress, though on a common sense view the unbroken and long-extended usage of *Mormoops* in preference to *Aëllo* should, it seems to me, be sufficient ground for the permanent rejection of the name *Aëllo* in favour of the name *Mormoops*. In order however to prevent the possibility of the stability of the name of this genus being endangered by an attempt to substitute the name *Aëllo* for the name *Mormoops*, I ask the International Commission to protect the latter name by placing it on the *Official List* with a note that it is to be treated as having precedence over the name *Aëllo* and by taking corresponding action as regards the specific name *blainvillii* Leach. I recognise that, as we are concerned here only with a case of subjective synonymy, it is not possible for the Commission to place the generic name *Aëllo* Leach and the specific name *cuvieri* Leach, as published in the combination *Aëllo cuvieri*, on the *Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names* without resort to its Plenary Powers. In the present case this does not seem to be a serious disadvantage, provided that the entries to be made on the *Official Lists* relating to the generic name *Mormoops* Leach and *blainvillii* Leach, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, are endorsed in the manner recommended above.

7. The generic name *Mormoops* Leach has been taken as the base for a family-group name by a number of authors, of whom the first was Koch who in 1864 (*Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* **18** : 358) published the name MORMOPIDA. This genus is not currently treated by mammalogists as the type genus of a family-group taxon, being placed in the subfamily CHILONYCTERIINAE. In the circumstances there is no need to place the family-group name based on *Mormoops* on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

8. For the reasons set out above I ask the International Commission :—

(1) to rule that Dobson (1878 : 454, *nota*), acting as First Reviser under Article 28 of the *Règles*, selected :—

(a) the generic name *Mormoops* Leach, 1821, to the exclusion of the generic name *Aëllo* Leach, 1814, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that these are no more than different names for the same genus ;

(b) the specific name *blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, to the exclusion of the specific name *cuvieri* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Aëllo cuvieri*, for use by specialists who consider on taxonomic grounds that these are no more than different names for the same species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Mormoops* Leach, 1821, the entry so to be made to be endorsed in the manner specified in (1)(a) above (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mormoops blainvillei* (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, a name having precedence as specified in (1)(b) above) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*blainvillei* (correction of *blainvillii*) Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii*, the entry so to be made to be endorsed in the manner specified in (1)(b) above ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Mormops* Cuvier (F.), 1829 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **59** : 422) (an Invalid Emendation of *Mormoops* Leach, 1821) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*blainvillii* Leach, 1821, as published in the combination *Mormoops blainvillii* (an Invalid Original Spelling of *blainvillei*).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DESIGNATING FOR THE GENUS "HELIOSCIURUS" TROUESSART, 1880, A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE AND FOR VALIDATING THE SPECIFIC NAME "GAMBIANUS" OGILBY, 1835, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "SCIURUS GAMBIANUS", AS THE NAME FOR THE SUN SQUIRREL (CLASS MAMMALIA)

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 909)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose (a) of designating for the genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880 (Class Mammalia) a type species in harmony with accustomed usage and (b) of providing a secure basis for the specific name *gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus*, as the name for the Sun-Squirrel. The facts relating to this case are set out below.

2. The nominal genus *Heliosciurus* was established in 1880 (*Le Naturaliste* **1** : 292) by Trouessart who designated *Sciurus annulatus* Desmarest, 1822 (*Ency. méth.* (Mamm.) (2) : 338) as type species. This specific name was interpreted by Trouessart as applying to the Sun-Squirrel.

3. This genus was considered again in 1898 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1897** : 933) by Thomas who then accepted *annulatus* Desmarest as the type species. Thomas, like Trouessart, applied this name to the Sun-Squirrel but added that he did so " without making prolonged nomenclatural investigations ", thereby signifying presumably that he was not fully satisfied with this identification. Later, however, Thomas (1909, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **3** : 470) rejected the name *annulatus* Desmarest on the grounds that the original description was insufficient, that the locality given by Desmarest was uncertain and that the type specimen was no longer in existence. Thomas thereupon adopted the name *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 3(31) : 103) for the Sun-Squirrel. In this action he was fully justified, if the name *annulatus* Desmarest is not available, for in that event the name *gambianus* Ogilby is the oldest available name for this species. In addition, Thomas then designated *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart. In so doing, Thomas was of course in error, since from the nomenclatorial standpoint the fact that the type species of a genus is considered to be unrecognisable is irrelevant and a genus having such a type species becomes a *genus dubium*.

4. Thomas's (1909) action has however been followed by all subsequent workers, all of whom have used the name *gambianus* Ogilby for the Sun-Squirrel and have accepted that species as the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart. There would clearly be no justification for disturbing this long-established practice for the technical nomenclatorial reasons described above. Two things are needed however in order to provide a secure legal basis for current usage. First, it will be necessary for the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby to be the type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, thereby giving that genus a determinate content by providing it with a recognisable type species. Second, in order to secure the position of the name *gambianus* Ogilby, it is necessary that the *nomen dubium annulatus* Desmarest should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, for, like every *nomen dubium*, this name will remain a constant danger to nomenclatorial stability as long as it remains an available name, for, until it is suppressed, it will always be open to some later worker to claim to recognise Desmarest's species and accordingly to sink *gambianus* Ogilby as a junior synonym of *annulatus* Desmarest.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to suppress the specific name *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(b) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and, having done so, to designate *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880 (gender : masculine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Sciurus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*gambianus* Ogilby, 1835, as published in the combination *Sciurus gambianus* (specific name of type species of *Heliosciurus* Trouessart, 1880) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above ;

(b) *annulatus* Desmoulins, 1824 (*Dict. Class. Hist. nat.* **6** : 73), as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus* (a junior primary homonym of *annulatus* Desmarest, 1822, as published in the combination *Sciurus annulatus*).

SUPPORT FOR THE COUNTER-PROPOSAL THAT THE GENERIC NAME " NOTROPIS " RAFINESQUE, 1818 (CLASS OSTEICHTHYES) SHOULD BE ACCEPTED AS BEING OF THE FEMININE GENDER

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY**, Jr.
(*San Diego, California*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 663)

(Letter dated 27th November 1954)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 274—275)

The list of 60 writers who favour changing the gender of the name *Notropis* from feminine to masculine looks impressive, especially so when compared with the list of seven who do not, but if the list be critically considered I believe it will be found to be somewhat misleading. The authors of the application of which the list forms a part state that the names are those of ichthyologists. If the entire field of zoological systematics had been circularized I believe there would have been a different story to be told.

The termination " *-tropis* " is fairly common in generic terminology. If the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should rule that some of these names are masculine and some feminine it would compel every writer who contemplated publishing anything involving the use of any of these names either to go to the trouble of consulting the *Opinions* dealing with the names, or of burdening his memory with what is after all, a relatively unimportant matter.

If, on the other hand, the Commission should rule all such names to be masculine, then it would be necessary to change the termination of many of the specific names in the genera *Chelitropis, Ditropis, Gyrotropis, Heliotropis, Omphatotropis, Plectotropis, Prionotropis, Spirotropis*, and *Trichotropis*. This would be a source of great vexation of spirit ; further, the list just cited is not exhaustive. Somewhere I have seen the names *Monotropis* and *Anomalotropis*, but I cannot find them now. There is an alternative to these two courses which would avoid the confusion that would result if either of the other two were adopted, and that alternative would be to declare that since the names ending in " *-tropis* " are properly feminine and have generally been so considered, this practice should continue.

It may be that in the case of *Notropis* it has been more usual to give the specific names masculine terminations, but notwithstanding this I would recommend that the feminine gender be retained unless it can be shown that the masculine terminations have been more generally used in all the other generic names used in the animal kingdom. I doubt very much that this will be found to be the case. Certainly I have never considered these names to be anything but feminine.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "SILVESTRIS" SCHREBER, [1777], AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "FELIS (CATUS) SILVESTRIS", FOR THE EUROPEAN WILD CAT

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 910)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the specific name *silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis* (*Catus*) *silvestris*, the name universally applied to the European Wild Cat. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The name *Felis silvestris* was first published after the starting point of zoological nomenclature by Brisson who in 1762 (*Regn. Anim.* (ed. 2) : 192) applied it to the European Wild Cat. Brisson however used many polyverbal designations for species and certainly cannot be claimed to have applied the principles of binominal nomenclature. Although a number of important generic names are currently accepted as from Brisson, none of his specific names are accepted as available.

3. The next author to use the specific name *silvestris* for the European Wild Cat was Schreber (*Die Säugthiere* 3 : 397) who under the heading "Die Wilde Katze" wrote :—

> Felis (Catus) silvestris ; Felis pilis ex fusco flavicante & albido variegatis, cauda annulis alternatim nigris & ex sordide albo flavicantibus. BRISS. quadr. p. 192.

4. The portion of Schreber's book containing the foregoing description was published in 1777. Unfortunately the plate (pl. 107A) on which Schreber figured the "Die wilde Katze" was published in 1775 and on this plate Schreber gave the legend "Felis Catus Linn. ferus". Thus, the specific name *ferus* Schreber has two years' priority over the name *silvestris* Schreber, which, as already explained, is the name always used for this well-known species. The name *ferus* Schreber appears to have been completely overlooked and has never been used. It would be absurd to upset the name which has been accepted for this species for nearly one hundred and eighty years, having regard to the many hundreds of times that this name has appeared not only in specialist literature but also in general zoological works, both scientific and popular. Such action would be all the more absurd in the present case in view of the fact that the earlier name appeared on a plate in the same work as the name now universally used.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11. Part 6. May 1955.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*silvestris* Schreber, [1777], as published in the combination *Felis* (*Catus*) *silvestris* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *ferus* Schreber, [1775], as published in the combination *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(b) *ferus* Erxleben, 1777 (*Syst. Règn. Anim.* **1** : 518), as published in the combination *Felis catus* var. *ferus* (a junior homonym of *Felis catus* Linn. *ferus* Schreber, [1775]).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "PHACOCHOERUS" AS FROM CUVIER (F.), 1826, AS THE GENERIC NAME FOR THE WART HOG

By **T. C. S. MORRISON-SCOTT,** D.S.C., M.A., D.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 756)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to take such action as may be necessary to validate as from Cuvier (F.), 1826, the generic name *Phacochoerus* for the Wart Hog, the name universally adopted for the genus for this well-known species. This case is somewhat complicated, partly because there is a considerable number of names which require to be considered and partly because the name *Phacochoerus* is commonly treated as having been published by Cuvier in 1817 in a work in which in fact he did not introduce this generic name. The relevant facts are set out below.

2. The Wart Hog was first described in 1766 (*Misc. zool.* : 16) by Pallas, who then (on the same page) established for it the new nominal genus *Aper* Pallas, at the same time giving this species the name *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas.

3. The name *aethiopicus* Pallas at once came into use for this species but the generic name *Aper* Pallas was not adopted, the zoologists of that day apparently taking the view that this name was a junior synonym of *Sus* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. At the present time the generic name used for the Wart Hog is *Phacochoerus* and this name has been employed in this sense for many years. So used, this name is attributed to Cuvier (G.) and is treated as having been published by that author in 1817 (*Règne Anim.* **1** : 236). On the question of the date to be used for this name, it should be noted that in the part of *Index Animalium* published in 1929, Sherborn adopted the date " 1817 " and that this was copied by Neave in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*. In the bibliography to the *Index Anim.* (: xli) published in 1922 Sherborn gave, however, the date as " 1816 ". In Sherborn's manuscript slips now preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) there is a manuscript note in red ink in Sherborn's handwriting to the effect that volume 1 of the *Règne Anim.* was published in December 1816.* I think it clear that the entry in the body of the *Index* was compiled at an earlier date than the manuscript amendment on the slip and that it was only through inadvertence that the entry in the book was not corrected. I accordingly accept the date " 1816 " for this volume. The alleged name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1816, is a cheironym, as was pointed out by Lyon as long ago as 1915 (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **28** : 141). Cuvier published no such generic name in 1816. What he did was to use no more than the heading " Les Phaco-Choeres (Fred. Cuv.)" at the beginning of the section dealing with the Wart Hogs. In a footnote he added :—" *Phaco choerus* ; cochon portant une verrue ". This is merely an etymological note by Cuvier (G.) inserted for the purpose of explaining to readers the derivation of the term " Les Phaco-Choeres " employed by his brother Cuvier (F.). The use of the expression " *Phaco choerus* " in this footnote cannot possibly be construed as constituting a generic name consisting of the word *Phacochoerus*. Nevertheless, in spite of the clear exposition published by Lyon the generic name *Phacochoerus*, attributed to Cuvier (G.), 1817, has continued in uninterrupted use.

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* See also 1922, *Cat. Libr. Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*) 6 Add. et Corrig. : 26.

5. In the year (1817) following that to which the cheironym *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.) is attributed the nominal genus *Eureodon* was established by Fischer de Waldheim (1817, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **5** : 373, 417) with *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas as type species. This name is invalid as a junior synonym of *Aper* Pallas, 1766, but, unless suppressed, would become an available name if *Aper* Pallas were to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. It is barely known to zoologists, presumably because it has been regarded as a junior synonym of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier, 1816, the cheironym discussed in paragraph 4 above.

6. It must be noted next that the name *Phacochoerus* was published by Fischer de Waldheim in 1817 (**5** : 417) in synonymy with his own genus *Eureodon*. Fischer de Waldheim gave, however, no separate diagnosis for *Phacochoerus*, doing no more than give a bibliographical reference to the passage in Cuvier (G.) discussed in paragraph 4 above, and no one has since claimed that this name ranks from Fischer de Waldheim, 1817. The question of the status to be accorded to generic names published in synonymies was considered at Copenhagen in 1953 by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology which inserted in the *Règles* a provision that a generic name published in the manner described above possesses no status in zoological nomenclature (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 63, Decision 115). All that is now required is therefore that the name *Phacochoerus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names*.

7. During the next five years five further nominal genera were established for the Wart Hog. First, in 1820, Ranzani published (*Elem. Zool.* **2** : 536, 537) the name *Phascochoeres* and the variant spelling *Phascochoerus*. These names are clearly both Latinised variants of the French designation " Les Phaco-Choeres " devised for the Wart Hog by Cuvier (F.) and, as shown in paragraph 4 above, published by Cuvier (G.) in 1816. Second, in 1821 Gray (J.E.) (*London med. Reposit.* **15** : 306) published the name *Phacochaeres* as a variant of the reputed but non-existent name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), 1816. Third, in 1822 two further variants of the name *Phacochoerus* which every author of that time considered had been published by Cuvier (G.) in the *Règne Anim.* saw the light. The first of these, *Phacocherus*, was introduced by Fleming (*Phil. Zool.* 2 : 200), the second, *Phascochaerus*, by Desmarest (*Ency. méth.* (Mamm.) (2) : 393).

8. Finally, in 1826 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* 39 : 383) this genus was dealt with by Cuvier (F.), the original author of the French designation " Les Phaco-Choeres " who on this occasion published this name in due Latin form as *Phacochoerus*. In view of the fact that Sherborn gave this name as having been published as *Phacochaerus*, i.e. with an " ae " and not an " oe " in the penultimate syllable, I have checked the original carefully and the diphthong, as printed, is certainly " oe " and not " ae ". Admittedly, the " oe " used in this printing is very like the " ae " and the erroneous entry in the *Index Animalium* is readily understandable. The differences between the two diphthongs used in this work are small but are clear enough if comparison is made with other names containing diphthongs printed in the same work. In these circumstances the universally employed " oe " spelling for this name is correct and no action by the Commission is needed, beyond its giving recognition of this fact. The type species of this genus is, by monotypy, *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766 (cited by Cuvier under the form *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin).

9. The name *Phacochoerus* has been used so consistently for the Wart Hog for well over a hundred years that it is clearly desirable in the interests of nomenclatorial stability that it should be retained as the generic name for this well-known species. In order that this end may be secured, it will be necessary for the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to (1) suppress the two generic names (*Aper* ; *Eureodon*) published in or before 1817, the year in which all the earlier nineteenth century mammalogists considered (incorrectly, as we have seen) that Cuvier (G.) had published the generic name *Phacochoerus*, (2) to suppress all the variant forms of that name published between that year and 1826, and (3) to validate the generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826.

10. This proposal will, I believe, have the general support of zoologists, both because of the fact that the name *Phacochoerus* is universally employed by mammalogists for the Wart Hog and because the publication in 1953 by Ellerman and myself (*Southern African Mammals* 1758 to 1951 : *A Reclassification* : 171) of our intention to submit the present proposal to the International Commission elicited no objection from any source.

11. The genus *Phacochoerus* Cuvier is currently treated as belonging to the family SUIDAE and no question arises of placing on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* the name of a family-group taxon based upon the generic name *Phacochoerus*.

12. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to suppress the under-mentioned generic names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Aper* Pallas, 1766 ;

(ii) *Eureodon* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 ;

(iii) the under-mentioned variants of the reputed but non-existent generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] :—

(α) *Phascochoeres* Ranzani, 1820 ;
(β) *Phascochoerus* Ranzani, 1820 ;
(γ) *Phacochaeres* Gray (J.E.), 1821 ;
(δ) *Phacocherus* Fleming, 1822 ;
(ε) *Phascochaerus* Desmarest, 1822 ;

(b) to suppress the following name for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—*Phacochoerus*, all uses of, prior to Cuvier, 1826 ;

(c) to validate the under-mentioned generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*aethiopicus* Pallas, 1766, as published in the combination *Aper aethiopicus* (specific name of type species of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names or reputed generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the seven generic names specified in (1)(a) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

(b) the reputed but non-existent generic name *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (G.), [1816] ;

(c) *Phacochoerus* Fischer de Waldheim, 1817 (invalid because published in a generic synonymy without an independent indication);

(d) the under-mentioned junior objective synonyms of *Phacochoerus* Cuvier (F.), 1826, validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above:—

(i) *Phascochaeres* Cretzschmar, 1828, *in* Rüppell, *Atlas Reise nordl. Afr.*, Saugth. : 61;

(ii) *Dinochoerus* Gloger, [1841], *Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch.* **1** : 131;

(iii) *Macrocephalus* Palmer, 1904, *N. amer. Faun.* **23** : 391 (commonly cited as "*Index Gen. Mamm.*");

(e) *Macrocephalus* Frisch, 1775, *Natur-Syst. vierfüssig. Thiere* : 3 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 258).

SECOND REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE GENERIC NAMES "ODOBENUS" BRISSON, 1762, AND "ROSMARUS" BRÜNNICH, 1771 (CLASS MAMMALIA) (A REPORT PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY, PARIS, 1948)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 614)

The following Report is submitted to the Commission in accordance with a request addressed to me, as Secretary to the Commission, by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that I should examine, in consultation with interested specialists, the situation created by a decision taken during that Congress by the International Commission that the new generic names in Brünnich's *Zool. Fund.* of 1771 were available names and therefore that the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771 (: 34, 38—39) was an available name, the future status to be accorded to which required investigation.

2. The name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is the name of a nominal genus established without cited nominal species. The species which alone are eligible for selection as the type species of this genus are those which were cited under this generic name on the first occasion on which any such species were so cited (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 159—160, 346). The first author to cite any nominal species in connection with this generic name was Palmer who in 1904 (*N. Amer. Fauna* **23** : 612) so cited the single species *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 38). This action constituted, under the provisions cited above, an " indication " under Rule (c) in Article 30 of this species as the type species of *Rosmarus* Brünnich by monotypy. In addition, Palmer so selected this species under Rule (g) in the same Article. The generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich is an available name in the sense that it is not a junior homonym of any earlier such name consisting of the same word. It is necessary therefore next to consider whether it is an available name also from the point of view of synonymy. Here we find that the same species (*Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus) is the type species, by selection by Merriam (1895, *Science* (n.s.) **1**(14) : 375) of the nominal genus *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762 (*Regn. Anim.* (ed. 2) : 30). Thus, if Brisson's *Regnum animale* of 1762 were a nomenclatorially acceptable work, the generic name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, would, as a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, thus be the valid generic name for the Walrus.

3. It is sufficient here to note (1) that under another decision by the Paris Congress of 1948 a detailed survey of the status of, and of the names used in,

Brisson's *Regnum animale* of 1762 is in course of preparation for submission to the Commission, (2) that, like the same author's later (1763) *Ornithologie*, the *Regnum animale* is a typically non-binominal work of the type formerly known as " binary " (that is, a work in which universal generic names are employed, but the principles of binominal nomenclature are not applied and in the case of many species the " specific name " used consists of a string of Latin words constituting an abbreviated specific diagnosis). My view is therefore that, in the absence of action by the International Commission, the *Regnum animale* of 1762 is not an available work and in consequence that the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, is not an available name. Thus, under the *Règles* the next name, *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, is the oldest available, and, therefore, the valid, generic name for the Walrus.

4. The International Congress of Zoology has laid it down that the Commission is to consider the question of validating under its Plenary Powers generic names published in works rejected by it as not complying with the requirements of Article 25 where such names are in common use and for this purpose has inserted in the *Règles* an Article prescribing a simplified procedure under which the Plenary Powers may be used by the Commission when considering applications for the validation of names as from works rejected for the foregoing reason (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 65). It is necessary here to consider whether or not it is desirable that the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, should be validated under the foregoing provisions.

5. In the winter of 1951/1952 I prepared an Interim Report on the present case, in which I appealed to specialists to furnish statements of their views on the action which it was desirable should be taken in this case and this was published in April 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 225—226, Case 27). At the same time Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, was given in the manner prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology.

6. Two comments were received in response to the foregoing appeal. These were from :—(1) Dr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) ; (2) Professor E. Raymond Hall (*University of Kansas*, *Lawrence*, *Kansas*, *U.S.A.*). Dr. Morrison-Scott, after drawing attention to the fact that in the *Checklist of palaearctic and Indian Mammals* 1758 *to* 1946 by J. R. Ellerman and himself published in 1951, the name *Odobenus* Brisson had been used in preference to the name *Rosmarus* Brünnich and this course had been " adopted by Miller, Ognev, Simpson, and virtually all recent authors ". Dr. Morrison-Scott added that he hoped that the International Commission would endorse this action, since considerable confusion would be caused if this and other names proposed by Brisson were to be rejected. Professor Hall took the opposite view, stating that, if Brisson's *Regnum animale* were to be rejected, he would favour the use of the name *Rosmarus* Brünnich if that were the next available name after *Odobenus* Brisson.

7. At the time when I was requested to furnish the present Report, I was asked to include in it " Recommendations as to the action to be taken " by the Commission (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 313, Point 7). I have accordingly considered this matter carefully in the light of the information available and I am of the opinion that in the interests of nomenclatorial stability the best course would be for the Commission, without prejudice to the general question of the status to be accorded to names, in Brisson's *Regnum animale*, to use its Plenary Powers in the present instance for the purpose of validating the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, with *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species, thus preserving this well-known name for the Walrus. If this recommendation were to be approved, the name *Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771, would sink as a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

8. In the discharge the duty imposed upon me in the present matter, I now submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the International Commission, namely that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers, without prejudice to the general question of the status to be accorded to generic names in Brisson's *Regnum animale* of 1762, for the purpose of validating, in so far as may be necessary, the generic name *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, with *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Odobenus* Brisson, 1762 (gender : masculine), as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above (type species, by designation under the same Powers : *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) place the specific name *rosmarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phoca rosmarus*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Rosmarus* Brünnich, 1771 (a junior objective synonym of *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above).

DESIGNATION OF A TYPE GENUS FOR THE NOMINAL ORDER "AMMONOIDEA" ZITTEL, 1884, AND PROPOSED ADDITION OF THAT NAME TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF NAMES IN THE ORDER/CLASS GROUP IN ZOOLOGY"

By **W. J. ARKELL,** M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 875)

At the time when I submitted my proposal that the International Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the old generic name *Ammonites* Bruguière, 1789, I expressed the view that, if ever the Commission were to be given powers in relation to the names of taxa belonging to categories above the family-group-name level, it would be necessary to make provision for the retention of the long-established and universally accepted Ordinal Name AMMONOIDEA (Arkell, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 202). That such action should be taken promptly appears important in view of the risk that, following the suppression of the old generic name *Ammonites*, mistaken attempts might be made to alter the Ordinal Name, notwithstanding the fact that it is a household word to all students of ammonites and to palaeontologists generally.

2. The time now appears to be ripe for the Commission to take action in this matter, for (1) it has now suppressed the name *Ammonites* Bruguière by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 305 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 8 : 297—312) and (2) the International Congress of Zoology has laid down rules for the regulation of Ordinal Names and has established an *Official List* for recording the names of Orders and Classes (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 39).

3. **Authorship and date of publication of the Ordinal Name "AMMONOIDEA" :** The first author to establish a taxon of ordinal rank to comprehend the concept represented by the genus *Ammonites* Bruguière as that genus was originally conceived appears to have been Zittel who in 1884 introduced without comment the name AMMONOIDEA as the name for a Sub-Order ("Unterordnung") in the Order TETRABRANCHIATA (Zittel, 1884, *Handbuch der Paläontologie*, Abt. 1 Bd. 2 : 392).

4. **Designation of a type genus for the Nominal Order "AMMONOIDEA" Zittel, 1884 :** Ordinal names, like generic names, possess no determinate content until they are defined in some approved manner and the International Congress was clearly well-advised to apply to the names of Orders the type method which has already over a long period of years proved its adequacy

as a method for determining the content of nominal genera (*ibid.* : 38, Decision 61). The first step therefore which requires to be taken is to designate a suitable genus to be the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA. Other things being equal, the fact that this Ordinal name is a virtual tautonym of Bruguière's generic name *Ammonites* makes it desirable that the genus to be selected as the type genus of the Order should be the genus to which, if it had not been suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, the name *Ammonites* Bruguière would have applied. The question of the concept which would have been represented by this genus if the name *Ammonites* Bruguière had been allowed to remain an available name is not entirely free from doubt but, as I explained in my application to the Commission for the suppression of that generic name (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 200—201), the acceptance of the generic name *Ammonites* would at the family-name level, have led to the substitution of the name AMMONITIDAE for the family name ARIETITIDAE. From this point of view, it would therefore be appropriate that the generic name *Arietites* Waagen, 1869 (*Geogn.-pal. Beitr.* 2 (Heft 2) : 247) should become the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA. Judged from a more general standpoint also, this important Sinemurian genus appears very suitable to be the type genus of the Order. I accordingly hereby designate the genus *Arietites* Waagen, 1869, to be the type genus of the Order AMMONOIDEA.

5. For the reasons which I have explained, the Ordinal name AMMONOIDEA should be formally protected as soon as possible, and in view of the fact that this name is in universal use among palaeontologists, there is no reason why action should not be taken immediately. I accordingly ask the International Commission to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class-Group in Zoology* :—AMMONOIDEA Zittel, 1884 (type genus, by designation in the present application : *Arietites* Waagen, 1869).

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NOTICE

The publication of volume 10 of the work *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* has recently been started. So far eight Parts (comprising *Opinions* 334 to 341) have been published and other Parts are in the press.

Arrangements have also been made for the commencement of the publication of Section C of volume 1 of the foregoing work. This section will be devoted entirely to a series of *Directions* adopted by the International Commission supplementary to the Rulings given in certain of the *Opinions* (*Opinions* 1—133) published in the period up to the end of 1936. Four Parts have already been published and others are in the press.

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Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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Honorary Life President: Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

President: Professor James Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Vice-President: Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

Secretary: Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

B. The Members of the Commission

(*Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*)

Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)

Senor Dr. Angel Cabrera (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)

Dr. Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso Esaki (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950)

Professor Pierre Bonnet (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)

Mr. Norman Denbigh Riley (*British Museum (Natural History) London*) (9th June 1950)

Professor Dr. Tadeusz Jaczewski (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Dr. Robert Mertens (*Natur Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Professor Dr. Erich Martin Hering (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)

Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amaral (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)

Professor J. R. Dymond (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)

Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)

Professor Harold E. Vokes (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Professor Béla Hankó (*Mezőgazdasági Muzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. Norman R. Stoll (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)

Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)

Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Kühnelt (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)

Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)

Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Istituto e Museo di Zoologia della Università di Torino, Torino, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 7) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1814 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of emendation to, from *Gnatophyllum* ; family-group names HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888 and EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937, validation of (Z.N.(S.) 622) ;

(2) MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 884).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

7th July 1955.

Appointment of Professor the Rev. L. W. Grensted as Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature has great pleasure in announcing that Professor the Rev. L. W. Grensted, M.A., D.D. (*Oriel College, Oxford*) has accepted the appointment of Consulting Classical Adviser to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, with effect from 1st January 1955.

Professor Grensted is well known for the valuable services which he has rendered to the International Commission in connection with matters relating to the formation, orthography and gender of zoological names. Problems of this kind arising in connection with applications submitted to the International Commission are increasing and are already numerous. Professor Grensted's appointment at the present time is, therefore, particularly opportune and will, the Trust is confident, be widely welcomed.

Retirement of Mrs. S. C. Watkins, Administrative Officer, Secretariat of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature announces with great regret that for family reasons Mrs. Sheila Craig Watkins has found it necessary to resign her appointment as Administrative Officer in the Secretariat of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Mrs. Watkins' retirement became effective as from 29th April 1955.

Mrs. Watkins joined the staff of the Commission in December 1953 and has since been in complete charge of the Office, reporting direct to the Secretary. Mrs. Watkins at once showed a marked capacity for organisation and to this she added great accuracy, vigour and enthusiasm. During the time that she has been working in the Office of the Commission and the Trust the services which she has rendered have been of very great value and to her is due a large part of the credit for the phenomenal output achieved during that period. The Commission and zoologists generally owe a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Watkins for the work which she has done. In tendering its warm thanks to Mrs. Watkins, the Trust offers its best wishes for the future both to her and to her husband.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE NAMES OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWO GENERA OF CARIDEA (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA), INCLUDING PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS (a) TO VALIDATE THE EMENDATION TO "GNATHOPHYLLUM" OF THE GENERIC NAME "GNATOPHYLLUM" LATREILLE, 1814, AND (b) TO VALIDATE THE FAMILY-GROUP NAMES "HIPPOLYTIDAE" BATE, 1888 AND "EUGONATONOTIDAE" CHACE, 1937

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 622)

I submit herewith to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature a list of the names of one hundred and two genera of Caridean Crustacea for addition to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.* Each of these names is an available name in the sense that it is not a homonym of any generic name previously published for a genus in the Animal Kingdom. All of these names are currently used in carcinological literature. The validity of only one among them has been questioned. This one case is dealt with in paragraph 2(1) below. The species indicated here as type species of the genera enumerated in the list have been duly determined as such under the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique.* The gender of each generic name is indicated in brackets immediately after the name concerned.

2. A few cases call for some special comments, which are given here in a separate paragraph before the actual list. These cases are set out below :—

(1) **Argis** Kröyer, 1842 : The name *Argis* Kröyer, 1842, is rejected by some authors on account of *Arges* de Haan, 1833. According to the *Règles* the difference between the two names is sufficient to let *Argis* Kröyer stand as a valid name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions Zool. Nomencl.* : 78, Decision 152). The authors who reject *Argis* Kröyer, use in its place the generic name *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851 (Middendorff's *Reise Sibir.* 2(1) : 114) (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon lar* Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88). *Argis* Kröyer and *Nectocrangon* Brandt are objective synonyms since they have the same type species. The name *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851, being an

invalid junior objective synonym of *Argis* Kröyer, 1842, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* at the same time that *Argis* Kröyer, 1842, is placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

(2) **Caridion** Goës, 1863 : In the first description of the type species of this genus, Bate (1858, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Soc. Dublin* **5** : 51, 52) did not give the species a scientific name, though he stated that he would name it for a Mr. Gordon. The name *Hippolyte gordoni* is only mentioned on p. iv. of the index of the fifth volume of *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Soc. Dublin*, which contains Bate's paper. That Bate is not the author of this name *Hippolyte gordoni* is the more probable since in the following year he published a description of the same species in *Proc. Dublin Univ. zool. bot. Ass.* (**1** : 48, 49) under the name *Hippolyte gordoniana*. However, there can be no certainty on this point. As the specific name *gordoni*, which at present is universally used for the species, has always been attributed to Bate, it seems best to continue this practice and to consider *Hippolyte gordoni* Bate, 1858, the oldest available name for the species discussed here.

(3) **Chorismus** Bate, 1888 : In the original description of *Chorismus*, Bate dealt only with *C. tuberculatus*, but he stated at the end of the text concerning the genus : " *Tozeuma serratum*, A. Milne Edwards, . . . belongs, I think, to this genus ". The qualified expression so used by Bate appears to me to imply that he only doubtfully included this species in his genus. On this interpretation *Tozeuma serratum* is excluded by Rule (e) in Article 30 from consideration as a possible type species for the genus *Chorismus*. I therefore consider that *C. tuberculatus* should be regarded as being the type species by monotypy. If it were to be held that by the remark quoted above Bate included *T. serratum* in the genus *Chorismus*, that genus would not be monotypical. In that case, *Chorismus tuberculatus* would still, however, be the type species of this genus, it having been so selected by Calman in 1907 (*Nat. Antarct. Exped.*, Nat. Hist. **2** (Crust.)(1) : 3).

(4) **Dorodotes** Bate, 1888 : In the original description of the genus in 1888 Bate stated on p. 677 : " I only know of one species of this genus and this has been taken twice, in the Sea of Banda and near Manila ". However, he actually described two species in the genus : *D. reflexus* from the Banda Sea and Manila, and *D. levicarina* from the Arafura Sea. It seems probable that, when Bate first drew up the description of this genus, he only referred *D. reflexus* to it and that it was only at some later stage he inserted *D. levicarina* also. I do not think that

this evidence is sufficient to indicate *D. reflexus* as the type species of the genus by original designation. De Man (1920, *Siboga Exped.* **39**(a3) : 151), after having placed *Dorodotes levicarina* Bate in a separate genus, remarked : " The genus *Dorodotes* Bate is still only represented by one species ", but this also cannot be regarded as an unequivocal type selection.

(5) **Gelastocaris** Kemp, 1914 : The specific name of the nominal species *Latreutes paronai* Nobili, the type species of the genus *Gelastocaris*, was originally written by Nobili as *paronae*. Since the species was named after Professor C. Parona, who is a man and not a woman, the original orthography *paronae* is incorrect and is subject to automatic correction to *paronai*.

(6) **Gnathophyllum** Latreille, 1819 : Latreille's original spelling of this name was *Gnatophyllum*. The name was emended by Desmarest, 1823 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* **28** : 322) to *Gnathophyllum*. The emended name has been accepted by practically all subsequent authors, among them, Latreille himself, and at present it is in general use. The Commission therefore is asked to use its Plenary Powers to validate the emended spelling *Gnathophyllum* and, having done so, to place this name so emended on the *Official List* and the original spelling *Gnatophyllum* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

(7) **Hippolyte** Leach, 1814 : In the original description of this genus Leach remarked : " To this genus *Cancer astacus gibbosus* of Montagu, already referred to in the note after *Penaeus*, page 401, belongs ". This statement is quite unequivocal and should therefore be interpreted as meaning that he placed two nominal species in this genus, namely *C. gibbosus* Montagu as well as *Hippolyte varians*. On this view this genus is not monotypical. The second of these species was, however, selected as type species by Leach himself in 1817 (*Malac. podophth. Brit.* (16) : first page of explanation for pl. 38). From a practical point of view therefore it makes no difference whether this genus is regarded as being monotypical or as having its type species determined by subsequent selection, for on either view *Hippolyte varians* Leach is the type species.

(8) **Notostomus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 : In a footnote referring to the name *Notostomus*, Milne Edwards (A.) stated in the original description of the genus : " de νὼτος dos et στόμα, le coupant d'un couteau ". One would therefore be inclined to consider the spelling " Notostoma " (neuter) the correct one for the present name. However, Milne Edwards used the name *Notostomus* three times with this spelling in his 1881 paper and treated it as a masculine word, and in this he has been followed by all subsequent authors. Under the provisions adopted by the Copenhagen Congress, relating to the emendation of names, the

spelling adopted for this name by Milne Edwards is not subject to emendation, except by the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers, and in view of the general acceptance of the original spelling in this case, I do not recommend that course. I accordingly propose that this generic name should be placed on the *Official List* in its original spelling and that, in taking this decision, the Commission should direct that this generic name is to be treated as being masculine in gender.

(9) **Oplophorus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 : Agassiz, 1846 (*Nomencl. Zool., Index Univ.* : 185) and several later authors have emended this name to *Hoplophorus* but since Milne Edwards in the original publication consistently used the name *Oplophorus* and said nothing about the derivation of this name, this emendation is, in my opinion, clearly invalid. The Commission is therefore asked to place this name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the original spelling *Oplophorus*, at the same time placing the emended spelling *Hoplophorus* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

(10) **EUGONATONOTIDAE** Chace, 1937 : This family name possesses a senior objective synonym, viz., GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936, as the type genera of these two families, *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926, and *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936, have the same type species, *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881. In my opinion, it is desirable to use the junior family name EUGONATONOTIDAE as this is based on the valid generic family name *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, and to reject the older family name GOMPHONOTIDAE which is based on the name *Gomphonotus* Chace which is an invalid objective junior synonym of *Eugonatonotus*. The Commission is accordingly asked to use its Plenary Powers for this purpose and, having done so, to place the name EUGONATONOTIDAE on the *Official List* and that of GOMPHONOTIDAE on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

(11) **HIPPOLYTIDAE** Bate, 1888 : This family name has been accepted by all modern carcinologists. However, two of the genera now currently placed in the family HIPPOLYTIDAE are the type genera of Family-, Group names, which are older than the name HIPPOLYTIDAE. The Family-Group Names concerned are :—

LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) ;

THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, *Bull. Essex Inst.* **10** : 64 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878).

These two names have been ignored by all modern carcinologists. The stability of carcinological nomenclature would be greatly furthered if the name HIPPOLYTIDAE be given preference over the names LYSMATINAE and THORINAE. For this reason I ask the International Commission to direct under its Plenary Powers that the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, is not to be rejected (a) in favour of the name LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, by any worker who on taxonomic grounds places the genus *Lysmata* Risso, 1816, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* Leach, 1814, or (b) in favour of the name THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, by any worker who on similar grounds places the genus *Thor* Kingsley, 1878, in the same family-group taxon as *Hippolyte* Leach, 1814. The Commission is further asked to place the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with a note in the foregoing terms.

3. The following list contains the required particulars regarding the one hundred and two generic names which it is now recommended should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

Names recommended for addition to the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology "

Alope (feminine) White, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 123 (type species, by monotypy : **Alope palpalis** White, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 124 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Hippolyte spinifrons* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 377]).

Anchistioides (masculine) Paulson, 1875, *Issljed Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 115 (type species, by monotypy : **Anchistioides compressus** Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 115).

Anchistus (masculine) Borradaile, 1898, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **2** : 387 (type species, by original designation : **Harpilius miersi** De Man, 1888, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.* (Zool.) **22** : 274).

Arete (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 32 (type species, by monotypy : **Arete dorsalis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 32).

Argis (feminine) Kröyer, 1842, *Naturhist. Tidsskr.* **4**(3) : 255, 267 (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon lar** Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88).

Athanas (masculine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 432 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemon nitescens** Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Encycl.* **7**(2) : 401).

Atya (feminine) Leach, 1816, *Encycl. Brit., Suppl. to 4th—6th eds.* **1** : 421 (type species, by monotypy : **Atys scaber** Leach, 1815, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 345).

Atyella (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 201 (type species, by original designation : **Atyella brevirostris** Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) : 201).

Automate (feminine) De Man, 1888, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **53**(1) : 529 (type species, by monotypy : **Automate dolichognatha** De Man, 1888, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **53**(1) : 529).

Balssia (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 267 (type species, by monotypy : **Amphipalaemon gasti** Balss, 1921, *Mitt. zool. Sta. Neapel* **22** : 523).

Barbouria (feminine) Rathbun, 1912, *Bull. Mus. comp. zool.* **54** : 455 (type species, by monotypy : **Barbouria poeyi** Rathbun, 1912, *Bull. Mus. comp. zool.* **54** : 455) [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synomym of *Hippolyte cubensis* Von Martens, 1872, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **38**(1) : 136]).

Bathypalaemonella (feminine) Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **44** : 597 (type species, by monotypy : **Bathypalaemonella zimmeri** Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **44** : 598).

Betaeus (masculine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16 (type species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 558) : **Betaeus truncatus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 23).

Birulia (feminine) Brashnikov, 1903, *Annu. Mus. zool. Petersb.* **8** : xliv (type species, by monotypy : **Birulia sachalinensis** Brashnikov, 1903, *Annu. Mus. zool. Petersb.* **8** : xlv).

Brachycarpus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 781, 795 (type species, by original designation : **Brachycarpus savignyi** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 795 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon biunguiculatus* Lucas, 1849, *Explor. sci. Algérie*, Hist. nat., Anim. art. (1) : 45]).

Bresilia (feminine) Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7 (type species, by monotypy : **Bresilia atlantica** Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7).

Bythocaris (feminine) Sars (G. O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 149 (type species, by monotypy : **Bythocaris simplicirostris** Sars (G.O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 149).

Campylonotus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool, **24** : 767 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* 26 : 41) : **Campylonotus semistriatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 768).

Caridella (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) **:** 198 (type species, by original designation : **Caridella cunningtoni** Calman, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906**(1) **:** 199).

Caridina (feminine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2 :** 362 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Caridina typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2 :** 363).

Caridion (masculine) Goës, 1863, *Ofvers. K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Förh.* **20 :** 170 (substitute name for *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3)**8 :** 276, an invalid junior homonym of *Doryphorus* Cuvier, 1829, *Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **2 :** 34) (type species, by monotypy for *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861 : **Hippolyte gordoni** Bate, 1858, *Nat. Hist. Rev. Proc. Soc. Dublin* **5 :** iv).

Chlorocurtis (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27 :** 272, 279 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorocurtis miser** Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27 :** 280 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Virbius* (?) *jactans* Nobili, 1904, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **10 :** 230]).

Chlorotocella (feminine) Balss, 1914, *Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.* Suppl. **2**(10) **:** 33 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocella gracilis** Balss, 1914, *Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.* Suppl. **2**(10) **:** 33).

Chlorotocoides (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27 :** 271, 276 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocus spinicauda** De Man, 1902, *Abh. Senckenb. naturf. Ges.* **25 :** 856).

Chlorotocus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1882, *Arch. Miss. sci. litt.* (3)**9 :** 14 (type species, by monotypy : **Chlorotocus gracilipes** Milne Edwards (A.), 1882, *Arch. Miss. sci. litt.* (3)**9 :** 14 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Pandalus crassicornis* Costa, 1871, *Annu. Mus. zool. Univ. Napoli* **6 :** 89]).

Chorismus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24 :** 577, 616 (type species, by selection by Calman, 1907 (*Nat. Antarct. Exped.*, Nat. Hist. **2** (Crust.)(1) **:** 3) : **Chorismus tuberculatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24 :** 617).

Coralliocaris (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860 :** 38 (substitute name for *Oedipus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6 :** 17, an invalid junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827, *in* Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 411) (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879 :** 423) : **Oedipus superbus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6 :** 25).

Coutierea (feminine) Nobili, 1901, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **16**(415) **:** 4 (type species, by monotypy : **Coralliocaris agassizi** Coutière, 1901, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **7 :** 115).

Cryptocheles (feminine) Sars (G. O.), 1870. *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 150 (type species, by monotypy : **Cryptocheles pygmaea** Sars (G. O.), 1870, *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1869** : 150).

Dasycaris (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 240 (type species, by monotypy : **Dasycaris symbiotes** Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 240).

Desmocaris (feminine) Sollaud, 1911, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **152** : 913 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemonetes trispinosus** Aurivillius, 1898, *Bih. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* **24**(4)(1) : 29).

Dichelopandalus (masculine) Caullery, 1896, *Ann. Univ. Lyon* **26** : 379 (type species, by monotypy : **Dichelopandalus bonnieri** Caullery, 1896, *Ann. Univ. Lyon* **26** : 379).

Dorodotes (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 627, 677 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* 26 : 119) : **Dorodotes reflexus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. 24 : 678).

Dugastella (feminine) Bouvier, 1912, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **155** : 993 (type species, by monotypy : **Dugastella marocana** Bouvier, 1912, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **155** : 993).

Ephyrina (feminine) Smith (S. I.), 1885, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **7** : 506 (type species, by monotypy : **Ephyrina benedicti** Smith (S. I.), 1885, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **7** : 506).

Eugonatonotus (masculine) Schmitt, 1926, *Biol. Res. Fish. Exper.* "*Endeavour*" **5**(6) : " Corringenda et Addenda " sheet, second page (substitute name for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 10, an invalid junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) (type species, by monotypy for *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881 : **Gonatonotus crassus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 10).

Gelastocaris (feminine) Kemp, 1914, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **10** : 106 (type species, by monotypy : **Latreutes paronae** Nobili, 1905, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **20**(506) : 2).

Glyphocrangon (feminine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 3 (type species, by original designation : **Glyphocrangon spinicauda** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 3).

Gnathophyllum (neuter) Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 72 (type species, by selection by Milne Edwards (H.), 1837 (Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* (ed. 4, Disciples' ed.) **18** : pl. 52 fig. 2) : **Alpheus elegans** Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust.* Nice : 92).

Heptacarpus (masculine) Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **7** : 195 (type species, by original designation : **Hippolyte palpator** Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 89).

Heterocarpoides (masculine) De Man, 1917, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* **3** : 284 (type species, by monotypy : **Dorodotes levicarina** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 680).

Heterocarpus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 8 (type species, by original designation : **Heterocarpus ensifer** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat. Zool.* (6)**11**(4) : 8).

Hippolysmata (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 26 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolysmata vittata** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 26).

Hippolyte (feminine) Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 431 (type species, by subsequent selection by Leach, 1817 (*Malac. podophth. Brit.* (16) : first page of expl. to pl. 38) : **Hippolyte varians** Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 431).

Hymenodora (feminine) Sars (G. O.), 1877, *Arch. Math. Naturvidensk.* **2** : 340 [240] (type species, by monotypy : **Pasiphaea glacialis** Buchholz, 1874, *Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt* **2** : 279).

Latreutes (masculine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 27 (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 413) : **Hippolyte ensiferus** Milne Edwards (H)., 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 374 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon fucorum* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. Syst.* : 404]).

Leontocaris (feminine) Stebbing, 1905, *Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* **4** : 21, 98 (type species, by monotypy : **Leontocaris paulsoni** Stebbing, 1905, *Mar. Invest. S. Afr.* **4** : 99).

Leptochela (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 42 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 36) : **Leptochela gracilis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 42).

Ligur (masculine) Sarato, 1885, *Moniteur des Etrangers Nice* **9**(222) : 2 (type species, by monotypy : **Ligur edwardsii** Sarato, 1885, *Moniteur des Etrangers Nice* **9**(222) : 2 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palemon ensiferus* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust.* Nice : 106]).

Limnocaridella (feminine) Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 180 (type species, by monotypy : **Limnocaridina alberti** Lenz, 1910, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afr. Exped.* 1907—1908 **3**(3) : 12).

Limnocaridina (feminine) Calman, 1899, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 704 (type species, by monotypy : **Limnocaridina tanganyikae** Calman, 1899, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 704).

Merguia (feminine) Kemp, 1914, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **10** : 121 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte oligodon** De Man, 1888, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. **22** : 277).

Merhippolyte (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 577, 618 (type species by original designation : **Merhippolyte agulhasensis** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 619).

Micratya (feminine) Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 181 (type species, by monotypy : **Atya poeyi** Guérin-Méneville, 1856, *in* Sagra (R. de la), *Hist. Cuba*, Hist. nat. **7** : xviii).

Mimocaris (feminine) Nobili, 1903, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **18**(447) : 5 (type species, by monotypy : **Mimocaris heterocarpoides** Nobili, 1903, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* **18**(447) : 6).

Nauticaris (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 577, 602 (type species, by selection by Calman, 1906 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**17** : 31): **Nauticaris marionis** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 603).

Nematocarcinus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 14 (type species, by monotypy : **Nematocarcinus cursor** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 14).

Nikoides (masculine) Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 98 (type species, by monotypy : **Nikoides danae** Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 98).

Notocrangon (feminine) Coutière, 1900, *C. R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris, **130** : 1640 (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon antarcticus** Pfeffer, 1887, *Jahrb., Hamb. wiss. Anst.* **4** : 45).

Notostomus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 7 (type species, by original designation : **Notostomus gibbosus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 7).

Ogyrides (masculine) Stebbing, 1914, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **15** : 31 (substitute name for *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36, an invalid junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, [1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 8) (type species, by monotypy for *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860 : **Ogyris orientalis** Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36).

Oplophorus (masculine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 423 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Oplophorus typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 424).

Palaemonella (feminine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 425) : **Palaemonella tenuipes** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 25).

Palaemonetes (masculine) Heller, 1869, *Z. wiss. zool.* **19** : 157, 161 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemon varians** Leach, 1814, Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7**(2) : 432).

Palaemonias (masculine) Hay, 1901, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **14** : 179 (type species, by monotypy : **Palaemonias ganteri** Hay, 1901, *Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* **14** : 180).

Pandalina (feminine) Calman, 1899, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**3** : 37 (type species, by monotypy : **Pandalus brevirostris** Rathke, 1843, *Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol.* **20**(1) : 17).

Pantomus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1883, *Rec. Fig. Crust. nouv. peu conn.* : pl. 26, fig. 1 (type species, by monotypy : **Pantomus parvulus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1883, *Rec. Fig. Crust. nouv. peu conn.* : pl. 26 fig. 1).

Paracrangon (feminine) Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type species, by monotypy : **Paracrangon echinatus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 20).

Paralatreutes (masculine) Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 334 (type species, by monotypy : **Paralatreutes bicornis** Kemp, 1925, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **27** : 334).

Parapandalus (masculine) Borradaile, 1899, Willey's *Zool. Res.* (4) : 411 (type species, by selection by Alcock, 1901 (*Descr. Catal. Indian Deep-Sea Crust. Decap. Macr. Anom.* : 94) : **Pandalus (Parapandalus) serratifrons** Borradaile, 1899, Willey's *Zool. Res.* (4) : 411 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Plesionika spinipes* Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 646]).

Parapasiphaë (feminine) Smith (S. I.), 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 383 (type species, by selection by Fowler, 1912 (*Ann. Rep. New Jersey State Mus.* **1911** : 547) : **Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons** Smith (S. I.), 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 384).

Paratya (feminine) Miers, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)**9** : 194 (type species, by monotypy : **Ephyra compressa** De Haan, 1844, *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46 fig. 7).

Paratypton (masculine) Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **45** : 83 (type species, by monotypy : **Paratypton siebenrocki** Balss, 1914, *Zool. Anz.* **45** : 84).

Pasiphaea (feminine) Savigny, 1816, *Mém. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **1** : 50 (type species, by monotypy : : **Alpheus sivado** Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 93).

Periclimenaeus (masculine) Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 207 (type species, by selection by Borradaile, 1917 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**17** : 378) : **Periclimenaeus robustus** Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 213).

Periclimenes (masculine) Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 290 (type species, by monotypy : **Periclimenes insignis** Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 291 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Alpheus amethystea* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 77]).

Phycocaris (feminine) Kemp, 1916, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **12** : 391 (type species, by monotypy : **Phycocaris simulans** Kemp, 1916, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **12** : 392).

Phyllognathia (feminine) Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 205, 206 (type species, by monotypy : **Hymenocera** (?) **ceratophthalma** Balss, 1913, *Zool. Anz.* **42** : 236).

Plesionika (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 626, 640 (type species, by selection by Alcock, 1901 (*Descr. Catal. Indian Deep-Sea Crust. Decap. Macr. Anom.* : 93) : **Plesionika uniproducta** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 641 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Acanthephyra ensis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 14]).

Pontocaris (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 495 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1947 (*Zool. Meded.* **27** : 320) : **Pontocaris propensalata** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 496).

Pontonides (masculine) Borradaile, 1917, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**17** : 387 (type species, by monotypy : **Pontonia maldivensis** Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8)**15** : 213).

Prionocrangon (feminine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)8 : 361 (type species, by monotypy : **Prionocrangon ommatosteres** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**8** : 362).

Psalidopus (masculine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)9 : 266 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* 26 : 81) : **Psalidopus huxleyi** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9** : 273).

Psathyrocaris (feminine) Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**11** : 168 (type species, by monotypy : **Psathyrocaris fragilis** Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**11** : 168).

Pseudopalaemon (masculine) Sollaud, 1911, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **17** : 12, 15 (type species, by monotypy : **Pseudopalaemon bouvieri** Sollaud, 1911, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **17** : 12).

Rhynchocinetes (masculine) Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (2)7 : 168 (type species, by indication under Rule (b) in Article 30 : **Rhynchocinetes typus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (2)**7** : 168).

Sabinea (feminine) Ross (J. C.), 1835, *J. Ross's App. Narrat. 2nd Voy. N.W. Passage* : lxxxii (type species, by monotypy : **Crangon septemcarinatus** Sabine, 1824, *Suppl. App. Parry's Voy. N.W. Passage* : ccxxxvi).

Saron (masculine) Thallwitz, 1891, *Zool. Anz.* **14** : 99 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte gibberosus** Milne Edwards (H.), 1837, *Hist. nat. Crust.* **2** : 378 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon marmoratus* Olivier, 1811, *Ency. méth. Hist. nat.* **8** : 663]).

Sclerocrangon (feminine) Sars (G. O.), 1883 (sep. 1882), *Forh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania* **1882**(18) : 7, 45 (type species, by monotypy : **Cancer boreas** Phipps, 1774, *Voy. North Pole* : 190).

Stegopontonia (feminine) Nobili, 1906, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, **12** : 258 (type species, by monotypy : **Stegopontonia commensalis** Nobili, 1906, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **12** : 258).

Stylodactylus (masculine) Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 11 (type species, by monotypy : **Stylodactylus serratus** Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)**11**(4) : 11).

Synalpheus (masculine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 572 (type species, by monotypy : **Synalpheus falcatus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 574 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Alpheus comatularum* Haswell, 1882, *Proc. linn. Soc. New S. Wales* **6** : 762]).

Syncaris (feminine) Holmes, 1900, *Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **7** : 211 (type species, by original designation : **Miersia pacifica** Holmes, 1895, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* (2)**4** : 577).

Systellaspis (feminine) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 757 (type species, by original designation : **Systellaspis lanceocaudata** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 758).

Thalassocaris (feminine) Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 42 (substitute name for *Regulus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18, a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800, *Lecons Anat. comp.* **1** : Tab. 2) (type species, by selection by Kingsley, 1880, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 426) : **Regulus lucidus** Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 27).

Thaumastocaris (feminine) Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 244 (type species, by monotypy : **Thaumastocaris streptopus** Kemp, 1922, *Rec. Indian Mus.* **24** : 244).

Thor (masculine) Kingsley, 1878, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1878** : 94 (type species, by monotypy : **Thor floridanus** Kingsley, 1878, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1878** : 95).

Trachycaris (feminine) Calman, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7)**17** : 31, 33 (type species, by monotypy : **Platybema rugosus** Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 579 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Hippolyte restrictus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878, *Bull. Soc. philom.* Paris (7)**2** : 231]).

Troglocaris (feminine) Dormitzer, 1853, *Lotos* **3** : 85 (type species, by monotypy : **Troglocaris schmidti** Dormitzer, 1853, *Lotos* **3** : 85 [*Note* (not for inclusion in the *Official List*) : This name is a junior subjective synonym of *Palaemon anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **1** : 137]).

Typhlocaris (feminine) Calman, 1909, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**11** : 93, 94 (type species, by monotypy : **Typhlocaris galilea** Calman, 1909, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. (2)**11** : 93).

Typton (masculine) Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 288 (type species, by monotypy : **Typton spongicola** Costa, 1844, *Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli* **2** : 289).

Xiphocaris (feminine) Von Martens, 1872, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **38**(1) : 139 (type species, by monotypy : **Hippolyte elongatus** Guérin-Méneville, 1856, *in* Sagra (R. de la), *Historia Cuba*, Hist. nat. **7** : xx).

4. At the time when I submitted the present application to the Commission, I included in it proposals for the addition to the *Official List of* the names of four other genera, each of which has the termination " -opsis ". These names were : (1) *Alpheopsis* Coutière, 1897 ; (2) *Caridinopsis* Bouvier, 1912 ; (3) *Pandalopsis* Bate, 1888 ; (4) *Pontoniopsis* Borradaile, 1915. These names, like other generic names with the same termination in the Order Decapoda, are invariably treated as being masculine in gender and I accordingly recommended that this gender should be attributed to them when placed on the *Official List*. Recently, Mr. Francis Hemming, as Secretary, has drawn my attention to the decision by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, that generic names having the foregoing termination are to be treated as being feminine in gender (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 51, *Decision* 84(7)(b)(iii)). Mr. Hemming has informed me also that the problem of the gender to be attributed to generic names in the Decapoda having this termination has arisen in regard to certain such names which were placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period prior to the Lisbon Congress and to which therefore a gender must now be assigned by the Commission. Mr. Hemming has further informed me

that in view of the clash in this case between linguistic considerations and the general practice of carcinologists, it is his intention to take the directions of the Commission separately in regard to the gender to be assigned to the generic names referred to above. It is evident that, whatever decision is taken by the Commission on the foregoing names will need to apply also to the four names of this group which I had originally included in the present application. At Mr. Hemming's suggestion, I have therefore withdrawn from the present application my proposals in regard to the four names cited above. My proposals in regard to these names will be laid before the Commission in a separate application, to which, Mr. Hemming informs me, the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 919 has been allotted.

5. It is recommended that the specific names of the type species of the genera specified in paragraph 3 above should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, in as far as these names are valid and at the same time are the oldest available names for the species concerned. The following list gives in the first column the specific names which fulfil the conditions mentioned above. In the second column is given the original combination in which these names have been used. In this column the spelling both of the specific and of the generic names is emended in accordance with the *Règles* as amended by the International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, and conform with the suggestions made in paragraph 2 of the present proposal. In column (3) is given the name of the genus of which the species cited in column (1) is the type species.

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species (3)
agassizi Coutière, 1901	*Coralliocaris agassizi*	*Coutierea* Nobili, 1901
agulhasensis Bate, 1888	*Merhippolyte agulhasensis*	*Merhippolyte* Bate, 1888
alberti Lenz, 1910	*Limnocaridina alberti*	*Limnocaridella* Bouvier, 1913
antarcticus Pfeffer, 1887	*Crangon antarcticus*	*Notocrangon* Coutière, 1900
atlantica Calman, 1896	*Bresilia atlantica*	*Bresilia* Calman, 1896
benedicti Smith (S. I.), 1885	*Ephyrina benedicti*	*Ephyrina* Smith (S. I.), 1885
bicornis Kemp, 1925	*Paralatreutes bicornis*	*Paralatreutes* Kemp, 1925
bonnieri Caullery, 1896	*Dichelopandalus bonnieri*	*Dichelopandalus* Caullery, 1896
boreas Phipps, 1774	*Cancer boreas*	*Sclerocrangon* Sars (G.O.), 1883

Specific Name (1)	Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published (2)	Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species (3)
bouvieri Sollaud, 1911	*Pseudopalaemon bouvieri*	*Pseudopalaemon* Sollaud, 1911
brevirostris Rathke, 1843	*Pandalus brevirostris*	*Pandalina* Calman, 1899
brevirostris Calman, 1906	*Atyella brevirostris*	*Atyella* Calman, 1906
ceratophthalma Balss, 1913	*Hymenocera* (?) *ceratophthalma*	*Phyllognathia* Borradaile, 1915
commensalis Nobili, 1906	*Stegopontonia commensalis*	*Stegopontonia* Nobili, 1906
compressa De Haan, 1841	*Ephyra compressa*	*Paratya* Miers, 1882
compressus Paulson, 1875	*Anchistioides compressus*	*Anchistioides* Paulson, 1875
crassus Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Gonatonotus crassus*	*Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926
cunningtoni Calman, 1906	*Caridella cunningtoni*	*Caridella* Calman, 1906
cursor Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Nematocarcinus cursor*	*Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
danae Paulson, 1875	*Nikoides danae*	*Nikoides* Paulson, 1875
dolichognatha De Man, 1888	*Automate dolichognatha*	*Automate* De Man, 1888
dorsalis Stimpson, 1860	*Arete dorsalis*	*Arete* Stimpson, 1860
echinatus Dana, 1852	*Paracrangon echinatus*	*Paracrangon* Dana, 1852
elegans Risso, 1816	*Alpheus elegans*	*Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819
elongatus Guérin-Méneville, 1856	*Hippolyte elongatus*	*Xiphocaris* Von Martens, 1872
ensifer Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Heterocarpus ensifer*	*Heterocarpus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
floridanus Kingsley, 1878	*Thor floridanus*	*Thor* Kingsley, 1878
fragilis Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893	*Psathyrocaris fragilis*	*Psathyrocaris* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893
galilea Calman, 1909	*Typhlocaris galilea*	*Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909
ganteri Hay, 1901	*Palaemonias ganteri*	*Palaemonias* Hay, 1901
gasti Balss, 1921	*Amphipalaemon gasti*	*Balssia* Kemp, 1922
gibbosus Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Notostomus gibbosus*	*Notostomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881

Specific Name (1)	**Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published** (2)	**Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species** (3)
glacialis Buchholz, 1874	*Pasiphaë glacialis*	*Hymenodora* Sars (G. O.), 1877
gordoni Bate, 1858	*Hippolyte gordoni*	*Caridion* Goës, 1863
gracilis Balss, 1914	*Chlorotocella gracilis*	*Chlorotocella* Balss, 1914
gracilis Stimpson, 1860	*Leptochela gracilis*	*Leptochela* Stimpson, 1860
heterocarpoides Nobili, 1903	*Mimocaris heterocarpoides*	*Mimocaris* Nobili, 1903
huxleyi Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892	*Psalidopus huxleyi*	*Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892
lanceocaudata Bate, 1888	*Systellaspis lanceocaudata*	*Systellaspis* Bate, 1888
lar Owen, 1839	*Crangon lar*	*Argis* Kröyer, 1842
levicarina Bate, 1888	*Dorodotes levicarina*	*Heterocarpoides* De Man, 1917
lucidus Dana, 1852	*Regulus lucidus*	*Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860
maldivensis Borradaile, 1915	*Pontonia maldivensis*	*Pontonides* Borradaile, 1917
marionis Bate, 1888	*Nauticaris marionis*	*Nauticaris* Bate, 1888
marocana Bouvier, 1912	*Dugastella marocana*	*Dugastella* Bouvier, 1912
miersi De Man, 1888	*Harpilius miersi*	*Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898
nitescens Leach, 1814	*Palaemon nitescens*	*Athanas* Leach, 1814
oligodon De Man, 1888	*Hippolyte oligodon*	*Merguia* Kemp, 1914
ommatosteres Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891	*Prionocrangon ommatosteres*	*Prionocrangon* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1891
orientalis Stimpson, 1860	*Ogyris orientalis*	*Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914
pacifica Holmes, 1895	*Miersia pacifica*	*Syncaris* Holmes, 1900
palpator Owen, 1839	*Hippolyte palpator*	*Heptacarpus* Holmes, 1900
paronai (emend. of *paronae*) Nobili, 1905	*Latreutes paronai*	*Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914
parvulus Milne Edwards (A.), 1883	*Pantomus parvulus*	*Pantomus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1883

Specific Name (1)	**Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published** (2)	**Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species** (3)
paulsoni Stebbing, 1905	*Leontocaris paulsoni*	*Leontocaris* Stebbing, 1905
poeyi Guérin-Ménéville, 1856	*Atya poeyi*	*Micratya* Bouvier, 1913
propensalata Bate, 1888	*Pontocaris propensalata*	*Pontocaris* Bate, 1888
pygmaea Sars (G. O.),1870	*Cryptocheles pygmaea*	*Cryptocheles* Sars (G. O.), 1870
reflexus Bate, 1888	*Dorodotes reflexus*	*Dorodotes* Bate, 1888
robustus Borradaile, 1915	*Periclimenaeus robustus*	*Periclimenaeus* Borradaile, 1915
sachalinensis Brashnikov, 1903	*Birulia sachalinensis*	*Birulia* Brashnikov, 1903
scaber Leach, 1815	*Atys scaber*	*Atya* Leach, 1816
semistriatus Bate, 1888	*Campylonotus semistriatus*	*Campylonotus* Bate, 1888
septemcarinatus Sabine, 1824	*Crangon septemcarinatus*	*Sabinea* Ross (J. C.), 1835
serratus Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Stylodactylus serratus*	*Stylodactylus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
siebenrocki Balss, 1914	*Paratypton siebenrocki*	*Paratypton* Balss, 1914
simplicirostris Sars (G. O.), 1870	*Bythocaris simplicirostris*	*Bythocaris* Sars (G. O.), 1870
simulans Kemp, 1916	*Phycocaris simulans*	*Phycocaris* Kemp, 1916
sivado Risso, 1816	*Alpheus sivado*	*Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816
spinicauda Milne Edwards (A.), 1881	*Glyphocrangon spinicauda*	*Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
spinicaudus De Man, 1902	*Chlorotocus spinicaudus*	*Chlorotocoides* Kemp, 1925
spongicola Costa, 1844	*Typton spongicola*	*Typton* Costa, 1844
streptopus Kemp, 1922	*Thaumastocaris streptopus*	*Thaumastocaris* Kemp, 1922
sulcatifrons Smith (S. I.), 1884	*Parapasiphaë sulcatifrons*	*Parapasiphaë* Smith (S. I.), 1884
superbus Dana, 1852	*Oedipus superbus*	*Coralliocaris* Stimpson, 1860
symbiotes Kemp, 1922	*Dasycaris symbiotes*	*Dasycaris* Kemp, 1922
tanganyikae Calman, 1899	*Limnocaridina tanganyikae*	*Limnocaridina* Calman, 1899
tenuipes Dana, 1852	*Palaemonella tenuipes*	*Palaemonella* Dana, 1852

Specific Name (1)	**Original Combination in which name cited in Col. (1) was published** (2)	**Genus of which species cited in Col. (1) is the type species** (3)
trispinosus Aurivillius, 1898	*Palaemonetes trispinosus*	*Desmocaris* Sollaud, 1911
truncatus Dana, 1852	*Betaeus truncatus*	*Betaeus* Dana, 1852
tuberculatus Bate, 1888	*Chorismus tuberculatus*	*Chorismus* Bate, 1888
typus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	*Caridina typus*	*Caridina* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
typus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	*Oplophorus typus*	*Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
typus Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	*Rhynchocinetes typus*	*Rhynchocinetes* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
varians Leach, 1814	*Hippolyte varians*	*Hippolyte* Leach, 1814
varians Leach, 1814	*Palaemon varians*	*Palaemonetes* Heller, 1869
vittata Stimpson, 1860	*Hippolysmata vittata*	*Hippolysmata* Stimpson, 1860
zimmeri Balss, 1914	*Bathypalaemonella zimmeri*	*Bathypalaemonella* Balss, 1914

6. In the case of fourteen of the genera enumerated in paragraph 3 of the present application, the name of the nominal species, which is the type species of the genus concerned is not accepted by specialists as the oldest available name for the taxonomic species represented by the nominal species in question. These cases are :—

Name of the genus (1)	**Name of nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in the first column** (2)	**Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column** (3)
Alope White, 1847	*Alope palpalis* White, 1847	*Hippolyte spinifrons* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837
Barbouria Rathbun, 1912	*Barbouria poeyi* Rathbun, 1912	*Hippolyte cubensis* Von Martens, 1872
Brachycarpus Bate, 1888	*Brachycarpus savignyi* Bate, 1888	*Palaemon biunguiculatus* Lucas, 1849

Name of the genus (1)	**Name of nominal species which is the type species of the genus specified in the first column** (2)	**Oldest available name for the species specified in the second column** (3)
Chlorocurtis Kemp, 1925	*Chlorocurtis miser* Kemp, 1925	*Virbius* (?) *jactans* Nobili, 1904
Chlorotocus Milne Edwards (A.), 1882	*Chlorotocus gracilipes* Milne Edwards (A.), 1882	*Pandalus crassicornis* Costa, 1871
Latreutes Stimpson, 1860	*Hippolyte ensiferus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	*Palaemon fucorum* Fabricius, 1798
Ligur Sarato, 1885	*Ligur edwardsii* Sarato, 1885	*Palaemon ensiferus* Risso, 1816
Parapandalus Borradaile, 1899	*Pandalus* (*Parapandalus*) *serratifrons* Borradaile, 1899	*Plesionika spinipes* Bate, 1888
Periclimenes Costa, 1844	*Periclimenes insignis* Costa, 1844	*Alpheus amethysteus* Risso, 1826
Plesionika Bate, 1888	*Plesionika uniproducta* Bate, 1888	*Acanthephyra ensis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881
Saron Thallwitz, 1891	*Hippolyte gibberosus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837	*Palaemon marmoratus* Olivier, 1811
Synalpheus Bate, 1888	*Synalpheus falcatus* Bate, 1888	*Alpheus comatularum* Haswell, 1882
Trachycaris Calman, 1906	*Platybema rugosus* Bate, 1888	*Hippolyte restricta* Milne Edwards (A.), 1878
Troglocaris Dormitzer, 1853	*Troglocaris schmidti* Dormitzer, 1853	*Palaemon anophthalmus* Kollar, 1848

7. The concrete proposals which I now submit for consideration are that the Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

(a) to validate the emendation "*Gnathophyllum*" of the generic name originally published as *Gnatophyllum* by Latreille in 1849;

(b) to direct the family-group name HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, be protected from its senior subjective synonyms LYSMATINAE

Dana, 1852, and THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, in the manner specified in paragraph 2(11) of the present application ;

(c) to suppress the family-group name GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) rule that the specific name *paronae* Nobili, 1905, as published in the combination *Latreutes paronae*, being a name based upon the modern patronymic " Parona " is, under the *Règles*, subject to automatic correction to *paronai* ;

(3) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the one hundred and two generic names enumerated in paragraph 3 of the present application with the particulars there specified ;

(4) place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the eighty-eight specific names specified in paragraph 4 of the present application ;

(b) the specific names of the fourteen nominal species listed in Column (3) in paragraph 5 of the present application ;

(5) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Atys* Leach, 1815, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** : 345 (a junior homonym of *Atys* de Montfort, 1810 *Conch.* 2 : 342) ;

(b) *Balssiola* Strand, 1922, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **88** (A4) : 142 (substitute name for *Calmania* Bouvier, 1909) (a junior objective synonym of *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913, *Bull. Soc. ent. France* **1913** : 181) ;

(c) *Calmania* Bouvier, 1909, *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **148** : 1730 (a junior homonym of *Calmania* Laurie, 1906, *in* Herdman, *Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish.* **5** : 406) ;

(d) *Doryphorus* Norman, 1861, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3)**8** : 27 (a junior homonym of *Doryphorus* Cuvier, 1829) ;

(e) *Drimo* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ. mérid.* **5** : 70 (type species, by monotypy : *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816, *Hist. nat. Crust. Nice* : 92) (a junior objective synomyn of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) ;

(f) *Gnatophyllum* Latreille, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 72 (an Invalid Original Spelling of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) ;

(g) *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **26** : 25 (substitute name for *Gonatonotus* A. Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (a junior objective synonym of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926) ;

(h) *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Zool. (6)4(4) : 10 (a junior homonym of *Gonatonotus* Adams & White, 1847) ;

(i) *Hoplophorus* Agassiz (J. L. R.), 1846, *Nomencl. zool.*, Index Univ. : 185, 262 (an Invalid Emendation of *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) ;

(j) *Nectocrangon* Brandt, 1851, Middendorff's *Reise Sibir.* 2(1) : 114 (type species, by monotypy : *Crangon lar* Owen, 1839, *Zool. Beechey's Voy. Blossom* : 88) (a junior objective synonym of *Argis* Kröyer, 1842) ;

(k) *Oedipus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 17 (a junior homonym of *Oedipus* Berthold, 1827, and replaced by *Corallio-caris* Stimpson, 1860) ;

(l) *Ogyris* Stimpson, 1860, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 36 (a junior homonym of *Ogyris* Westwood, 1851, and replaced by *Ogyrides* Stebbing, 1914) ;

(m) *Pasiphae* Kröyer, 1845, *Naturhist. Tidsskr.* (n.s.) **1** : 453 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;

(n) *Pasiphaeia* Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **18** : 173 (an Invalid Emendation of *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;

(o) *Regulus* Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18, 27 (a junior homonym of *Regulus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1800, and replaced by *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) ;

(p) *Tridacnocaris* Nobili, 1899, *Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova* **40** : 235 (substitute name for *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) (a junior objective synonym of *Anchistus* Borradaile, 1898) ;

(q) *Xiphocaridina* Bouvier, 1909, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **148** : 1729 (type species, by selection by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden* **26** : 21) : *Ephyra compressa* De Haan, 1844, *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6/7) : pl. 46, fig. 7) (a junior objective synonym of *Paratya* Miers, 1882).

(6) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) ATYIDAE (correction by Dana (1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 13, 16) of ATYADEA) De Haan, 1849, *Fauna japon.*, Crust. (6) : 168, 184 (type genus : *Atya* Leach, 1816) ;

(b) BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896, *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* **31** : 7 (type genus : *Bresilia* Calman, 1896) ;

(c) CAMPYLONOTIDAE Sollaud, 1913, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **19** : 184 (type genus : *Campylonotus* Bate, 1888) ;

(d) EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937, *Proc. New Engl., zool. Cl.* **16** : 15 (type genus : *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt) 1926, as proposed to be validated under the Plenary Powers ;

(e) GLYPHOCRANGONIDAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 364 (type genus : *Glyphocrangon* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) ;

(f) GNATHOPHYLLINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16 (type genus : *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819) (first elevated to family rank as GNATHOPHYLLIDAE by Ortmann, 1890, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **5** : 537)

(g) HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : xii, xli, 480, 503, 574, 576 (type genus : *Hippolyte* Leach, 1814) (a family-group name to be given preference under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above over the Family-Group names LYSMATINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 16, 20 (type genus : *Lysmata* Risso, 1816) and THORINAE Kingsley, 1878, *Bull. Essex Inst.* **10** : 64 (type genus : *Thor* Kingsley, 1878), by any author who may consider the genera *Hippolyte* Leach, *Lysmata* Risso, and/or *Thor* Kingsley as belonging to the same family-group taxon) ;

(h) NEMATOCARCININAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 368 (type genus : *Nematocarcinus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (first elevated to family rank as NEMATOCARCINIDAE by Smith, 1886, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **13** : 608, 619, 664)

(i) OPLOPHORINAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 18, 27 (type genus : *Oplophorus* Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) (first elevated to family rank as OPLOPHORIDAE by Rathbun, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 904)

(j) PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** : 13, 18 (type genus : *Pasiphaea* Savigny, 1816) ;

(k) PSALIDOPODIDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6)**9** : 265 (type genus : *Psalidopus* Wood Mason & Alcock, 1892) ;

(l) RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **5** : 459 (type genus : RHYNCHOCINETES Milne Edwards (H.), 1837) ;

(m) STYLODACTYLIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : 481, 850 (type genus : *Stylodactylus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) ;

(n) THALASSOCARIDIDAE (correction by Holthuis, 1955 (*Zool. Verhand. Leiden.* **26** : 12, 128) of THALASSOCARIDAE) Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : lxxvii, 481, 682 (type genus : *Thalassocaris* Stimpson, 1860) ;

(o) TYPHLOCARIDINAE Annandale & Kemp, 1913, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal* (n.s.) **9**(6) : 245 (type genus : *Typhlocaris* Calman, 1909) ;

(7) place the under-mentioned names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

(a) ATYADEA De Haan, 1849 (type genus : *Atya* Leach, 1816) (an Invalid Original Spelling for ATYIDAE)

(b) ATTIDAE Yu, 1936, *Chin. J. Zool.* **2** : 88 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for ATYIDAE De Haan, 1849) ;

(c) BRESILIDAE Kemp, 1910, *Sci. Invest. Br. Ireland* **1908**(1) : 35 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for BRESILIIDAE Calman, 1896) ;

(d) DRIMOIDAE Ortmann, 1896, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.* **9** : 425 (type genus : *Drimo* Risso, 1826) (invalid because the type genus of the family so named has, as its type species, *Alpheus elegans* Risso, 1816, which is also the type species of *Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (2) above), which is the type of the family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE Dana, 1852 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (6)(f) above) ;

(e) GOMPHONOTIDAE Chace, 1936, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **26** : 25 (type genus ; *Gomphonotus* Chace, 1936) (suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above) ;

(f) GONATONOTIDAE Gurney, 1941, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. **41** : 122 (type genus : *Gonatonotus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881) (invalid because the type genus of the family so named has, as its type species, *Gonatonotus crassus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1881, which is also the type species of *Eugonatonotus* Schmitt, 1926 (a name placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* under (2) above), which is the type genus of the family EUGONATONOTIDAE Chace, 1937 (a name placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* under (6)(d) above) ;

(g) HIPPOLYIDAE Yu, 1935, *Chin. J. Zool.* **1** : 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888) ;

(h) HYPPOLITIDAE Dohrn, 1950, *Pubbl. Sta. zool. Napoli* **22** : 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888) ;

(i) HOPLOPHORIDAE Faxon, 1895, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.* **18** : 159 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for OPLOPHORIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

(j) OPLOPHAIDAE Guiler, 1952, *Rec. Queen Victoria Mus. Tasmania* 3(3) : 35 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for OPLOPHORIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

(k) PASIPHAËIDAE Barnard, 1950, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **38** : 648 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

(l) PASIPHAEIIDAE Faxon, 1893, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **24** : 208 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852);

(m) PASIPHAIDAE Smith, 1884, *Rep. U.S. Fish Comm.* **10** : 381 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

(n) PASIPHAIDAE Wood Mason & Alcock, 1893, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist* (6) **11** : 161 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852);

(o) PASIPHEIDAE De Miranda y Rivera, 1933, *Not. Res. Inst. Espan. Oceanogr.* (2)**67** : 6 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of PASIPHAEIDAE Dana, 1852) ;

(p) RHINCOCYNETIDAE Sharp, 1893, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1893** : 118 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890) ;

(q) RHYNCHOCYNETIDAE Borradaile, 1907, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **19** : 467 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890) ;

(r) RYNCHOCINETIDAE Gurney, 1939, *Ray Soc.* **125** : 72 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann, 1890);

(s) THALASSOCARIDAE Bate, 1888, *Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Zool. **24** : lxxvii, 481, 682 (an Invalid Original Spelling of THALASSOCARIDIDAE Bate, 1888).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE AND PROTECT THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "MAYAITIDAE" SPATH (L.F.), 1928 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

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(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 884)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928, in order to avoid the confusion and uncertainty that would result if, under the operation of the normal provisions of the *Règles*, this name were to be replaced by the family-group name GRAYICERATIDAE Spath, 1925 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea). The facts are set out below.

2. In 1923 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. London*, **79** : 306) Spath founded a genus *Grayiceras*, for the " group of *Simbirskites nepalensis* Gray sp. and *S. mexicanus* Burckhardt ".

3. In 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9**, Mem. 1 : 11) Spath stated " the new genus *Grayiceras* is here proposed . . . (genotype : *G. blanfordi* n.n. = *Simbirskites nepaulensis* Blanford non Gray, in Uhlig [1910, *Pal. ind.* (ser. 15), **4**, fasc. 2 : 271], pl. xlvA, fig. 1) ". Uhlig stated that this figure represented " the original specimen depicted by Blanford in plate 14, fig. 1, of the " Palaeontology of Niti " [1865], and that it came from the Spiti Shales of an unknown locality.

4. Taking Spath's wording literally, there are thus two genera with the same name *Grayiceras*, introduced independently at different dates and based on different type species. But contrary to Spath's assertions, it is quite possible that the type species of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1924, may be the same as one of the two syntypes of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1923. For Uhlig in refiguring Blanford's type specimen stated that it was " clearly " the same species as *Ammonites nepaulensis* Gray ([1830—32], *Illustrations of Indian Zoology* **1** : pl. 100, figs. 1, 2), and Crick (1903, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* **5** : 287, 289) in a special paper devoted to Gray's types, had affirmed that Blanford's figure was drawn from Gray's type specimen, and that the type locality was Sulgranees [=Salagrammi?] in Nepal. In that case, *blanfordi* Spath is a junior objective synonym of *nepaulensis* Gray, which then by Spath's action in 1924 becomes the type species of *Grayiceras* Spath, 1923.

5. Uhlig (*loc. cit.*) also accepted Waagen's identification of this species with a form figured by Waagen (1875, *Pal. ind.* (ser. 9) **1** : 136, pl. XXXV, figs, 2, 3) from the Kantcote Sandstone of Cutch, which is of Upper Oxfordian date. In that case the age of the type species of *Grayiceras* is Oxfordian ; but Spath considered it to be Tithonian, *i.e.*, many millions of years later.

6. Notwithstanding the irregularities and inadequacies attending the introduction of the genus *Grayiceras*, Spath in 1925 founded a family GRAYICERATIDAE (Ammonites and Aptychi, *Mon. Hunterian Museum Univ. Glasgow* : 145).

7. From paragraphs 2 to 5 above, it is evident that *Grayiceras* Spath is a *nomen dubium*, for the " genotype " of 1924 was not nomenclatorially one of the syntypes of 1923, and the date of existence and identity of both *nepaulensis* Gray and *blanfordi* Spath are uncertain, having been disputed by the chief authorities and never cleared up. Without new material collected under stratigraphical control the names *Grayiceras* and GRAYICERATIDAE cannot be used and must be left aside. It is therefore impossible yet to make any recommendations for intervention by the Commission.

8. In 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9** : 9) Spath founded a genus *Mayaites*, type species by original designation *Ammonites maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840 (*Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : pl. 61, fig. 8), a species indubitably of Oxfordian date.

9. In 1928 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9** : 165) Spath founded a family MAYAITIDAE.

10. Also in 1928 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9** : 224) Spath stated : " *Grayiceras* of the Spiti Shales . . . is now also included in the family Mayaitidae ", adding, " I included *Grayiceras* in a separate family Grayiceratidae (1925), but its suture-line is now known and the latter name will have to be replaced by Paraboliceratidae " [another new family name, presumably based on the Spiti Shales (Tithonian) genus *Paraboliceras* Uhlig, 1910].

11. If Spath's systematic conclusions (paragraph 10 above) were accepted, the family name MAYAITIDAE 1928, would fall as junior synonym of GRAYICERATIDAE 1925. This result would be highly undesirable, in view of the fact that *Grayiceras* Spath and GRAYICERATIDAE are *nomina dubia* (see paragraph 7 above) and that Spath's systematic conclusions are therefore liable to change if further information becomes available. The name MAYAITIDAE is open to no such objections and has already been accepted by revisers (*e.g.*, Basse, 1952, *Mém. Soc. géol. France* (n.s.) **30**, mém. 65 ; and—as the name for a subfamily—by Basse *in* Piveteau, *Traité de Paléont.* **2** : 629).

12. Accordingly I ask the International Commission, in the interests of nomenclatorial stability and in order to prevent confusion :—

(1) to direct under its Plenary Powers that the family-group name MAYAITIDAE Spath, 1928, is not to be rejected in favour of the name

GRAYICERATIDAE Spath, 1925, by any worker who may consider that the respective type genera of these taxa should be referred to the same family-group taxon ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology* with a note in the terms specified under the Plenary Powers under (1) above : — MAYAITIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1928 (type genus : *Mayaites* Spath (L.F.), 1924) ;

(3) to place the generic name *Mayaites* Spath, 1924 (gender : masculine) (type species by original designation : *Ammonites maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*

(4) to place the specific name *maya* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1840, as published in the combination *Ammonites maya* (specific name of type species of *Mayaites* Spath, 1924) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME " HELICELLA" FERUSSAC, 1821, FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By **HORACE B. BAKER**

(*Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 214)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9(10) : 304—308)

(Letter dated 16th February 1955)

The proposed use of the Plenary Powers to preserve the generic name *Helicella* Férussac, 1821 (Class Gastropoda) for use in its accustomed sense ", as discussed by A. E. Ellis and R. Winckworth in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9(10) : 304 et seq., is backed very heartily by me. Their presentation of the case is excellent. Dr. Forcart apparently forgot that *Jacosta* was prior.

SUPPORT FOR DR. GISIN'S PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPRESSION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE GENERIC NAME "ACHORUTES" TEMPLETON, 1835, AND THE DESIGNATION OF A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "HYPOGASTRURA" BOURLET, 1839 IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **JOHN T. SALMON**

(*Victoria University College, Department of Zoology, Wellington, New Zealand*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.)303)

(Extract from a letter dated 13th January, 1955)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 11(2) : 38—48)

I am very pleased to hear that the question of *Hypogastrura* is to be settled at last. If the rules are not to be applied, then I think the proposal set out in your letter [i.e., the proposals as set out in Dr. Gisin's application] is certainly the best solution. It has my full support.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USES OF THE PLENARY POWERS (1) TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "RUFA" LINNAEUS, 1761, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "FORMICA RUFA", AND (2) TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "UPOGEBIA" LEACH, 1814

By **JULIAN S. HUXLEY,** M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (*London*)

(Commission's references : Z.N.(S.)776 and Z.N.(S.)830)

(For the proposals submitted in these cases, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 ; 298, 313—317, 334—340 respectively)

(Letter dated 28th January, 1955)

With reference to your notice in *Nature* last week, I write to say that I hope very much that the names . . . . *Formica rufa* and *Upogebia* will be validated as suggested, as any change would result in grave inconvenience to working biologists.

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7th July 1955

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 8 (pp. 233—272) 7th July 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 8) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Lernaeocera* Blainville, 1822 (Class Crustacea, Order Copepoda), validation of emendation to, from *Lerneocera*, and designation of a type species of a harmony with accustomed usage (Z.N.(S.) 755) ;

(2) Grant to International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of authority to prescribe for groups of generic names or for individual

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

generic names a gender different from that grammatically appropriate to the word concerned where such action is asked for in the interests of nomenclatorial stability (Z.N.(S.) 938) ;

(3) Determination of a gender in harmony with accustomed usage (a) for generic names in the Class Aves having the termination " -rhynchus ", (b) for generic names in the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) having the terminations " -opsis " and " -gnathus ", and (c) for the following names :—(i) *Gigantorhynchus* Hamann, 1892 (Class Acanthocephala), (ii) *Desmognathus* Baird, 1850 (Class Amphibia), (iii) *Nephrops* Leach, [1814] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) and (iv) *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Pisces) (Z.N.(S.) 942) ;

(4) *Varuna* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), validation of currently accepted gender for (Z.N.(S.) 943).

2. Attention is drawn also to the proposed adoption of *Declarations* dealing with the following subjects :—

(a) Article 21 : clarification of authorship to be attributed in certain circumstances to zoological names and to actions affecting status of such names (Z.N.(S.) 891) ;

(b) Article 25 : clarification of status of names published only in the indexes of books (Z.N.(S.) 929).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

7th July 1955.

REQUEST FOR A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 21 OF THE " REGLES " IN RELATION TO THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED IN CERTAIN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES TO ZOOLOGICAL NAMES AND TO ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE " REGLES " AFFECTING THE STATUS OF SUCH NAMES

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 891)

When Dr. L. R. Cox and I were discussing the form of the application to be submitted to the Commission for the purpose of securing a stable foundation for the generic name *Inoceramus* (Class Pelecypoda), we encountered a problem relating to the authorship attributable to zoological names on which there was no provision in the *Règles*. We agreed that this was an omission which should be made good, and it was agreed between us that I should submit a request to the Commission for a *Declaration* clarifying the provisions of Article 21. The present application is accordingly submitted to the Commission for consideration.

2. Dr. Cox's application in regard to the name *Inoceramus* will, it is proposed, be published in the same part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*[1] as the present request for a *Declaration*, and it is therefore not necessary to do more than outline briefly the points involved. In the above case, Sowerby (J.) presented at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London, held on 1st November 1814, a then unpublished paper in which he introduced the new generic name *Inoceramus*. Very shortly afterwards—in 1814—there appeared in the *Annals of Philosophy* an anonymous account of the presentation by Sowerby, at the Linnean Society, of his paper. In this note it was stated that this new fossil was of fibrous structure, that fragments of it had been found in abundance in the chalk, that Sowerby had given it the name *Inoceramus*. The particulars given are, in Dr. Cox's opinion, fully sufficient to provide this generic name with an " indication " for the purposes of Article 25. Sowerby's own paper was not published by the Linnean Society until the end of 1822 or the beginning of 1823, and was therefore long anticipated by the anonymous paper in the *Ann. Phil.*

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[1] See pp. 239—245 of the present volume.

3. An exactly parallel situation arises in connection with another case now before the Commission, namely that relating to the generic names *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846, and *Buchia* von Buch, 1845, submitted by Dr. J. A. Jeletzky (*Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa*) (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11 :** 158—166). In this case the availability of the name *Buchia* as from 1845—and therefore its priority over the name *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846—rests upon its having been published in an anonymous account of a communication made by Rouiller to a meeting of the *Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou* in regard to the fossil lamellibranch *Avicula mosquensis* von Buch, 1844, in which he is reported as having said that this species differed generically from any previously known shell and that he accordingly proposed to establish the new genus *Buchia* for it.

4. In both the cases discussed above the specialists concerned have adopted for the purposes of their respective applications to the Commission the working hypothesis that names published in anonymous notices of meetings of the learned societies at which unpublished papers containing those names were presented, are properly attributable to the author of the unpublished paper concerned and should not be treated as having been first published anonymously. However, where, as in the present cases, names are published in such notices with a sufficient " indication " for the purposes of Article 25, they naturally rank for priority from the date of the publication of the notice in question. Both Dr. Cox and Dr. Jeletzky are of the opinion that it is desirable that the question of the authorship to be attributed to names published in this way should be set at rest by the adoption of an interpretative *Declaration* by the Commission.

5. It is necessary at this stage to consider the scope of the proposed *Declaration.* First, it will, I think, be agreed that the Ruling should not be limited to the case where a name is inadvertently published in an unsigned report of the proceedings at a meeting of a learned society ; for, to take the case of the name *Inoceramus* it will be agreed that, if the note in the *Annals of Philosophy* had been signed by Thomson (by whom, as editor, it was probably written), instead of being published anonymously, it would have been just as objectionable—if not more objectionable—that that name should have been attributed to Thomson, who had no part in the matter except that of a reporter, instead of to Sowerby, the real author both of the name and of the description given for the new taxon.

6. Again, the Ruling should be worded so as not to be limited to cases where the unpublished paper containing the name in question was destined for publication by, or was later actually published by, the society at the meeting of which the new name was first made known. For it might well happen (a) that a zoologist made a communication to some society about an interesting new species while arrangements had been made for the paper containing the new name to be published either by some other society or in some independent serial and (b) that a notice of that meeting, containing the name of the new species together with an adequate " indication ", was published before the appearance of the paper containing what had been intended to be the original description of that species. In my own speciality (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) I know of an unfortunate case of this kind. A new subspecies of *Zegris eupheme* (Esper, [1805]) had been discovered by Lt.-Col. H. D. Peile, I.M.S. in Mesopotamia during the First World War and arrangements had been made for descriptions of this subspecies (to which it was proposed to give the name *dyala*), and of other novelties found by Col. Peile, to be drawn up by Mr. N. D. Riley in a paper to be published in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. Before Mr. Riley's paper was published, Col. Peile exhibited specimens of his new *Zegris* before a meeting of the Entomological Society of London and, in doing so, used Mr. Riley's manuscript name *dyala* and gave an account of the characters which Mr. Riley had noted as distinguishing this new taxon. The Secretary of the Society, the late Mr. H. Rowland Brown, when drawing up a semi-popular note of the meeting for communication to the independent entomological monthlies published in Great Britain, unfortunately included in his note not only the new name *dyala* but also a brief account of the distinguishing characters of that subspecies. Mr. Rowland Brown's note was published in 1951 (*Entomologist* **54** : 151) before the publication in the same year of the description of this insect in Mr. Riley's paper (Riley, 1921, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9)**8** : 591). In a case of this sort it would, it seems to me, be absurd to attribute the name *dyala* either to Mr. Rowland Brown, who was no more than an inadvertent post-office in this matter, or to Col. Peile, neither of whom had any real part in the description of this new taxon. This unfortunate episode illustrates the need for securing that the proposed Ruling by the Commission should be sufficiently wide to cover cases where a new name is accidentally published by the secretary of a learned society, in this case, unlike that of *Inoceramus* discussed earlier in the present note, over his own signature, when reporting the exhibition of a specimen labelled with an unpublished name.

7. It must further be noted that the present problem is not limited to cases of the authorship attributable to new names but may arise also in connection with the publication of the record of any act affecting the status of a zoological name, for example, the selection of a type species for a previously established nominal genus, the selection of a lectotype for a previously established nominal species, the designation of a neotype, or the emendation of a name. An example of this class of case is provided by the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (Class Insecta, Order Collembola) on which an application has recently been submitted to the Commission by Dr. Hermann Gisin (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneve*) (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 38—48). In this case the earliest published selection of a type species for this genus occurs in an anonymous record of a meeting of the *Société entomologique de France* at which, at the request of the President (Milne Edwards), Lucas made a communication to the society regarding certain recently published papers on

Collembola in which he is recorded as having stated that the type species of the foregoing genus was *Achoreutes muscorum* Templeton, 1835. In such a case it would be just as undesirable to reject Lucas as the author of this type selection as it would be to reject Sowerby as the author of the generic name *Inoceramus*. It is recommended therefore that the proposed *Declaration* should be drawn up in terms sufficiently wide to cover all cases of this kind.

8. Finally, it is suggested that, in taking action in this case, the Commission should add to the Ruling to be given a *Recommandation* urging officers of learned societies, editors and others not to include in abstracts prepared for, or in reports of, meetings, either new names communicated at such meetings or particulars of acts so communicated affecting the status of previously published names. An addendum of this kind to the proposed *Declaration* would be in line with action already taken by the International Congress of Zoology in similar cases (for example, the *Recommandation* deprecating the publication of names conditionally) and would help to prevent the recurrence of difficulties of the kind discussed in the present application.

9. It is recommended therefore that the International Commission should adopt a *Declaration* on the lines of the following draft :—

Draft Declaration

(1) Where in connection with the presentation of an unpublished paper before a meeting of a learned society or the exhibition of a specimen before such a meeting, a name is published with an " indication " in an abstract prepared for use at, or in a report of the proceedings of, such a meeting, and thus acquires the status of availability in zoological nomenclature, the name so published is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper or, as the case may be, to the zoologist by whom was proposed the name attached to the specimen exhibited.

(2) Where in any abstract or report similar to those specified in (1) above there is published the record of any act affecting the status of a previously published name (such as the selection of a type species for a genus or of a lectotype for a species), that act is to be attributed to the author of the unpublished paper concerned or to the person responsible for the exhibition of a labelled specimen and not to the author of the abstract or report.

(3) *Recommandation* : Officers of learned societies, editors and others are urged not to include in abstracts for, or reports of, meetings either new names communicated at such meetings or particulars of acts affecting the status of previously published names communicated thereat.

PROPOSED DETERMINATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS " INOCERAMUS " SOWERBY (J.), 1814 (CLASS PELECYPODA) AND PROPOSED ADDITION OF THAT NAME TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY "

By **L. R. COX,** Sc.D., F.R.S.
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 629)

The object of the present application is to seek from the International Commission a Ruling as to the nominal species to be adopted as the type species of the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (Class Pelecypoda) and to request that the name of this nominal genus, with its type species so defined, be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.*

2. The generic name *Inoceramus* was first proposed by Sowerby (J.) in a paper entitled : " On a fossil shell of a fibrous structure, the fragments of which occur abundantly in the Chalk Strata and in the flints accompanying it ". This paper was presented to the Linnean Society of London on 1st November 1814, but was not actually published until some date late in 1822 and possibly later* (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13** : 453—458, pl. 25). Some particulars of the contents of this paper must have been made public at the meeting of the Linnean Society at which it was presented, for the following notice regarding it was published in 1814 ([Anon.], *Ann. Phil.* **4** : 448) :—

> *Proceedings of Philosophical Societies*
>
> LINNEAN SOCIETY
>
> The Society resumed its meetings on Tuesday, the 1st of November.
>
> A paper by Mr. Sowerby was read on a fossil shell which occurs in chalk, very frequently in the flint nodules. Fragments of it had been observed by Cuvier and Brongniart in the chalk near Paris, and from their fibrous texture they were led to consider them as fragments of pinnae ; but from their thickness (near half an inch) they concluded that the shell must have been of enormous size. Mr. Sowerby got specimens of the fossil from various quarters of the chalk country in the south of England. He ascertained, by comparing these specimens with each other, that it was a bivalve shell, having a hinge of a peculiar structure, and constituting a genus apart. To this genus he had given the name of *inoceramus* ; and the most common species he calls Inoceramus Cuvierii.

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* This paper was certainly published after October 1822, since on page 692 there appears a notice of the receipt by the Linnean Society's Library of No. 294 of Tulloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, which is dated 31st October 1822. It is possible that this paper was not published until 1823, since the Geological Society's Library did not receive its copy until 19th April 1823.

3. The first point which calls for consideration is the authorship to be attributed to the generic name *Inoceramus* and the binomen *Inoceramus cuvierii* as published in the foregoing notice. As already noted, the passage quoted above, though probably written by T. Thomson, who was at that time the editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, was published anonymously. The passage itself makes it absolutely clear however that both the new names introduced in it were destined later to appear in Sowerby's paper and also that the " indications " given in that passage for the new taxa so named were drawn from Sowerby's paper. The question therefore arises as to the attribution to be given to these names. In my view the proper course in such a case would be to attribute the names in question to the author (Sowerby) by whom they were proposed and by whom the " indications " (for the purposes of Article 25 of the *Règles*) were provided rather than to treat these names as having been published anonymously, with, or without, a doubtful attribution to Thomson, the editor of the serial publication in which they were published. This question however raises an issue of principle on which no Ruling has ever been given either by the International Congress of Zoology or by the International Commission acting on its behalf. I have discussed this matter with the Secretary to the Commission who has informed me that a number of other cases of this kind has arisen, including at least one which affects the authorship to be attributed to names already placed on one or other of the *Official Lists*. Mr. Hemming has accordingly decided himself to present to the Commission a request for a *Declaration* that in cases of the foregoing kind the names in question are to be attributed to the authors by whom they were proposed and by whom either the " indication " or the material for that " indication " were provided. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Hemming's application (Z.N.(S.)891) to be published immediately before the present application, so that the two associated problems may be considered by the Commission at the same time. Beyond expressing my full support for Mr. Hemming's application, I need add only that in the present application I have assumed—as some working hypothesis is necessary—that the proposals submitted in that application will meet with the approval of the Commission. Accordingly, in the remainder of the present application I have treated the two names with which we are here concerned as being attributable to Sowerby.

4. The next point which requires to be considered is whether the particulars given in the passage published by Thomson contain sufficient information (1) to qualify as " indications " for the purposes of Proviso (a) to Article 25 of the *Règles* and (2) to permit of the identification of the taxa so named.

5. On the first of these questions there can, I think, be no doubt that the particulars given in the passage quoted in paragraph 2 above must be regarded as constituting an " indication " for the purposes of Article 25 for the nominal genus *Inoceramus*, for the author of the passage gave a number of separate items of information regarding the nominal genus to which this name was applied (e.g. that the species included in it was a fossil shell of fibrous texture; that it was a shell of very large size; that it was a bivalve with a hinge of a peculiar type; that it had been obtained from the Chalk). No separate particulars were given for the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, but the particulars then given for the genus *Inoceramus* apply also to this species, which must therefore be regarded also as having been published with an indication. The particulars given are fully sufficient to enable anyone with a knowledge of Chalk fossils to identify the group to which the fossil here in question belongs. I accordingly conclude (a) that the nominal genus *Inoceramus* was duly provided with an " indication " at the time when the foregoing generic name was published in 1814 and (b) that the " indication " so given is sufficient to permit of a definite identification of the genus so named.

6. The position is more complicated when we turn to consider whether the specific name *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii*, can be regarded as having been published with an " indication " for the purposes of Article 25. There is no doubt that the answer to this question would be in the affirmative if Sowerby had stated that he was erecting the new genus *Inoceramus* solely for the purpose of providing a generic name for the new species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, for in that event the description given would clearly have provided an " indication " both for the generic name *Inoceramus* and for the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 149, codifying *Opinion* 43). But this is not what he did, for as the passage quoted in paragraph 2 of the present application shows, he clearly considered that this genus contained several species, of which, however, he regarded the foregoing as " the most common species ". At this point therefore we have to consider whether from the nomenclatorial standpoint the genus *Inoceramus*, when first established, contained (a) only the nominal species *Inoceramus cuvierii*, the sole such species cited, or (b) whether, in addition, it contained also certain other species not cited by name by Sowerby. On this question a clear answer is provided by the decision by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, to insert in the *Règles* a provision that, " where a genus is established without a designated or indicated type species and only one nominal species is cited as being referable to that genus, the nominal species so cited is the type species of the genus by monotypy, irrespective of whether or not the author concerned regarded the genus as monotypical " (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 153). Under this provision the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby, 1814, is therefore to be regarded as being, for nomenclatorial purposes, monotypical. Accordingly the Ruling given in *Opinion* 43 referred to above applies in this case, and the description given by Sowerby provides the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, as well as the generic name *Inoceramus* Sowerby, with an " indication ". The name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby is thus an available name for the purpose of nomenclature.

7. The next point to be considered is whether the " indication " given by Sowerby for his *Inoceramus cuvierii* is sufficient to permit of the identification of the species so named or whether from the taxonomic point of view the above name must be put on one side as a *nomen dubium.* If we were required for this purpose to rely solely upon the published words, it would not be possible to establish a definite identification from these words, for there several species which are quite common at particular horizons. But here it is necessary to take into account another decision by the Paris (1948) Congress, namely that in which it clarified the status of a holotype or lectotype in relation to an inadequate original description. On this subject the Congress decided that the provisions of Article 31 relating to holotypes and lectotypes were applicable in this type of case in the same way as in any other case (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 292—293). An example of a case where this principle has already been applied by the Commission is provided by the case of the name *Pholidocidaris* Meek & Worthen, 1869 (Class Echinoidea). The facts of this case, which was first submitted to the Commission by the late Dr. Mortensen and others in 1932 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **10** : 345—368), were summarised by Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, in a note published in 1952 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **7** : 219—220). In this case there were two nominal genera, of which the later, *Pholidocidaris* Meek & Worthen, 1869, was in general use, while the older name *Protoechinus* Austin, 1860, had long been treated as a *nomen dubium*, owing to the impossibility of identifying with certainty its type species, *Protoechinus anceps* Austin. Bather (1918) showed however that the holotype of *anceps* Austin was a species belonging to the genus then known by the name *Pholidocidaris* and in consequence that that generic name was a junior subjective synonym of *Protoechinus* Austin. To prevent the confusion which this change of name would produce the Commission was asked to suppress the name *Protoechinus* under its Plenary Powers, thereby retaining *Pholidocidaris* as the oldest available name for this genus. Mr. Hemming informs me that the application submitted in this case has now been approved by the Commission and has been embodied in *Opinion* 373, now in the press.

8. It is necessary therefore at this point to enquire if any syntypes of Sowerby's *Inoceramus cuvierii* of 1822 and therefore of 1814 (the paper of the earlier year being no more than an abstract of that of 1822) are still extant. The British Museum Collection contains one specimen which is undoubtedly one of the two figured syntypes and another labelled with a query as the other, but which differs greatly from the figure. Of these specimens Woods (1912, *Cret. Lamellibr. England* 2 : 315, text-fig. 73) referred to the first as " the type ". It could be argued that this action could be regarded as constituting the selection of that specimen to be the lectotype of *Inoceramus cuvierii.* In view, however, of the possibility that the opposite view might be held, and, as no later author has dealt with this subject, I take this opportunity hereby formally to select this specimen to be the lectotype of this species. It is the specimen represented in J. Sowerby's (1822) pl. 25, figs. 2 and 3, which was re-figured by J. de C. Sowerby in 1923 (*Min. Conch.* 5 : pl. 441, fig. 1).

9. The labels attached to, or associated with, the lectotype now selected are the following :—

(1) *Labels attached to the specimen* :

(a) a yellow ticket with the Registration Number 43264 ;

(b) a small green ticket indicating " figured specimen " ;

(c) a label in very old handwriting, possibly that of J. de C. Sowerby, with the words " Inoceramus Linn. Soc. 1 Novr. 1814 M.C.441 " ;

(d) a small label with the words " Inoceramus Cuvieri M.C.441 f.1 " ;

(2) *Labels associated with the specimen* :

(a) a standard label of recent origin, with information regarding the provenance and history of the specimen ;

(b) a label " Lectotype, Cox, 1955 ".

10. By the lectotype selection made in this case the name *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, is firmly linked to the species figured (pl. 25, figs. 1—3) under this name by Sowerby in 1822. Since *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, is the sole nominal species cited by Sowerby at the time when he published the generic name *Inoceramus*, this species is, as we have seen, the type species by monotypy of the genus so named. The indication of this species as the type species under Rule (c) in Article 30 replaces the selection under Rule (g) in that Article of *Inoceramus Lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819 (*Trans. geol. Soc. Lond.* **5**(1) **:** 55) as the type species made by myself in 1928 (*Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* **84** **:** 233—245) long before the decisions by the Paris Congress discussed in paragraphs 6 and 7 above made it clear that *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814, was a name duly provided with an " indication " as required by Article 25 and not a *nomen nudum*, as I then considered it to be. This adjustment of the species to be accepted as the type species of the genus *Inoceramus* will involve no change in the concept represented by this genus, for *I. cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814 (=*I. cuvierii* Sowerby, 1822) and *I. lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819, are currently treated as being congeneric with one another.

11. I recommend that the Commission, when dealing with the present case, should take the opportunity to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the specific names comprised in the three binomina which are junior homonyms of *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby, 1814. These are :—(1) *Inoceramus cuvierii* Smith (W.), 1816 (*Strata organ. Foss.* : 10, " Lower Chalk " pl., fig. 1). I have shown (Cox, 1930, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **6** **:** 291), on the basis of an examination of Smith's figured specimen, which is preserved in the British Museum, that this binomen applies to an entirely different species, now placed in a different genus. The species concerned is *Inoceramus involutus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828 (*Min. Conch.* **6 :** 160), which is the type species by original designation of the genus *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871 (*Cret. Faun. S. India*, Pelecypoda : 394). (2) *Inoceramus cuvieri*, Mantell, 1822 [May] (*Foss. S. Downs* : 213, pl. 27, fig. 4 ; pl. 28, figs. 1, 4), which Woods (1911, *Cret. Lamellibr. England* **2 :** 314) identified as the typical form of *Inoceramus lamarckii* Parkinson. (3) *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), [1822, post-Oct.] (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **13 :** 457, pl. 25, figs. 1—3), which, as already explained, is a junior objective synonym of, as well as a junior primary homonym of, *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814.

12. The nominal genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby was made the type genus of a subfamily INOCERAMINAE by Zittel in 1881 (*Handb. Palaeont.*, Pal. **2 :** 36). Zittel has not been followed by later authors, with the exception of Heinz (1932, *Mitt. min.-geol. Staatsint. Hamburg* **13 :** 5). By other authors the genus *Inoceramus* has been treated as belonging to the same family-group taxon as the genus *Isognomon* [Humphrey (*ex* Solander)], 1786 (*Cat. Portland Mus.* : 41). There is not agreement however as to the use of this name for this genus or as to what name should be used for the family-group so recognised. This is a matter which ought to be settled with as little further delay as possible, and it is my intention to submit an application on this subject to the International Commission. So far as the present case is concerned, I recommend that, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology, the Commission should place the family-group name INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, with a note that it has been so added for use by specialists who consider that the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby, 1814, should be placed in a family-group taxon not possessing an older name.

13. In the light of the considerations advanced in the present application, the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Inoceramus cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as defined by the present lectotype selection by Cox) ;

(b) *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Inoceramus involutus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* and as defined by the lectotype selection specified in (1)(a) above (specific name of type species of *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) ;

(b) *involutus* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1828, as published in the combination *Inoceramus involutus* (specific name of type species of *Volviceramus* Stoliczka, 1871);

(c) *lamarckii* Parkinson, 1819, as published in the combination *Inoceramus lamarckii*;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) the under-mentioned junior primary homonyms of *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* :—

(i) *cuvieri* Smith (W.), 1816, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri*;

(ii) *cuvieri* Mantell, 1822 [May], as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvieri*;

(b) *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), [1822 post Oct.], as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii* (a junior primary homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *cuvierii* Sowerby (J.), 1814, as published in the combination *Inoceramus cuvierii*.

(4) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*: INOCERAMINAE Zittel, 1881 (type genus: *Inoceramus* Sowerby (J.), 1814) (with a note that this name has been so added for use by specialists who place the genus *Inoceramus* Sowerby in a family-group taxon not possessing an older name).

REQUEST FOR A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE STATUS UNDER ARTICLE 25 OF NAMES FOR TAXA PUBLISHED IN THE INDEXES OF WORKS IN THE TEXT OF WHICH THOSE TAXA WERE DESCRIBED ONLY UNDER VERNACULAR NAMES

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 929)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to render a *Declaration* clarifying the status, under Article 25 of the *Règles*, of names for taxa published in the indexes to works in the text of which those taxa were described only under vernacular names. The origin and scope of the present proposal are explained in the following paragraphs.

2. The present problem came to notice at the time when in 1954 the Commission was voting (on Voting Paper V.P.(54)36) on the proposals relating to the date as from which the generic name *Antirhynchonella* was available under the *Règles*, submitted by Dr. Thomas W. Amsden (*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (Amsden, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 242—244). It will be recalled that the feature of this application was that the name *Antirhynchonella* had first appeared in print in 1871 in the index to volume 2 of Quenstedt's *Die Brachiopoden*. The sole " indication " given for this name in the index was a reference to a page in the volume in which Quenstedt had described a group to which he had applied the vernacular (German) term "Antirhynchonellen " but to which he had not applied a name in due Latinised form. Dr. Amsden asked that the Commission should give a Ruling that the name *Antirhynchonella* as published in the index to Quenstedt's work was a *nomen nudum* and therefore that this generic name ranked for the purposes of priority as from the first occasion subsequent to Quenstedt's book on which it was duly published with an " indication ". This proposal was approved unanimously by the whole Commission and the decision so taken has since been embodied in *Opinion* 377 (now in the press).

3. At the time when the voting was proceeding on the above case, it was suggested to me that it was desirable that the Commission should take the opportunity to clarify the status under Article 25 of names published only in the indexes to works in the body of which the taxa concerned had been described only under vernacular names. It was decided that this general question should

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11, Part 8. July 1955.

form the subject of a special study with the view to the submission to the Commission of a request for an interpretative *Declaration*. The present application represents the upshot of the discussions which have since taken place on this subject.

4. The manner in which duly formed binominal names have first appeared in the indexes to wholly or partly non-binominal works varies greatly and it is not possible to lay down any simple rule on this subject.

5. At one end of the scale stand names such as *Antirhynchonella* as published in the index to Quenstedt's book which the Commission has ruled to be a *nomen nudum*. In this case no other conclusion could, in my view, have been reached, for there is nothing in the index to indicate that the name *Antirhynchonella* was there consciously introduced as a new generic name and the fact that in this work Quenstedt gave a list of the genera and subgenera which he recognised but did not include in that list the name *Antirhynchonella* creates a strong presumption that the name *Antirhynchonella* as contrasted with the vernacular expression "Antirhynchonellen " found its way into the index by some inadvertence. Indeed, there is nothing to show that the index to the *Die Brachiopoden* was the work of Quenstedt himself, and it may well be that the appearance in this index of the word "Antirhynchonella " in Latinised form was the result only of a mistake in copying by some indexer.

6. At the other end of the scale stand the names given to species in the indexes of the three volumes of Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* published in the period 1770—1782. The main text of this richly illustrated work is non-binominal, the species being referred to under vernacular names. In the index to each volume each of the species described and figured in the text is given a properly formed Latin binominal name. The names so given in the indexes have been universally accepted by entomologists and rightly so, because the way in which they were published provided clear evidence of a deliberate intention to publish names duly formed in accordance with the Linnean system for the taxa described under vernacular names in the body of the work. (In this particular case a complication arises from the fact, not always recognised, that the index to Vol. 1 was published considerably later than the main text to which it refers and therefore that the names for the species described and figured by Drury in Vol. 1 of his *Illustrations* rank for purposes of priority as from a date later by several years than that which appears on the title-page of that volume of the work. In order to get this matter finally cleared up, it is my intention shortly to submit to the Commission a proposal that the title of Drury's *Illustrations* should be entered on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature*, with a note as to the dates as from which the names published in that work rank for purposes of priority.) Another example of a non-binominal work to which was annexed an index or supplement containing names formed in accordance with the Linnean system for taxa described, but not so named, in the main text of the work is provided by George Edwards' (1771) edition of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina.* In this case the Commission has already ruled in *Opinion* 259 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 253—264) that, while names in the main text of this work are to be rejected, any new names published in the Linnean " Concordance " at the end of the Edwards edition are to be regarded as satisfying the requirements of Article 25 of the *Règles.*

7. As the result of my examination of this matter, I have come to the conclusion that a distinction must be drawn between cases where the index contains some evidence of the intention of the author to publish a new name in this rather irregular fashion and cases where no such evidence is provided. Moreover, this problem arises in a rather different way in connection with the indexes both of works by non-binominal authors (such as Drury in the case cited in paragraph 6 above) and of works by binominal authors (e.g. Milne Edwards (H.), in the index to volume 2 of whose *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés* the binomen *Pontonia inflata* was given (as Dr. Holthuis has pointed out) to the species which in the main body of the work was referred to only under the French name " Pontonie enflée "). In the case of works by non-binominal authors, there should, I consider, be some indication of intention to publish a name formed in accordance with the Linnean system, while in the case of binominal authors, all that is necessary is that there should be evidence of an intention to publish a new name. I am of the opinion also that in the case of non-binominal authors the recognition of names published in indexes should be limited to names given to genera and species, for difficulties and confusion would certainly arise if such recognition were to be given to nouns or adjectives cited in the plural as being given to taxa of suprageneric categories.

8. My conclusions in this matter are set out in the following draft of a *Declaration* which I recommend the Commission to render on this subject :—

Draft Declaration

(1) A Latin name published as the name for a taxon of any rank in the index to a work by a binominal author who in the body of work had described that taxon concerned without giving it such a name is to be accepted in cases where the entry in the index contains evidence of an intention to publish the name concerned as a new name, additional to that provided by the reference given to a page in the main body of the work, e.g. by the addition of a footnote to the name or otherwise.

(2) A Latin name published as the name for a genus or species in the index of a work by a non-binominal author is to be accepted only where evidence is provided in the index of an intention to form the name in accordance with the Linnean system of binominal nomenclature.

(3) In all other cases a name published only in the index of a book is to be rejected, save where, prior to 4th August 1953*, a name so published has already come into common use, in which case that name is not to be rejected without the prior authority of the Commission.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME " HELICELLA" FÉRUSSAC, 1821, FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By **C. R. BOETTGER**

(*Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 214)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9**(10) : 304—308)

(Letter dated 14th March 1955)

Thank you very much, indeed, for the reprint of your paper on the proposed use of the Plenary Powers to preserve the generic name *Helicella* Férussac. I read it with great interest, agree with your proposal, and I hope that we shall soon have a useful nomenclature.

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* The closing date of the Copenhagen Congress.

PROPOSED ENTRY ON THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF WORKS APPROVED AS AVAILABLE FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE " OF THE TITLE OF DRU DRURY'S " ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY " AND DETERMINATION OF THE DATES TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE NAMES PUBLISHED IN THE SEVERAL VOLUMES OF THAT WORK

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 930)

In a paper numbered Z.N.(S.) 929 I have submitted a recommendation that the International Commission should adopt a *Declaration* defining the conditions in which a name published in the index of a book is to be accepted as possessing the status of availability[1]. The foregoing problem first came to notice in connection with the application regarding the generic name *Antirhynchonella* (Class Brachiopoda) submitted by Dr. Thomas W. Amsden (*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*), a name which was first published in the index to a work by Quenstedt in the body of which the group concerned was referred to only under the vernacular (German) term " Antirhynchonellen " (Amsden, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **6** : 242—244)[2].

2. In the application referred to above I mentioned the very important case represented by Dru Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History* and expressed the view that it was desirable that, as soon as the Commission had taken a decision on the question of adopting the Declaration there recommended, it should give a Ruling that the names published in the index to Drury's book were available under Article 25. The facts of this case are set out below.

3. Drury's *Illustrations of Natural History*, the first volume of which was published in 1770, consists of three volumes illustrated by a large number of well executed coloured plates of exotic insects. In the text these species are referred to only under vernacular names. In the preface to the second volume published in 1773 Drury mentioned that his first volume had been criticised because he had not given scientific names for the species which he had described and figured in that volume. He added that he proposed now to remedy this defect by giving for those species " generic and trivial " names as in the system originated by Linnaeus. He carried out this intention by supplying these names in a special index. He did this not only for the volume immediately concerned (vol. 2) and for the concluding volume (vol. 3) but also for volume 1.

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[1] See pp. 246—249 of the present volume.

[2] The Commission's decision in this case has since been embodied in *Opinion* 374 (now in the press).

The index for this latter volume was published at the same time as volume 2, i.e. in 1773. Thus, although the text and plates belonging to volume 1 were published in 1770, the index in which the scientific names for the insects described and figured in that year were given did not appear until three years later. The third volume was published in 1782.

4. The names published by Drury in the manner described above have been universally—and rightly—accepted by entomologists, but in the special circumstances it is desirable that the seal of official approval should be given to this practice by adding the title of Drury's book to the *Official List*. It is desirable that at the same time a note should be inserted as to the date as from which the names published in the index to volume 1 rank for purposes of priority, for Drury's note in the preface to volume 2 has at times been overlooked and in consequence names so published have sometimes been attributed to the year 1770, i.e. to the date on which the text and plates of that volume were published, instead of to the date, three years later, when those names were actually published.

5. The International Commission is accordingly asked to place the title of the under-mentioned work on the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature* with the note shown below as to the date as from which names published in this work rank for purposes of priority :—Drury (D.), 1770—1782, *Illustrations of Natural History* : volume 1, [1773] (the date of publication of the index in which the scientific names for species described in this volume were first published) ; volume 2, 1773 ; vol. 3, 1782.

PROPOSED DESIGNATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, FOR THE GENERIC NAME "LERNAEOCERA" (EMEND OF "LERNEOCERA") BLAINVILLE, 1822 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER COPEPODA) OF A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By **PAUL L. ILLG**

(*Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 755)

The object of the present application is to secure authority from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the continued use of the well-known generic name *Lernaeocera* Blainville, 1822 (emend of *Lerneocera* by Nordmann, 1832), in the sense established by Wilson (C.B.), 1917, with the type species *Lernaea branchialis* Linnaeus, 1767.

2. The genus *Lernaea* was included by Linnaeus in *Systema Naturae*, 10th edition, 1758 (**1** : 655) and comprised three species, *L. cyprinacea*, *L. asellina*, and *L. salmonea*, listed by him in the order here presented. In the 12th edition of 1767 Linnaeus repeated this treatment, but in addition included a new species, *L. branchialis* (**1** : 1092), which was placed first in the listing. Blainville (1822, *J. Physique* **95**) reallocated most of the many species which had accumulated by that date in *Lernaea* to new genera proposed by him. For a group of species, including *L. branchialis* L. and *L. cyprinacea* L., Blainville (: 375) erected the genus *Lerneocera* [sic.]. In the original proposition of the genus, Blainville, although clearly indicating that his object was the subdivision of the Linnaean genus *Lernaea*, spelled the name under consideration as *Lerneocera.* Nordmann (1832, *Mikrogr. Beitr. Naturg. wirbel. Thiere*, pt. **2** : 54) used the emendation conforming to Linnaeus's spelling, and this has been practically universally employed since.

3. Krøyer (1835, *Naturh. Tidsskr.* **1** : 191) partially reversing Blainville's treatment, synonymized with *Lernaea* part of the genus *Lernaeocera* of Blainville. He assigned *L. branchialis* L., *L. cyclopterina* Fabricius and *L. surrirensis* [sic] Blainville to *Lernaea* and (: 192) placed *L. cyprinacea* L. and *L. esocina* Burmeister in *Lernaeocera.* This scheme, with the additional weight of the precedence of *L. branchialis* in the list of species of *Lernaea* in the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturae*, was adopted as general usage by succeeding 19th century authors and the majority of references to *Lernaea branchialis* L. are under the Linnaean generic name.

4. Cunnington (1914, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1914** : 820) was the first author to designate a type species for the genus *Lernaeocera* Blainville. He was aware

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of the ambiguities existing in the historical usage and of the proprieties involved with reference to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. In order to secure the continued association of the genus *Lernaeocera* with the series of freshwater parasitic copepods long known under that generic name, Cunnington designated *L. cyprinacea* L. as the type species of the genus.

5. *Lernaeocera* in its current usage for distinctive marine parasites was " restored " by C. B. Wilson (1917, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **53**) by his designation (: 37) for the type species of *Lernaea* Linnaeus of *L. cyprinacea* L., 1758, and (: 84) for the type of *Lernaeocera* Blainville of *L. branchialis* Linnaeus, 1767. No author prior to Wilson had expressly selected a type species for *Lernaea* Linnaeus, so the result of Wilson's action is to establish *Lernaeocera* as an objective synonym of *Lernaea,* and the genus of which *L. branchialis* is the type species is without an available generic name. It is hereby therefore proposed to resort to the Plenary Powers of the Commission for validation of the name *Lernaeocera.*

6. The abandonment of the generic name *Lernaeocera* (as would be entirely proper and regular under application of the normal provisions of the Rules of Nomenclature) would be a most unfortunate compounding of a state of confusion and vexation already existing with regard to this animal. *Lernaea branchialis* Linnaeus has been widely cited in textbooks and other works of general application as a classical example of a parasitic copepod exhibiting profound modifications of structure, physiological processes, and life history. An extensive literature has been built up with reference to these features. Between the date of Krøyer's revision and the time of Wilson's treatment, nearly a century, usage was almost universal in referring the species to *Lernaea* Linnaeus, which was a thoroughly logical development of the arrangement of Linnaeus's 12th edition. The adoption of the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* as the basis of the International Rules provided the technicality which led Wilson to switching the long established usage. Workers publishing since Wilson's action have been most remarkably unanimous in their deference to this strict adherence to the Rules of Nomenclature. However, it has not yet been pointed out in any publication available to me that the logical conclusion of the process which Wilson initiated would be the submergence of the name *Lernaeocera.*

7. Wilson, 1917 (: 81) in his revision of the LERNAEIDAE, used *Lernaeocera,* in the sense of his new designation, as the type genus of a subfamily LERNAEOCERINAE. Gurney (1932, *British Freshwater Copepoda,* **3** : 336) elevated the group to full familial status.

8. As has been explained earlier in the present application, the spelling *Lerneocera* used by Blainville in 1822 when establishing the genus so named was emended to *Lernaeocera* by Nordmann in 1832 and that spelling has been used by almost all subsequent authors. The authoritative works of Wilson, 1917, and of Gurney, 1932, indicate in their synonymies such usage. It would clearly lead to undesirable instability and interference with current nomenclatorial practice if it were necessary now to revert to the original but incorrect spelling used by Blainville. The Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953 provided a means for preventing disturbances in nomenclature of this kind (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 45—46), but this procedure is not appropriate in a case like the present where an immediate decision is required. Without such a decision it will not be possible for the Commission to deal with the main part of the present application, namely the designation of an appropriate type species for Blainville's genus under the Plenary Powers, for, in taking a decision in this sense the Commission would be bound to place the generic name in question on the *Official List* and this would not be possible until a decision had been reached on the question of the spelling to be approved for that genus. I therefore ask the Commission, while using its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating a type species for this genus, to use those Powers also for the purpose of approving the spelling *Lernaeocera*, for this is the only way by which that spelling can be standardized and confusion avoided.

9. To prevent further complication in the literature, which reversal in usage in application of these names has already brought about, the following proposal is submitted for consideration by the Commission, namely :—

(1) that is should use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to approve the emendation to *Lernaeocera* of the generic name *Lerneocera* Blainville, 1822 ;
- (b) to set aside all type selections for the foregoing genus made prior to the decision now asked for and to designate *Lernaea branchialis* Linnaeus, 1767, to be its type species ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Lernaea* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Wilson (1917) : *Lernaea cyprinacea* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
- (b) *Lernaeocera* (emendation under the Plenary Powers, under (1)(a) above, of *Lerneocera*) Blainville, 1822 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Lernaea branchialis* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *cyprinacea* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Lernaea cyprinacea* (specific name of type species of *Lernaea* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *branchialis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Lernaea branchialis* (specific name of type species, by designation, under the Plenary Powers, under (1)(b) above, of *Lernaeocera* (emend. of *Lerneocera*) Blainville, 1822).

SUPPORT FOR DR. I. H. H. YARROW'S PROPOSAL FOR THE REPHRASING OF THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION REGARDING THE NAME OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF "FORMICA" LINNAEUS, 1758

By **H. BISCHOFF**

(*Kustos am Zoologischen Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 776)

(For Dr. Yarrow's proposals, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9(10) : 313—317)

(Communication received 17th February 1955)

I strongly support Dr. I. H. H. Yarrow's application for the suppression of *Formica rufa* Linnaeus, 1758 ; the retention of *Formica rufa* Linnaeus, 1761 with the type, a female ; and the retention of *Formica* Linnaeus, 1758, with the type species *Formica rufa* Linnaeus, 1761.

PROPOSED ADOPTION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF A "DECLARATION" CONFERRING UPON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE POWER TO PRESCRIBE FOR GROUPS OF GENERIC NAMES OR FOR INDIVIDUAL GENERIC NAMES, A GENDER DIFFERENT FROM THAT GRAMMATICALLY APPROPRIATE TO THE WORD CONCERNED, IN CASES WHERE SUCH ACTION IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO AVOID CHANGES IN ACCEPTED NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE ; AND MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 938)

The purpose of the present application is to review certain aspects of the rules laid down by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress for determining the gender to be attributed to generic names (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 49—51, Decision 84) in the light of the experience gained in operating those rules in connection with generic names placed on the *Official List*. The present appears to be an opportune moment for such a review, for during the last twelve months the question of the gender to be assigned to the six hundred and twenty-five (625) generic names placed on the *Official List* prior to the Paris (1948) Congress has been examined in detail in conjunction with the Commission's Classical Advisers, and for 479 of these names proposals have been considered by the Commission. In 460 of these cases the Copenhagen Rules have worked satisfactorily and the Commission has been able to take decisions which are in harmony both with those Rules and with the practice of specialists in the groups concerned. In 17 cases, however, difficulties have arisen and as yet no decision has been taken by the Commission.

2. Of these seventeen names, thirteen are cases where the gender currently adopted by specialists is not the gender prescribed by the Copenhagen Rules ; the other four are cases where some special point, unconnected with the Copenhagen Rules, calls for special consideration. Of these latter four cases, two are still under investigation and the difficulties as regards the third have been satisfactorily removed. In consequence, action is still called for in one case only at the present time.

3. It should be explained that the practice followed in determining the gender to be attributed to generic names has been two-fold in character. As a start, the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature invited Mr. F. J. Lelievre, at that time Classical Lecturer at Bedford College, London University, to furnish a report on the gender to be attributed to each of the 625 names placed on the *Official List* prior to the Paris Congress of 1948. Mr. Lelievre's Report has formed the basis of the recommendations submitted to the Commission, subject to supplementary investigations undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether the gender indicated in Mr. Lelievre's Report was in each case the gender currently adopted by specialists in the group concerned. These investigations took two forms :—(1) Modern catalogues, checklists and monographs were consulted by this Office ; (2) copies of the relevant portions of Mr. Lelievre's Report were sent to specialists for comment.

4. In the extensive correspondence which this Office has had with specialists on the question of the gender of generic names, a strong general sentiment has been found to exist in favour of the grant of approval for the gender currently in use, in cases where that gender is at variance with the Rules laid down at Copenhagen. Indeed, only two of the correspondents of the Commission have taken the opposite view. Those Members of the Commission who have commented on this subject in returning Voting Papers to this Office have, without exception, taken the view that in cases where current practice and the Copenhagen Rules come into collision with one another, it is current practice which should prevail.

5. Some of the correspondents of the Commission have suggested that not all the Copenhagen Rules, relating to the gender to be attributed to names consisting of compound words of Greek origin, were well conceived. This is an issue which will need to be examined in conjunction with the Commission's Classical Advisers before the London Congress of 1958 in order to enable that Congress to decide whether any change in those Rules is desirable. This question is not however relevant to the issue which now calls for consideration, since at least until the next Congress this matter is governed by the Copenhagen Rules. Moreover, a change in those Rules, even if judged desirable, would not suffice to secure a valid basis for current usage in all cases. For example, words having the termination " -opsis ", which under the Copenhagen Rules are to be regarded as being feminine in gender, are treated as such in the Insecta (e.g. *Tylopsis* Fieber and *Prophalangopsis* Walker in the Order Orthoptera), but are invariably treated in the Decapod Crustacea as being masculine in gender (e.g. *Atergatopsis* Milne Edwards (A.) ; *Chlorodopsis* Milne Edwards (A.) ; *Eucratopsis* Smith (S.I.)).

6. Many cases arise where the Copenhagen Rules prescribe one gender, but in some Class of the Animal Kingdom specialists invariably assign a different gender to names having a particular termination. A typical example of this is provided by generic names having the termination " -rhynchus " which under the Copenhagen Rules are to be treated as being neuter in gender but which, as has been pointed out by Professor Alden H. Miller (*University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) and by Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*), have always been treated in the Class Aves as being masculine in gender.

Professor Mayr has drawn attention also to similar cases in the birds, namely names having the terminations " -gnathus " and " -rhamphus " which are always treated as being masculine in gender but which are, under the Copenhagen Rules, in the case of " -gnathus " words, feminine, and, in the case of " -rhamphus " words, neuter. Dr. Isobel Gordon (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) and Dr. A. Fenner Chace, Jr. (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) have pointed out that the " -gnathus " problem arises also in the Decapod Crustacea where, as in the birds, such names are always treated as masculine in gender. The same specialists have noted also that in the Decapoda all names having the termination " -opsis " are treated as being masculine in gender, though under the Copenhagen Rules the correct gender is feminine, as mentioned in para. 5 above. Similar treatment has been given also, to one " -gnathus " name noted in the Class Pisces and to another in the Class Amphibia, and to one " -rhynchus " name noted in the Acanthocephala. In the three cases in the birds and the one case in the Decapods cited above it seems clear that there exists a general practice throughout the group ; as regards the other groups noted, this may be true also, but the number of ascertained cases is not sufficient to make it possible to express a definite opinion at this stage.

7. In the case of the birds and the Decapod Crustacea, the two groups which have been most intensively studied in this Office from the point of view discussed above, all the specialists concerned have expressed themselves as being opposed to the currently accepted practice being disturbed by compliance with the Copenhagen Rules. The acceptance of an incorrect gender for a generic name is naturally distasteful to any classically-minded zoologist, but it is no more distasteful than the acceptance of glaringly ill-formed words, as is now necessary under the revised rules relating to the emendation of zoological names. These latter rules were introduced to meet the general feeling of zoologists that zoological nomenclature should be freed, so far as possible, from provisions of a linguistic character, and it would, it seems to me, be illogical not to extend a similar indulgence towards the use of incorrect genders when to do otherwise would be to upset established nomenclatorial practice.

8. In existing conditions no departure from the Copenhagen gender rules is permissible unless sanctioned by the Commission acting under its Plenary Powers. It would however be a very slow and laborious process if it were necessary for the Commission to deal separately under its Plenary Powers with, say, every generic name in the birds having a " -rhynchus " termination in order to secure that each such name shall be treated as being masculine in gender instead of, as prescribed by the Copenhagen Rules, neuter in gender. Moreover, no useful purpose would be served by such a procedure in view of the fact that in each case the relevant arguments would be exactly the same. Indeed, such a procedure would be ritualistic in the extreme. It would moreover be open to the strong objection that it would involve the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in a heavy and quite pointless expenditure in the publication of applications in the *Bulletin* and later in the publication of *Opinions* setting out the decisions taken by the Commission on those applications. The use of the limited space in the *Bulletin* for such a purpose would have the further disadvantage that it would inevitably delay the publication of applications on other subjects on which specialists are anxious to obtain decisions from the Commission with the minimum of delay.

9. It seems clear therefore that some modification in existing procedure is needed to deal with the class of case discussed above. It is accordingly suggested that under its Plenary Powers the Commission should now adopt a *Declaration* providing that, where, after due enquiry, it is satisfied that in any group in the Animal Kingdom the gender attributed by specialists to a given generic name, or type of name, is not in harmony with the rules relating to the determination of the gender attributable to that name or to that type of name, it may render a *Direction* that the gender to be accepted for that name, or those names, be the gender commonly attributed thereto by specialists in the group concerned. For reasons similar to those discussed above, it would be helpful if the suggested *Declaration* were to contain a provision that, where it is a matter of doubt what is the gender correctly attributable to a given generic name, the Commission may, by *Direction*, determine the gender to be used for that name in the light of the usage current among specialists in the group concerned.

PROPOSED DETERMINATION, EITHER DIRECT UNDER THE NORMAL PLENARY POWERS PROCEDURE OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH THE MODIFIED PROCEDURE RECOMMENDED IN APPLICATION Z.N.(S.) 938, OF THE GENDER TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO ONE TYPE OF NAME IN THE CLASS AVES, TO TWO TYPES OF NAME IN THE CLASS CRUSTACEA (ORDER DECAPODA) AND TO THE NAMES OF FOUR GENERA BELONGING TO THE CLASSES ACANTHOCEPHALA, AMPHIBIA, CRUSTACEA AND PISCES RESPECTIVELY.

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 942)

In Application Z.N.(S.) 938 I have drawn attention to the fact that in certain groups, specialists always attribute to generic names having given terminations, a gender different from that prescribed for names having those terminations under the Rules adopted by the International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 49—51, Decision 84). In the same application I recommended the adoption under the Plenary Powers of a *Declaration* providing that the Commission may direct that in cases of the type discussed above the gender to be attributed (a) to names of particular types in specified groups in the Animal Kingdom or (b) to individual names shall be the gender commonly attributed thereto by specialists in the group concerned.

2. In three cases of the type discussed above, the preparation of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* for publication in book form is being held up through lack of a decision as to the gender to be attributed to the generic names concerned. Similarly, the gender for four individual names is also, for the time, held up. In order to avoid unnecessary delays in the preparation of the *Official List,* I now ask the Commission to direct that the gender to be attributed to the generic names in question shall be the gender commonly attributed to them by specialists in the group concerned. As regards the procedure to be adopted for this purpose I ask that the action proposed be taken under the special procedure recommended in Application Z.N.(S.) 938, if that procedure has been approved by the time that the Commission comes to take a decision on the present case. Alternatively, if a decision on that Application has not been taken by the date in question, I ask that the action required be taken direct under the normal Plenary Powers procedure.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. Vol. 11, Part 8. July 1955.

3. In each of the cases dealt with in the present application the action recommended has, as its purpose, the assignment to the generic name concerned of the gender commonly attributed to it by specialists in the group concerned. The recommendations now submitted have been prepared after consultation with specialists in the groups concerned. Fuller particulars have been given in Application Z.N.(S.) 938.

4. Alternative proposals are submitted as follows :—

(A) *If Application Z.N.(S.) 938 has been approved by the Commission by the date on which a decision is taken on the present application*

If the circumstances at the date in question are as set out above, the Commission is asked to render a *Direction* under the modified Plenary Powers procedure recommended in Application Z.N.(S.) 938, prescribing :—

(1) that in the case of the name of any genus in the Class Aves having the termination "-rhynchus", the gender to be attributed to that name shall be the masculine gender ;

(2) that in the case of the name of a genus belonging to the Order Decapoda of the Class Crustacea having either of the terminations specified below, the gender to be attributed to that name shall be the masculine gender :—

- (a) Names having the termination "-opsis" ;
- (b) Names having the termination "-gnathus" ;

(3) that the gender to be attributed to the under-mentioned generic names shall be the masculine gender :—

- (a) *Gigantorhynchus* Hamann, 1892 (Acanthocephala) ;
- (b) *Desmognathus* Baird, 1850 (Amphibia) ;
- (c) *Nephrops* [Leach], [1814] (Crustacea) ;
- (d) *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces).

(B) *If Application Z.N.(S.) 938 has not been approved by the Commission by the date on which a decision is taken on the present application*

If the Commission has not taken a decision on the foregoing application by the time that it comes to deal with the present application, it is asked to direct under its Plenary Powers that the gender to be attributed to the undermentioned generic names shall be the masculine gender :—

(a)	*Aulacorhynchus* Gould, 1834	Class Aves
(b)	*Eurynorhynchus* Nilsson, 1821	,,
(c)	*Sphenorynchus* Lichtenstein, 1823	,,
(d)	*Atergatopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1862	Class Crustacea
(e)	*Chlorodopsis* Milne Edwards (A.), 1873	,,
(f)	*Eucratopsis* Smith (S.I.), 1869	,,
(g)	*Asthenognathus* Stimpson, 1858	,,
(h)	*Chasmagnathus* de Haan, [1835]	,,
(i)	*Ptychognathus* Stimpson, 1858	,,
(j)	*Pyxidognathus* Milne Edwards (A.), 1879	,,
(k)	*Gigantorhynchus* Hamaan, 1892	Class Acanthocephala
(l)	*Desmognathus* Baird, 1850	Class Amphibia
(m)	*Nephrops* [Leach], [1814]	Class Crustacea
(n)	*Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758	Class Pisces

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DETERMINE FOR THE GENERIC NAME "VARUNA" MILNE EDWARDS (H.), 1830 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By **FRANCIS HEMMING,** C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 943)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating for the generic name *Varuna* Milne Edwards, 1830 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) a gender in harmony with accustomed usage. This generic name was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85. It is necessary therefore that an appropriate gender should be attributed to this name as soon as possible, in order that the preparation of the *Official List* for publication in book-form may not be held up on this account. The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The word " Varuna " is a non-Classical word and by reason of its "-a " termination, it was allotted a feminine gender by Mr. F. J. Lelievre in his report on genders, on the analogy of Latin nouns belonging to the first declension. The literature shows that from Milne Edwards onwards, authors have treated the generic name *Varuna* as being feminine in gender.

3. Professor H. Boschma (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*), while agreeing that it was desirable that the feminine gender should be attributed to this name in view of the fact that it is always treated as being of that gender, was the first to point out that this word should probably be treated as being masculine in gender, it being likely that, in naming this crab, Milne Edwards selected for its name " the name of the god of the waters, the Indian Neptune of Hindoo mythology " (letter dated 16th February 1955). Reference to Milne Edwards's original description fully bears out Professor Boschma's hypothesis, for in that description Milne Edwards wrote : " Le nom de Varuna, par lequel nous le designons génériquement, est celui de l'un des genies des eaux dans la mythologie indienne." It is clear therefore that under the *Règles* this generic name is masculine in gender.

4. I have consulted both Dr. A. Fenner Chace (*United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) and Dr. Isobel Gordon (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) on this case. Dr. Chace, while stating that it seems to matter little which gender is assigned to it, says that this name

" would be more readily acceptable to all carcinologists if it is treated as feminine " (letter of 22nd March 1955). Dr. Gordon replied (12th April 1955) that, in her opinion, " *Varuna* should be retained as feminine. Even Milne Edwards used the combination *Varuna litterata* from the start."

5. In the circumstances, I recommend that, either under the normal Plenary Powers procedure or under those Powers through the modified procedure recommended in Application Z.N.(S.) 938, the Commission should direct that the generic name *Varuna* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830, be treated as being of the feminine gender.

COMMENT ON MR. A. E. ELLIS' PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME " HELICELLA " FERUSSAC, 1821 (CLASS GASTROPODA) FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE

By **LOTHAR FORCART**

(*Custos, Zoological Department, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 214)

(For Mr. Ellis' application, see 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9(10) : 304—308))

(Extract from a letter dated 28th March 1955 from Dr. Forcart to Mr. A. E. Ellis (*Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, England*)

On pages 307 and 308, you supposed Schlesch, 1927 (*Korresp. Bl. Naturf.-Ver. Riga* 59 : 116) to be the author of HELICELLINAE. Schlesch is not the author of this subfamily, but Hesse in 1926 in " Beiträge zur genaueren Kenntnis der Subfamilie Helicellinae " (*Arch. Moll.* 58(3) : 115, published 1st May 1926).

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "ACHORUTES" TEMPLETON, 1835 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **JIŘÍ PACLT**

(*Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 303)

(For the case submitted, see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(2) : 38—48)

(Letter received 1st April 1955)

Being entirely in favour of the proposal that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to place the generic name *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and to designate under the same Powers *Achorutes viaticus* Tullberg, 1872, to be the type species of that genus, I think that the strict application of the Rules must, on the other hand, be enforced in the case of the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835.

When the use of the generic name *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, is stabilised according to the proposal in question, all confusion in the use of the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, ceases since to exist for the latter name cannot be used erroneously for the other genus (with *A. viaticus* Tullberg as type species) any longer. The same usage has been adopted not only by European authors, but also by a number of non-European workers, *e.g.*, Womersley (1939, *Primitive Insects of South Australia, Adelaide*), who all reject the junior synonym *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893, in favour of *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835 (with *A. muscorum* Templeton as type species). Besides these arguments another fact seems to support my objection to the proposed use of the Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835. The etymology of the generic name *Achorutes* indicates clearly that the genus comprises, in contrast to *Hypogastrura*, species which are unable to spring (α+χοςεντής, not + a ballet dancer), an excellent mnemonic to any student of Collembola, who possesses some knowledge of classic philology.

At any rate, it would be very inconvenient to put aside the well-known generic name *Achorutes* Templeton, 1835, now, when it may, more easily than whenever before, be restricted practically to its correct usage, assuming that the case of *Hypogastrura* Bourlet, 1839, is settled by the Commission's action.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY DR. R. S. BASSLER AND MISS HELEN DUNCAN FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO STANDARDISE THE CURRENT USAGE OF "MONTICULIPORA" D'ORBIGNY, 1849 (CLASS BRYOZOA)

By **MADELEINE A. FRITZ**

(*Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, Toronto, Canada*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 550)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 90—92)

(Extract from letter dated 13th April 1955)

. . . .

I am heartily in accord with the above proposal and should like my approval registered.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL BY DR. E. I. WHITE AND DR. H. W. BALL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME " RHINOPTERASPIS " JAEKEL, 1919 (CLASS OSTRACODERMI)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 863)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 66—67)

(a) Support received from **D. L. DINELY**

(*University College of the South West, Exeter*)

(Letter dated 12th April 1955)

I write in support of the recommendations made by E. I. White and H. W. Ball. The recommendations are, I am sure, perfectly reasonable and necessary. The genus *Rhinopteraspis* is likely to be of considerable importance in the study of Lower Devonian stratigraphy in Britain as work upon the British pteraspids continues and it is desirable that matters of nomenclature such as these be settled at the earliest date.

(b) Support received from **LEONARD V. WILLS**

(*Birmingham*)

(Letter dated 17th April 1955)

I would like to support the proposal by E. I. White and H. W. Ball to validate the name *Rhinopteraspis* Jaekel, by suppressing the name *Archaeoteuthis* Roemer, as I think this would be a considerable improvement for the reasons stated in their paper.

SUPPORT FOR DR. HERMANN GISIN'S PROPOSALS FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS FOR THE GENERIC NAMES " HYPOGASTRURA " BOURLET, 1839, " ANUROPHORUS " NICOLET, [1842] AND " ENTOMOBRYA " RONDANI 1861 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER COLLEMBOLA)

By **KENNETH A. CHRISTIANSEN**

(*Northampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's references : Z.N.(S.) 303 (" Hypogastrura ") ; Z.N.(S.) 304 (" Anurophorus ") and Z.N.(S.) 485 (" Entomobrya ")

(For the proposals submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 38—48, 68—70 and 75—77 respectively)

(Letter dated April 24th 1955)

I wish to support Dr. Gisin's three proposals concerning the taxonomy of Collembola. These proposals are Z.N.(S.) 303, 304, and 485 respectively. Below I shall deal briefly with each proposal separately.

Support for Z.N.(S.) 303. This proposal will establish as valid the procedure which has been followed by many taxonomists in the field during the last 10 years. The names *Hypogastrura* have both been in wide usage, and neither is confusable with other groups. The various attempts to solve this problem by creation of new names has achieved no support other than that of the original authors (i.e., Paclt for *Neohypogastrura* and Stach for *Neogastrura*).

Support for Z.N.(S.) 304. This proposal only validates the procedure that has been followed by all taxonomists in the field. Any attempt to settle the name of *Anurophorus* along strict priority lines would be disastrous.

Support for Z.N.(S.) 485. Again in this case there can be no useful purpose served by a strict following of the rules of priority. Beyond the reasons advanced by Dr. Gisin I have in press a revision of the Nearctic members of *Entomobrya* which further establishes the usage of the name *Entomobrya*.

SUPPORT FOR DR. A. MYRA KEEN'S PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "JUMALA" FRIELE, 1882 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **ALLYN G. SMITH**

(*California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 307)

(Letter dated 25th April 1955)

I have just reviewed the paper (1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 61—65) entitled : "Request for the Suppression of the Generic Name *Jumala* Friele, 1882 . . ." initiated by Dr. A. Myra Keen, of Stanford University. This request is of particular interest as I have the description in manuscript of a fine new species belonging to this group of mollusca from Puget Sound, Washington.

It seems to me that Dr. Keen's careful analysis and resulting conclusions are eminently sound and should carry weight with the Commission. Personally, for reasons Dr. Keen has enumerated, I should favor her Alternative Proposal "A" rather than her proposal "B". It so happens that this is an independent conclusion—not one that has been discussed with Dr. Keen even though she and I happen to be closely situated geographically.

I sincerely hope the Commission will give prompt and favorable attention to Dr. Keen's request.

SUPPORT FOR PROFESSOR F. C. HOTTES' PROPOSAL FOR THE ADDITION OF THE NAMES "PHORODON" PASSERINI, 1860 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HEMIPTERA) AND "HUMULI" SCHRANK, 1801, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "APHIS HUMULI", TO THE "OFFICIAL LISTS"

By **MIRIAM A. PALMER**

(*Colorado A and M College, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 430)

(For the application submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 97—98)

(Letter dated 4th May 1955)

I wish to express my approval of the action proposed in application Z.N.(S.) 430 (*Phorodon* and *humuli*) by F. C. Hottes.

I hope that the International Commission will act favorably on this application.

SUPPORT FOR DR. RALPH E. CRABILL'S PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS "SCOLOPENDRA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS MYRIAPODA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 843)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 134—136)

(a) Support received from **NELL B. CAUSEY**

(*University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 14th April 1955)

As a myriapodologist, I want to urge that the International Commission use its Plenary Powers as requested in Z.N.(S.) 843. Dr. Crabill's historical account of the case is correctly presented. There would indeed be systematic confusion if the normal provisions of the *Règles* were applied, although I am sceptical about its resulting in " devastating changes ", which seems a term better associated with hydrogen bombs than with myriapods.

(b) Support received from **CLARENCE J. GOODNIGHT**

(*Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 15th April 1955)

I am writing concerning the proposed disposition of the well known chilopodous generic names *Scolopendra* Linnaeus and *Lithobius* Leach.

I believe that Dr. Ralph E. Crabill's proposed solution of this problem is valid and will result in greater stability than will a strict adherence to the Laws of Priority. As Dr. Crabill points out, if priority is followed in this case, the names of two well known families will be changed and the names of two of the four chilopod orders would also be changed. Further, there is a large amount of biological literature involving animals in these two genera. Similarly there are names commonly in use among general zoologists and textbook writers. If these names should change, much of the literature would be unusable to the general zoologist without a thorough search of synonymy.

Therefore in the interests of stability, I hope that the International Commission will use its Plenary Powers to retain the names *Scolopendra* and *Lithobius* in the manner in which they are now commonly used. I hope you will view Dr. Crabill's request in a favorable light.

(c) Support received from **KATHERINE V. W. PALMER**

(*Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A*)

(Letter dated 18th April 1955)

Ralph E. Crabill, Jr., has asked, at your request, that I study and send comments to you in regard to his proposal, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, vol 11, pt. 4, February 1955.

The proposal requests that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its Plenary Powers to set aside all type designations for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, prior to the Ruling asked for, including the type designation of Latreille, 1831, of *Scolopendra forficata* Linnaeus, 1758, for *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, and to designate *S. morsitans* Linn., 1758, type species of *Scolopendra* Linn., 1758. From the pertinent and concise information given in regard to the problem, it would certainly seem that to replace the established usage of the type species, *Scolopendra morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758, for *Scolopendra*

Linnaeus, 1758, by the legitimate type species, *S. forficata* Linnaeus, 1758, would cause confusion and a great deal of extra book work and writing to clarify the situation from the specific to the ordinal level.

I am not in favor of overruling the law of priority in the usual case but in a problem such as stated by Mr. Crabill, more harm would be done by a strict application of the rule than following long established usage. One point in this case which also is in favor of establishing by Plenary Power, *S. morsitans* Linnaeus, 1758, type species of *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, is the fact that, according to the data presented by Mr. Crabill, paragraphs 2 and 4, Latreille designated the same species *S. forficata* Linnaeus, 1758, for two different genera—for *Scolopendra* Linn., in 1810, and in 1831 for *Lithobius* Leach, 1814. If Latreille made an error of designation in his own writings and did not take the opportunity in 1831 to correct the later type designation and restore the use of the prior designation for *Scolopendra* Linn., it would seem that the use of Plenary Powers to designate for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, a type species in harmony with accustomed usage would serve science to the best advantage.

(d) Support received from **MONT A. CAZIER, C. H. CURRAN, WILLIS J. GERTSCH, and FREDERICK H. RINDGE**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 18th April 1955)

We have read with very great interest the separate entitled " Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to Designate for the Genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Myriapoda) a Type Species with Accustomed Usage ".

It is always a hardship when strict adherence to the rules makes it necessary to change familiar long used names for older legal ones. I have talked to all the members of our department and they are in complete sympathy with the aim of this application to maintain the genus *Scolopendra* in its familiar usage. We echo the words in the proposal that in this case nothing but confusion would result if an attempt were to be made to apply the ordinary rules.

We urge the International Commission to follow the recommendations of Dr. Ralph E. Crabill in section six of the separate.

(e) Support received from **J. L. CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON**, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., F.R.E.S.

(*University of London, King's College, London*)

(Letter dated 25th April 1955)

I write in strong support of Dr. R. E. Crabill's suggestion that a type species be designated for the genus *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758.

Every effort should be made to prevent the alarming possibilities envisaged by him in paragraph 5 which would result in absolute confusion if applied even by only a few workers on Chilopoda. The conventional nomenclature must be regularised as Dr. Crabill suggests.

(f) Support received from **JOHN D. DWYER**, Ph.D.

(*Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.*)

(Letter dated 25th April 1955)

With reference to Dr. Crabill's recent recommendation, I would like to express my approval of his proposal that the International Commission exercise its Plenary

Powers as he outlined. It appears that this action will prevent a possible disruption of well-established names ; such changes would appear not to serve the cause of taxonomy in a positive manner.

(g) Support received from **W. WAYNE BOYLE**

(*University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii*)

(Letter dated 25th April 1955)

Dr. Ralph E. Crabill, Jr., has asked me to communicate to you my comments regarding his recent recommendation on chilopod nomenclature to the Commission.

Although I am not a chilopod specialist (my own interests lying with the Coleoptera and Acarina), Dr. Crabill's problem seems clear cut in all details. Indeed, it would appear that in just such cases the Plenary Powers of the Commission could be used to the best interests of zoological nomenclature. It is my considered opinion, therefore, that the Commission accept Dr. Crabill's recommendation in all details and duly act thereon under the Plenary Powers.

(h) Support received from **GEORGE E. BALL**

(*University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*)

(Extract from letter dated 26th April 1955)

It is my opinion that Crabill's request to conserve the names *Lithobius* and *Scolopendra* as currently used is a reasonable one. I heartily endorse the course of action that he suggests be taken and feel that Crabill is to be congratulated in this case for not adhering to the Rule of Priority.

(i) Support received from **OTTO KRAUS**

(*Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*)

(Letter dated 27th April 1955)

Hiermit unterstütze ich die von Herrn R. E. Crabill in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(4) : 134—136 vorgeschlagene Lösung in der Angelegenheit *Scolopendra-Lithobius.*

(j) Support received from **T. J. SPILMAN**

(*United States Department of Agriculture, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

(Extract from letter dated 29th April 1955)

This proposed exception to priority in subsequent type species selection appears well-founded, and fulfilment of all four pleas will avoid an upheaval in chilopod nomenclature. I, therefore, stand in agreement with the proposal and urge its adoption.

Plenary Powers, I feel, have been used much too often in the past and for many cases not warranting their usage. The Law of Priority should be set aside only in cases where *major* changes would occur or where long and widespread nomenclatorial usages would be affected. I would, therefore, plea for more restraint in use of the Powers.

(k) Support received from **CURTIS W. SABROSKY**

(United States Department of Agriculture, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

(Letter dated 2nd May 1955)

Dr. R. E. Crabill, Jr., has sent me a copy of his application on *Scolopendra* and asked for comments.

Although not directly interested in the group, my attention was drawn to the change in usage of family names, a reversal which would certainly contribute to confusion without any compensating gain. On this basis, I support the application.

I note that Dr. Crabill mentions ordinal names, but the Code does not provide that ordinal names be linked with family names and follow the latter in and out of synonymy. However, if the application is approved, this point will not cause any difficulty.

(l) Support received from **JOHN C. MARTIN**

(Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Belleville, Ontario, Canada)

(Extract from letter dated 5th May 1955)

It has been my policy to follow the *Règles Internationales* with regard to zoological nomenclature realising that with the passage of time, little or much as the individual cases may require, the confusion which has and still exists in many quarters of this field of biological nomenclature would be resolved. However, one must not adhere stubbornly to an ideal, particularly if in order to bring it to pass, a chaotic state worse than the existing condition is brought into existence, especially if there are means of avoiding it. In the case of zoological nomenclature, the Plenary Powers of the International Commission provide such means of preventing additional chaos.

With regard to the problem in question (Z.N.(S.) 843) it is obvious that if the *Règles* were followed two well-known generic names, *Lithobius* Leach, 1814, and *Scolopendra* Linnaeus, 1758, two family-group names and the names of two of the four chilopod Orders would be affected. The present situation which has existed in whole or in part for some one hundred and forty years has become widely established in technical and general works. Any change would cause much confusion and hence I support the four requests (*vide* Z.N.(S.) 843 Para. 6) made by Dr. R. E. Crabill, Jr.

(m) Support received from **ERNST PALMÉN**

(Zoological Institute, Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland)

(Extract from letter dated 10th May 1955)

It is with great interest that I have read the paper by Dr. Crabill, and can but state that his suggestion seems quite acceptable. Obviously the change of the generic names would in this case cause extraordinarily great confusions, not only among specialists of the Chilopoda, but also among naturalists in general. There seems to be no reason why the Plenary Powers of the International Commission should not be used in a case where the advantages of accepting Dr. Crabill's proposal are as obvious as in the present case. Therefore I would like to recommend his suggestion warmly. The matter has been described thoroughly in the communication by Dr. Crabill and does not, in my opinion, need further comments.

SUPPORT FOR THE VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE GENERIC NAME "PLEUROTOMARIA" SOWERBY (J.), 1821 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **W. J. ARKELL,** M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 604)

(For Dr. Cox's application, see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** (1) : 21—27)

(Letter dated 30th March 1955)

As an author of several papers on Jurassic gastropods, I wish to support Dr. L. R. Cox (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(1) : 21—27) without reservation.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF THE GENERIC NAME "CARINIFEX" BINNEY, 1865 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **HORACE B. BAKER**
(*Zoological Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 224)

(For the proposal submitted in this case, see 1954,
Bull. zool. Nomencl. 9(11) : 321—326)

(Extract from a letter dated 3rd March 1955)

Dr. Baily's "Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to validate the generic name '*Carinifex*' Binney, 1865 (Class Gastropoda)", 1954,(*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9(11) : 321—326, is backed strongly by me. Everybody in the United States, so far as I know, used *Carinifex* anyway. Although we agree with your defense of opinion 87 in principle, we also know that W. G. Binney's check-list (1863), although in the form of "proof-sheets", actually had a wide general distribution (i.e., it was published). Apparently, anyone could have obtained it and many did ; at various times since 1910, I have picked up 3 secondhand copies. However, except for *Carinifex*, your proposal to invalidate it would be acceptable.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria," Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 9 (pp. 273—304) 30th December 1955

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(*a*) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 9) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(*b*) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the under-mentioned names :—

(1) *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 452) ;

(2) *Osmerus*, as from Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Actinopterygii), validation of error in *Opinion* 77 (Z.N.(S.) 564) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, validation of (Class Trilobita) (Z.N.(S.) 757);

(4) *Gempylus* Cuvier, 1829, and *serpens* Cuvier, 1829, as published in the combination *Gempylus serpens*, validation of (Class Pisces) (Z.N.(S.) 923);

(5) SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea), suppression of the family-group name (Z.N.(S.) 931);

(6) *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Thysanura), attribution of a gender for, in harmony with accepted usage (Z.N.(S.) 988).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin*: other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

30th December 1955.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "BITHYNIA" LEACH, 1818 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **A. E. ELLIS**

(*Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey, England*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 452)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Sub-class Prosobranchia, Order Mesogastropoda), thus preventing the appalling confusion and disturbance which would result from the disappearance of this long-established name as a junior synonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777.

2. The generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (*in* Clarke Abel's *Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China* : 362), has as its type, *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 774) by original designation by Leach. Apart from Leach's designation this species would also be the type by monotypy, as the only other species included in the genus, *Paludina sinensis* Leach (*op. cit.*, 155) was at that time undescribed. The name appears to be taken from Bithynia, a province of Asia Minor, though what led the author to choose this inappropriate name is not apparent ; it is regarded as of feminine gender.

3. For over a century the generic name *Bithynia* Leach (though frequently misspelt *Bythinia* or *Bithinia*) has been universally employed for this and allied species and has given its name to a subfamily. Its displacement on technical nomenclatorial grounds would be open to the gravest objections, and the substitution of some virtually unknown name in place of *Bithynia* would serve no useful purpose of any kind, causing, as it undoubtedly would, quite unnecessary confusion and instability in the nomenclature of this group.

4. It is with these considerations in mind that we must examine the status of the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777 (*Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem* : 392). The species included in this genus by Scopoli were *Helix putris*, *H. fragilis*, *H. stagnalis* and *H. tentaculata*, all of Linnaeus, 1758. Of these species, *H. putris* is the type species of *Succinea* Draparnaud, 1801, which has been placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 94 ; *H. stagnalis* was selected as the type species of *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799, by Fleming, 1818 (see Application Z.N.(S.) 451) ; *H. fragilis* is a synonym of *H. stagnalis* ; while, as has been shown above, *H. tentaculata* was designated the type species of his genus *Bithynia* by Leach, 1818.

5. The name *Bulimus*, like many other generic names first published by Scopoli in the same work, was completely ignored for over a hundred years. During the inter-war period, however, this generic name was brought to the attention of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and formed the subject of the Commission's *Opinion* 116, published in 1931 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 7) : 6). In that *Opinion* the Commission ruled that the name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, could not be interpreted as a typographical error for *Bulinus* Müller, 1781, a name which was applied to a different genus four years subsequent to the publication of *Bulimus* Scopoli. The Commission went on to say that, according to the premises submitted, it did not appear that a type species had ever been validly selected for Scopoli's genus. This was no doubt the case at the time when the application on which *Opinion* 116 was based was submitted to the Commission, but in the meanwhile Pilsbry & Bequaert, 1927 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **53** : 215) had selected *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus. By this action they destroyed the availability of the well-known generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, making it a junior objective synonym of the till then virtually unknown name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777.

6. The situation resulting from this action is deplorable from every point of view, but the evil consequences are not limited to the suppression of a well-known name. The disappearance in synonymy of the universally-used generic name *Bithynia* Leach could in the most favourable circumstances lead only to confusion and instability in the nomenclature of the group to which this widely distributed genus belongs. In the present instance, however, the harm caused would be greatly aggravated and the likelihood of confusion much enhanced by the fact that the name (*Bulimus*) by which *Bithynia* Leach would be replaced was used throughout the 19th century, not for any of the species included in Scopoli's genus of 1777, but for various totally unrelated land-snails. This came about as a consequence of the extension of the genus *Bulimus* by Bruguière, 1789 (*Encycl. méth.* Vers 1 : xvi, 286) to embrace a heterogeneous assortment of species, most of which were not included in Scopoli's genus. Subsequent authors adopted the generic name *Bulimus* from Bruguière for divers species of land snails in no way connected with any of Scopoli's original species, having little in common beyond a varying degree of superficial similarity in the general shape of the shell, and now classified in a number of separate genera. British authors throughout the 19th century used the generic name *Bulimus* for *Bulimus montanus* Draparnaud, 1801 (*Tableau des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France* : 65) and *Helix obscura* Müller, 1774 (*Verm. Hist.* **2** : 103), =*Bulimus hordaceus* Bruguière, 1789 (*loc. cit.* : 334). *Helix obscura* Müller was selected as the type species of the genus *Bulimus* by Turton, 1831 (*Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands* : 6) but this selection was invalid, as the above species is not one of the species included in *Bulimus* by Scopoli. These two species are now placed in the genus *Ena* Turton, 1831 (*loc. cit.* 80), the type species of which is *Ena montana* (Draparnaud), selected by Herrmannsen, 1847 (*Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia* **1** : 421).

7. The genus *Bithynia* Leach was made the type genus of a family BITHYNIADAE [*sic.*] by Gray (J.E.) in 1857 (Turton's *Manual Land & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Isles* (3rd Ed.) : xiii). In the same year Troschel (F.H.) (1857, *Das Gebise der Schnecken* : 101) made this genus the type genus of a tribe which he called BYTHINIAE. In 1926 it was treated as the type genus of a subfamily BITHYNIINAE by Kennard (A.S.) & Woodward (B.B.) (*Synonymy of the British non-Marine Mollusca* : xii). Since Gray's family name and Troschel's tribe name were published in the same year (1857) it is necessary to determine which has priority over the other. The preface to Gray's edition of Turton is dated September 1857, while no information is available as to the date in 1857 on which Troschel's book appeared. Accordingly, under the provisions inserted in the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for determining the dates to be assigned to zoological works (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 223—225) Troschel's book is to be treated as having been published on 31st December 1857 (the latest date on which it can have been published). It is seen therefore that Gray was the first author to make the genus *Bithynia* Leach the type genus of a family-group taxon. Modern authors follow Kennard & Woodward, treating this taxon as of sub-family rank and placing it in the family HYDROBIIDAE.

8. Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, informed me while the present application was in draft that a similar application had been received from Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) and that, in order to facilitate the consideration of this case, he had suggested to Dr. Baily that it would be convenient if he would convert his application into a note of support for the present application, of which he sent a copy to Dr. Baily. Dr. Baily intimated that this course was perfectly agreeable to him and in due course he furnished a note of his views on the action proposed. In this note Dr. Baily drew attention, *inter alia*, to two variant spellings of the name *Bithynia* Leach which he recommended should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. I agree that this action is desirable and, at Mr. Hemming's suggestion, I have incorporated proposals to this end in the present paper in order that, when the Commission comes to vote on this case, it may have a single comprehensive proposal before it. The variant spellings concerned are :—(1) *Bithinia* Gray (J.E.), 1829 *London med. Repository* : 239 ; and (2) *Bythinia* MacGillivray (W.), 1843, *Hist. Moll. Aberdeen* : 124. Both of these on examination prove to be Erroneous Subsequent Spellings and not Invalid Emendations. As such, these spellings possess no status in zoological nomenclature and should, as suggested by Dr. Baily, now be placed on the *Official Index*. Finally, similar action should be taken in relation to the Erroneous Subsequent Spelling *Bytinia* Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870 (*Faune des Invertébrés de Maine-et-Loire* 2 : 56).

9. It would be difficult to imagine anything more confusing than would be the replacement of the well-known name *Bithynia* Leach by a name which was for so long associated with a number of species belonging to a different Sub-Class. I feel therefore that this is pre-eminently a case where the use by the

Commission of its Plenary Powers is essential. I accordingly ask the Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the under-mentioned generic name for the purpose of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—*Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777 ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

  (b) *Ena* Turton, 1831 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Herrmannsen (1847) : *Bulimus montanus* Draparnaud, [1801]) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

  (b) *Bulimus* Bruguière, 1789 (a junior homonym of *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777) ;

  (c) *Bithinia* Gray (J.E.), 1829 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

  (d) *Bythinia* MacGillivray (W.), 1843 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

  (e) *Bytinia* Millet de la Turtaudière (P.A.), 1870 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

  (a) *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix tentaculata* (specific name of type species of *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

  (b) *montanus* Draparnaud, [1801], as published in the combination *Bulimus montanus* (specific name of type species of *Ena* Turton, 1831) ;

  (c) *obscura* Müller (O.F.), 1774, as published in the combination *Helix obscura* ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—BITHYNIIDAE (correction of BITHYNIADAE) Gray (J.E.), 1857 (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—BITHYNIADAE Gray (J.E.), 1857 (type genus : *Bithynia* Leach, 1818) (an Invalid Original Spelling for BITHYNIIDAE).

SUPPORT FOR THE VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF "BITHYNIA" LEACH, 1818 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY,** Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 452)

(For the application in this case, see the preceding paper)

(Note dated 5th March 1953)

Some time ago I submitted an application in regard to the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, one of twelve generic names which many years ago were brought to the attention of the Commission in a blanket application which was dealt with in part in the Commission's *Opinion* 119. The name *Bithynia* Leach was, however, one of six names on which no decision was given in the foregoing *Opinion.*

When visiting in England last summer (1952) I was informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Commission, that Mr. A. E. Ellis had already submitted an application covering this matter, to which had been assigned the reference number Z.N.(S.) 452. Mr. Hemming felt that in view of this it would be more satisfactory if I should recast my communication in such a way as to give it the form of a comment upon that of Mr. Ellis, rather than making it a separate application seeking the same end. This suggestion meets completely with my approval. Mr. Ellis has stated the case so clearly that another application would be redundant, so I shall therefore confine this communication to commenting upon that of Mr. Ellis.

First of all it should be noted that in *Opinion* 116 cited it was not stated that *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, was not a typographical error for *Bulinus* Adanson, pre-Linnaean, but merely that the Commission as then constituted was not convinced that it was. Further bibliographic research might conceivably shed additional light on this matter. Therefore this is not necessarily a case in which strict application of the Rules would lead to confusion ; rather it is a case in which the Rules cannot be applied at all because we do not as yet have access to all the necessary facts, and perhaps may never have it. The name *Bulimus* must therefore remain a term whose meaning is uncertain, or at least is of ambiguous signification, and it should be suppressed for this reason regardless of what its type designation may be.

In the second place it should be noted that when Pilsbry and Bequaert (1927, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **53** **:** 215) designated the type species of this genus they chose the least of three evils ; to have selected either of the other species originally cited by Scopoli (1777, *Introductio ad Historiam Naturalem* : 392) would have consigned to oblivion the names *Succinea* and *Lymnaea*, genera far larger numerically than *Bithynia* and therefore more widespread and more frequently referred to in the literature. To refuse to select a type species would have left the way open for later writers to make the less desirable selection. Mr. Ellis is quite right in saying that the situation is deplorable—but any other action, or refusal to take action, would precipitate an even more deplorable situation. In fact, the only way out of the impasse is to suspend the Rules as Mr. Ellis has requested, and suppress entirely the name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, and to validate the name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, with the species *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus as type species, putting the last two names on the appropriate *Official Lists.*

In addition to this action Mr. Ellis has requested the validation of the name *Ena* Turton, 1831 (*Man. L. & F. W. Shells Brit. Is.* : 6), but I do not join in this request merely because I have not familiarized myself with the data concerning this name, as the genus is not an American one.

There are, however, additional actions which should be undertaken at the same time that *Bithynia* is considered. Among these are the names *Bythinia* (W. MacGillivray, 1843, *Hist. Moll. Aberdeen* : 124) and *Bithinia* (J. E. Gray, 1829, *London Medical Repository* : 239). These are either errors for or emendations of

Bithynia Leach, and should be suppressed in such a way as to prevent them being used in the future for any other genus. Since they are sufficiently different in spelling from *Bithynia* to coexist with it, action of this sort is necessary to guard against the possibility of having names that sound the same in legal use with different significations.

Another action needed is the suppression of *Bulimus* as used by A. G. Bruguière (1789, *Ency. Méth. Vers.* **1** : xvi ; 286). It is possible that Bruguière thought that the land snails which he designated by this name were congeneric with the species listed by Scopoli in 1777, but it seems to me more likely that Bruguière considered that Scopoli's reference to Adanson indicated that *Bulimus* Scopoli was intended for *Bulinus* Adanson and that such use of it did not preclude its later use by Bruguière. Mr. Ellis states that the type of *Bulimus* as used by Bruguière had as type the species now known as *Ena montana* Draparnaud. But Pilsbry (1895, *Man. Conch.* (ser. 2) **10** : 4) states that Scopoli himself used *Bulimus* in 1786 for the genus now known as *Strophocheilus* Spix. Thus the name *Bulimus* has been used for three different genera now placed each in a different tribe, and its continued usage cannot help but produce confusion, for which reason it should be suppressed in such a way that it can never be resuscitated again for any purpose.

To recapitulate, I would request that you take the following actions, suspending the rules where necessary :

(1) to suppress the following names, placing them on the *Official List of Invalid and Rejected Names in Zoology* :
  (a) *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777
  (b) *Bulimus* Bruguière, 1789
  (c) *Bithinia* Gray, 1829
  (d) *Bythinia* MacGillivray, 1843 ;

(2) to validate the name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818, and to place it on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the species *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as type by monotypy ;

(3) to place upon the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the name *tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as originally published in the combination *Helix tentaculata* ;

(4) to prepare a separate application (or to invite Mr. Ellis to do so) to cover the genus *Ena* Turton, 1831, and the names of the two species contained in it upon which Mr. Ellis has requested action.

ON THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A " DECLARATION " CLARIFYING THE STATUS OF NAMES PUBLISHED IN THE INDEXES OF WORKS

By **E. M. HERING**
(*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 929)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 246—249)

(Letter dated 25th July 1955)

In your request for a " Declaration " clarifying the status, under Article 25, of names for taxa published in the indexes of works you use, p. 248 in the " Draft Declaration ", in (1) and (2) the term " a Latin name ".

It may seem to the reader that this " Declaration " is only applicable to Latin names, but not to the often-used Greek names in Zoological Nomenclature. Therefore I propose to emend the said " Declaration " by the words : " A Latin or Greek name ", etc.

In all other respects I support your proposal.

PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF "OSMERUS" (CLASS ACTINOPTERYGII) AS OF SUBGENERIC STATUS AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758 (PROPOSED VALIDATION OF AN ERRONEOUS ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" MADE BY THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 77)

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 564)

The present application is concerned with the correction of an erroneous entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in relation to the reputed generic name *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Actinopterygii) made by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 77 (1922, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73(No. 1) : 71—73).

2. The error referred to above was discovered in the course of a preliminary survey of the entries so far made on the *Official List*, carried out by myself in the period 1943—1944, for the purpose of estimating the amount of work required before it would be possible to publish a volume containing particulars of all entries so far made on that *List*. The error in question is exactly similar to that which was detected in relation to the reputed generic name *Cercopithecus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Mammalia), placed on the *Official List* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 104. In each case the Commission accepted as a validly published generic name, a term which had been used by Linnaeus in 1758 in the nominative plural to distinguish a group of species assigned by him to some other genus. At the time when the foregoing *Opinions* were adopted, there existed no authoritative ruling as to the status of terms such as *Osmeri* and *Cercopitheci* as used by Linnaeus to denote groups of species below the genus-level, such terms being rejected by some workers but accepted by others. It was not until 1936 (*Smithson. misc. Coll.* 73(8) : 1—2) that an *Opinion* (*Opinion* 124) was published which put an end to this old controversy. By the Ruling so given which was based upon a decision taken by the Commission at its Session held at Padua in 1930 terms of the type discussed above were ruled to have no status of availability as from Linnaeus, 1758. The Commission recognised that in certain cases this ruling might lead to undesirable name-changing and added a rider to its ruling intimating its willingness to consider applications for the validation under the Plenary Powers of terms of this type.

3. When in *Opinion* 124 it settled the question of principle involved, the Commission overlooked the fact that in the two instances discussed above it had placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* terms which under that Ruling possessed no status of availability. The case of the name *Cercopithecus* has been dealt with, having been validated under the Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 238 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 351—360). It is recommended that corresponding action should now be taken as regards the reputed generic name *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. The term *Osmeri* was published by Linnaeus in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 310) as a term to denote a group consisting of two species of the genus *Salmo*. The first of these species was *Salmo eperlanus* (: 310). This was the species which was cited as the type species of the genus " Osmerus " Linnaeus, 1758, when that " name " was placed on the *Official List* by *Opinion* 77. It appears to be still so regarded.

5. The " genus " *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758, is currently regarded as the type genus of a family OSMERIDAE. I have so far, however, been unable to ascertain where this name was first published. It is accordingly proposed that action in this matter should be deferred until it has been found possible to examine also the family-group-name problems involved in connection with the other generic names for fishes placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 77.

6. In order to remove the obstacle to the publication of the *Official List* represented by the erroneous entry made thereon by the Ruling given in this case in *Opinion* 77, the International Commission is now asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to validate the reputed generic name *Osmerus* as from Linnaeus, 1758, and to designate *Salmo eperlanus* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus so named ;

(2) to confirm in its position as Name No. 265 on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the generic name *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above and with the type species there designated ;

(3) to place on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name *eperlanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Salmo eperlanus* (specific name of type species of *Osmerus* Linnaeus, 1758).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "PHILLIPSELLA" OEHLERT, 1886, AND PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "PHILLIPSINELLA" NOVAK, 1886 (CLASS TRILOBITA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"

By **H. B. WHITTINGTON,** D.Sc.
(*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 757)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission to take the action needed to ensure that the name *Phillipsinella* Novák (Class Trilobita) shall be the oldest available name for the genus to which it has been universally applied for the last seventy years.

2. The generic name *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886 (: 583) was proposed (by original designation) for the type species *Phacops parabola* Barrande, 1846 (: 6—7), which type species had been referred by Barrande (1852 : 477—478) to the genus *Phillipsia* Portlock, 1843.

3. The generic name *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886 (: 125—126) was proposed (by original designation) for the same type species, *Phacops parabola* Barrande.

4. *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, and *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, are therefore objective synonyms. Each of the names was published in a volume of a journal, the volume apparently being published as an entity, not in parts, the title page bearing the date 1886.

5. Novák's paper was read before the Society on 27th November 1885, and a preprint was distributed bearing the date 1885 on the cover and page in explanation of the plate. The question of the status of names published in preprints of papers that had been printed for publication in some serial publication or book was considered in Paris in 1948 by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology which inserted in the *Règles* a provision that names made public in this way do not thereby acquire the status of availability (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 146). Accordingly, the name *Phillipsinella* Novák ranks for priority not from 1885 but from 1886, the year in which Novák's paper was duly published by the Society in its *Sitzber.*

6. The preprint was apparently seen by Oehlert, and a note added at the end of the article (: 141—142) giving the date of *Phillipsinella* Novák as 1885, and stating that the name *Phillipsella* Oehlert must fall into synonomy. Since 1886 authors have accepted this opinion, consistently using Novák's name, and rarely referring to Oehlert's.

7. A family name based upon *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886, was proposed by myself in my paper entitled "Sixteen Ordovician Genotype Trilobites" (1950, *J. Paleont.* **24** : 559—561), i.e. PHILLIPSINELLIDAE. This name is currently accepted (e.g. by Hupé (P.), 1953, Trilobites in *Traité de Paleontologie* (ed. J. Piveteau) **3** : 224) and will be used in the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.* I recommend that this name should now be placed on the *Official List.*

8. In view of these facts, I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Phacops parabola* Barrande, 1846);

(3) to place the undermentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  (a) *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1885 (invalid because only distributed in that year in a pre-print);
  (b) *Phillipsella* Oehlert, 1886 as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

(4) to place the undermentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : *parabola* Barrande, 1846, as published in the combination *Phacops parabola* (specific name of type species of *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886);

(5) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—PHILLIPSINELLIDAE Whittington (H.B.), 1950 (type genus : *Phillipsinella* Novák, 1886).

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS THE GENERIC NAME "ACINACEA" BORY DE ST. VINCENT, 1804, AND THE SPECIFIC NAME " NOTHA" BORY DE ST. VINCENT, 1804, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "ACINACEA NOTHA", FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THE GENERIC NAME " GEMPYLUS " CUVIER, 1829, AND THE NAME " SERPENS " CUVIER, 1829, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION " GEMPYLUS SERPENS ", THE OLDEST AVAILABLE NAMES FOR THE GENUS AND SPECIES CONCERNED (CLASS PISCES)

By **DENYS W. TUCKER,** B.Sc.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 923)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Acinacea* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804 (*Voy. Iles Afrique* **1** : 93) and the specific name *notha* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804, as published on the same page in combination with the foregoing generic name, thereby making the generic name *Gempylus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829 (*Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **2** : 200) and the name *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 200) the oldest available names for the genus and species concerned (Class Pisces, Order Percomorphi, family GEMPYLIDAE). Opportunity is taken to clarify the status of the name *Lemnisoma thyrsitoides* Lesson, 1831 (*Voy. Coquille*, Zool. 2 (No. 1) : 160), as regards which, however, no action is called for on the part of the Commission. A short history of the circumstances pertaining to the three names follows.

2. The name *Acinacea notha* Bory de St. Vincent is a borderline case so far as binominal nomenclature is concerned. The author introduces it under the name " l'acinacée bâtarde ", subsequently giving the Latinised form of the generic name thus : "Acinacée (*Acinacea*) ". He then proceeds to categorise it as follows :—

> *Acinacea* (notha) *pinnulis supra, infraque sextis* ; *dentibus quinque in mandibulo superiori* . . .

In the case of new species the author follows a similar practice throughout, giving the generic name in the usual way in italics and following it with the specific name in bracketed lower case letters. Linnean species are conventionally listed and it appears probable that the author comprehended, and in his own way applied, the principles of binominal nomenclature. The description is accompanied (Atlas : pl. IV, fig. 2) by a figure readily identifiable with the fish generally known as *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier.

3. The name *Acinacea* Bory de St. Vincent has never passed into general use. Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846 (*Nomencl. zool. Index univ.* : 4) published the emendation *Acinaces* (a senior homonym of *Acinaces* Gerstaecker, 1858 (*Monogr. Endomych.* : 178) in the Coleoptera (Class Insecta)). Agassiz's emendation has also not been accepted. In 1940 (*Class. Fishes* : 483) however Berg gave the name ACINACEIDAE as an alternative to GEMPYLIDAE, and Whitley, in 1951 (*Rec. Austral. Mus.* **22** : 398), sought to revive the name *Acinacea* in place of *Gempylus* and to substitute the name ACINACEIDAE for GEMPYLIDAE. Whitley's recommendations have so far been ignored outside Australia.

4. The name *Lemnisoma thyrsitoides* Lesson, [1831], was published in a work which bears the date " 1830 " and for this reason it has usually been assumed that the name *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829, has priority. Fowler, 1905 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1904** : 767) however mistakenly attributed the publication date " 25 July 1827 " to Lesson's name *Lemnisoma* and consequently sought to supplant *Gempylus* with *Lemnisoma* (at the same time erecting the family and subfamily LEMNISOMIDAE and LEMNISOMINAE). It is evident that Fowler must have consulted Sherborn & Woodward, 1901 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **7** : 391) for the dates of issue of the *Livraisons* of the *Zoologie* Section of the *Voy. Coquille* and must accidentally have noted the date of the *Livraison* embracing page 160 of volume 1 instead of that of the same page of volume 2. In fact from a second paper by Sherborn & Woodward (1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17** : 336) it is apparent that the name *Lemnisoma* dates not from 1827 nor even from 1830, as the title-page of the volume suggests, but from 12th November 1831. This name is therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Gempylus* Cuvier, 1829. Similarly the name *thyrsitoides* Lesson, as published in the combination *Lemnisoma thyrsitoides*, is a junior subjective synonym of *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829. The only authors who have followed Fowler's lead appear to be Jordan & Evermann, 1905 (*Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm.* **23** : 179), except that the *Zoological Record* for 1905 adopted the family name LEMNISOMIDAE. This was done however for the sole purpose of recording Fowler's paper. Fowler himself subsequently reverted to the use of the name *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier (see Fowler, 1928, *Mem. B.P. Bishop Mus.* **10** : 135 ; *id.*, 1936, *Hongkong Nat.* **7** : 75 ; *id.*, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **70** : 636).

5. The nominal species *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829, was founded on an illustration of *Serpens marinus compressus lividus* Sloane, 1707 (*Voy. Jamaica* : pl. 1, fig. 2). Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831 (*Hist. nat. Poiss.* **8** : 211) erected a second nominal species *Gempylus coluber* on what appears to have been the holotype of *Lemnisoma thyrsitoides* Lesson. Posterity has decided unanimously that the name *G. coluber* Cuvier & Valenciennes is a junior subjective synonym of *G. serpens*.

6. At this point it is desirable to consider the position of the generic name *Lucoscombrus* Van der Hoeven, 1858 (*Handb. Zool.* **2** : 161), which as originally published contained two nominal species: *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier, 1829; *Gempylus coluber* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831. No type species was designated by Van der Hoeven and none has been selected by any subsequent author. As has already been explained, the foregoing specific names are regarded by all authors as being subjective synonyms of one another. From a practical point of view the genus *Lucoscombrus* Van der Hoeven is therefore monotypical. In order finally to dispose of this name I now select *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier to be the type species of this genus, which thus becomes objectively identical with *Gempylus* Cuvier, 1829. (The work in which the name *Lucoscombrus* was published appeared in two editions, the first with a Dutch title, the second with a German title. The first edition appeared in 1828 and the second in 1855. The foregoing generic name would have priority over *Gempylus* Cuvier if it had appeared in the first as well as in the second edition. In order to clear up this point, the copy of the rare First Edition in the Library of the British Museum at Bloomsbury has been consulted. This examination shows that at the point where, if at all, this name would have appeared, i.e. in the discussion of the *Scomber* (2 : 237), Van der Hoeven treated *Gempylus* as a subgenus of *Scomber* and made no mention of the name *Lucoscombrus*. This latter name ranks for priority therefore only from the Second Edition of 1855.)

7. In addition, there is a generic name, *Zyphothyca* Swainson, 1839 (*Hist. nat. Fishes* 2 : 174), which is a junior subjective synonym of *Gempylus* Cuvier, 1828, through having *Gempylus coluber* Cuvier & Valenciennes as its type species by monotypy. Though not required taxonomically, *Zyphothyca* Swainson is a nomenclatorially available name and accordingly no action in regard to it is called for on the part of the Commission.

8. At first the genus *Gempylus* was placed either in the family TRICHIURIDAE or the family SCOMBRIDAE. Goode & Bean, 1895 (*Oceanic Ichth.* : 193) were the first authors to erect a family-group taxon for *Gempylus*, for which they founded the GEMPYLINAE as a subfamily of the SCOMBRIDAE. Regan, 1909 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 3 : 70) up-graded the GEMPYLINAE to full familial status as the GEMPYLIDAE.

9. It is thus apparent that *Gempylus* Cuvier has enjoyed almost universal acceptance since 1829, the subfamily GEMPYLINAE since 1895 and the family GEMPYLIDAE since 1909. It is desirable that this situation should be stabilised, the more so since the family GEMPYLIDAE includes fishes of considerable economic importance and with a growing literature.

10. I therefore ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers for suppressing the under-mentioned names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) the generic name *Acinacea* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804, and the emendation thereof *Acinaces* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1846;

   (b) the specific name *notha* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804, as published in the combination *Acinacea notha* ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Gempylus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Gempylus serpens* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*serpens* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829, as published in the combination *Gempylus serpens* (specific name of type species of *Gempylus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829) ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

   (a) the generic names specified in (1)(a) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;

   (b) *Lucoscombrus* Van der Hoeven, 1858 (a junior objective synonym of *Gempylus* Cuvier, 1829) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*notha* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804, as published in the combination *Acinacea notha*, and as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above ;

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—GEMPYLINAE Goode & Bean, 1895 (type genus : *Gempylus* Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1829) ;

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—ACINACEIDAE Berg, 1940 (type genus : *Acinacea* Bory de St. Vincent, 1804, a name suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above).

REQUEST FOR A RULING AS TO THE SPECIMEN TO BE ACCEPTED AS THE LECTOTYPE OF "MEGATHYMUS ARYXNA" DYAR, 1905 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

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(*Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Research Associate, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh*)

and

ERNEST L. BELL
(*Research Associate, American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 889)

The Facts

1. *Megathymus neumoegeni* was described by Edwards in 1882.

2. Page 320 of volume 2 (1896) and plate 69 of volume 3 ([1897]) of the Lepidoptera-Heterocera section of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* described and figured (figs. 3 and 4) two specimens identified by Druce as "*neumoegeni*".

3. *Megathymus aryxna* was described by Dyar in 1905, the description reading as follows :

"*M. aryxna*, new species.

"This is the form figured in the *Biologia Cent.—Am. Lep. Het.*, III, pl. 69, figs. 3 and 4. It differs from *neumoegeni* in having the fulvous markings considerably reduced, the outer band being broken into spots. I have ten specimens from Arizona from Dr. Barnes and Mr. Poling . . .".

4. *Megathymus drucei* was described by Skinner in 1911, being a new name proposed by him for figure 3 of the above mentioned (paragraph 2) specimens figured in the *Biologia* as "*neumoegeni*".

5. Barnes and McDunnough in 1912 stated that Dyar had restricted the name *aryxna* to a single specimen, not being one of the specimens figured in the *Biologia*, but being one of the "ten specimens from Arizona" referred to above (paragraph 3). This Dyar did not do beyond writing a label at or about that time, and affixing it to one of those ten specimens. Just when Dyar did this is not known.

6. Skinner and Williams in 1924 restricted the type of *Megathymus aryxna* to figure 4 of the *Biologia*, saying " we select this figure as the type of *aryxna* Dyar ". This specimen which is labelled " Mex[ico] ", is now preserved in the British Museum Collection.

7. Omitting references to Catalogues and Check Lists, which are not considered usually taxonomic papers, it may be stated that so far as we have been able to find Skinner (1911), Skinner and Williams (1924), Freeman (1950), and Bell and dos Passos (1954) have used the name *Megathymus aryxna* in the manner in which the present authors wish it to be recognized by the International Commission, while Holland (1898), Barnes and McDunnough (1912), Draudt (1924), Holland (1931), and Stallings and Turner (1954) have used it in the other sense.

The Issue

8. The question at issue is whether the lectotype of *Megathymus aryxna* is the specimen in the British Museum (Natural History), figured in the *Biologia* (pl. 69, fig. 4), or one of the ten specimens in the United States National Museum, to which Dyar attached a label stating that the name *aryxna* was restricted to that specimen. This issue is raised by two recent papers, the first by Stallings and Turner (1954) and the second by Bell and dos Passos (1954).

The Argument

9. Upon the foregoing statement of facts and the assumption that the ten specimens from Arizona constituted part of the type series, it is contended by Stallings and Turner that Barnes and McDunnough in 1912 effectively published the unpublished restriction of Dyar, but they cite no reference for this conclusion beyond page 23 of volume 1, Number 3 of the *Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America*, although in such an important matter the restriction should be quoted, or at least cited to the very line. We have read that page carefully, but can find no language approaching a restriction which should be always clear and unequivocal. The nearest approach to such a statement is on lines eight, nine and ten of Barnes and McDunnough's work where they state that " at our suggestion Dr. Dyar has restricted the name *aryxna* to the *unnamed form* [italics ours] of which fig. 1 represents a co-type ". This reference must be to Dyar's label, because admittedly there is no published restriction by him, but is that a valid restriction by Dyar ? Since when does writing a label and affixing it to a specimen constitute a restriction ? How can a name be restricted to an " unnamed form " by which Barnes and McDunnough referred to four of the ten specimens that did not agree with any part of the description ? For they said " Dyar's original diagnosis of this species cannot apply to it in its restricted form ". As noted, when Barnes and McDunnough came to figure the " unnamed form " they did not call it a lectotype but a " Co-type ". It was not even that, because those four specimens were never part of the type series.

10. Stallings and Turner say in reference to the second sentence of Dyar's description " Frankly, we are unable to determine which of the two species he was describing ". As far as we know, no one else has had any difficulty in determining which specimens Dyar was describing. *Megathymus aryxna* was, in fact, nothing but a substitute or new name for specimens which Dyar claimed were erroneously identified as " *neumoegeni* " by Druce in the *Biologia*. Stallings and Turner fail to quote the first sentence of the original description, but admit "The first sentence in his description does refer to Fig. [*sic*] 3 & 4 in the *Biologia*." Obviously the description is in the first sentence. The second sentence that Stallings and Turner quote is more comparative than descriptive.

11. In concluding their argument on this subject, Stallings and Turner refer without page citation to " the action of the International Commission last August at the Copenhagen Congress with reference to the Principle of the First Reviser ", but fail to state how that principle is in any way relevant to the facts. That principle " is to be rigidly construed ", and relates " in the case of specific names, only when an author, after citing two or more such names published in the same book and on the same date, clearly indicates by whatever method, (*a*) that he is of the opinion that the nominal species so named represent the same taxon, and (*b*) that he is selecting one of the names concerned, to the exclusion of the other name or names, to be the name to be used for that taxon " (Hemming, 1953). There is no such situation here.

12. On the other hand, Bell and dos Passos conclude from the evidence :

(1) that the type series of *aryxna* consists only of the two specimens figured in the *Biologia*, and does not include any of the specimens to which Dyar may have intended, seven years later, to restrict that name, because being a substitute name the types were only those two specimens (see Decision 142 of the 1953 Copenhagen Congress) ;

(2) that the action of Skinner in giving the name *drucei* to the specimen illustrated as figure 3 of the *Biologia* automatically restricted the name *aryxna* to figure 4, that being the only remaining syntype ;

(3) that neither Dyar, as Stallings and Turner admit by stating " He never published this restriction ", nor Barnes and McDunnough ever published any restriction, publication being an essential part of such a selection (see Decision 137(4) of the 1953 Copenhagen Congress) ;

(4) that Skinner and Williams expressly restricted the type of *aryxna* to figure 4 of the *Biologia*, and after selecting figure 4 of the *Biologia* as " the type of *aryxna* Dyar ", said " The shifting of the concept by Dyar at the suggestion of Barnes and McDunnough is not valid ".

Actually it was not a shifting at all, but at most a contemplated shifting that was never carried out in any manner.

Conclusion

13. As shown in paragraph 7 above, there is no uniform usage of the name *aryxna*, it having been used about half of the time in the manner advocated herein and the other half as used by Stallings and Turner, and it is impossible for there to be any stability in the nomenclature of some species of *Megathymus* until the International Commission has designated the lectotype of *aryxna*.

14. Under the theory of Stallings and Turner the pertinent synonymy would read :

Megathymus neumoegeni Edwards, 1882
    aryxna Dyar, 1905 (*partim*)
Megathymus aryxna Dyar, 1905
    evansi Freeman, 1950
Megathymus drucei Skinner, 1911

15. The present authors believe however that it should read :

Megathymus neumoegeni Edwards, 1882
    aryxna Dyar, 1905
Megathymus evansi Freeman, 1950
Megathymus drucei Skinner, 1911.

16. It is to avoid any further confusion in the use of this name that the present application is made.

17. We have refrained from considering the validity on taxonomic grounds of some of the above mentioned taxa, and the above synonymy is not to be considered as an expression of any opinion on our part concerning that problem, because that is a subjective matter and does not concern the International Commission. Once the type of *aryxna* is fixed, other problems will solve themselves.

18. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly requested :

(1) to give a Ruling :—

(a) that the sole syntypes of the nominal species *Megathymus aryxna* Dyar, 1905, were the specimens figured respectively under the name *Megathymus neumoegeni* as figures 3 and 4 on plate 69 of volume 3 of the Lepidoptera-Heterocera Section of Godman and Salvin's *Biologia Centrali-Americana* ;

(b) that the specimen labelled " Mex[ico] " now in the British Museum Collection, which was figured as figure 4 on the plate referred to above is the lecto-type of the nominal species *Megathymus aryxna* Dyar, having been duly selected as such by Skinner and Williams (1924 : 205) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *neumoegeni* Edwards, 1882, as published in the combination *Megathymus neumoegeni* ;

(b) *aryxna* Dyar, 1905, as published in the combination *Megathymus aryxna* and as defined by the Ruling given in (1)(b) above.

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SUPPORT FOR THE DOS PASSOS/BELL PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NAME " MEGATHYMUS ARYXNA " DYAR, 1905

By Brigadier **W. H. EVANS,** C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

(British Museum (Natural History), London)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 889)

(For the application submitted in this case, see page 289 of the present volume)

(Letter dated 19th January 1955)

Your Z.N.(S.) 889 of 18th January re lectotype of *Megathymus aryxna*, I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by Bell and Dos Passos.

Up to the publication in 1950 by Freeman of *evansi* the practice was to regard *aryxna* as = *neumoegeni*, vide " Hesperioidea of N. America " by Lindsey Bell and Williams 1931, the latest publication.

Early in the war I worked out *Megathymus* in the British Museum Collection and found that there were two species occurring together in Arizona over the label *neumoegeni*. I looked up the literature and found that the second species was the *aryxna* of Barnes & Macdunnough but not of Dyar, whose type must be taken as fig. 4 in the *Biologia*. I sent my analysis to Bell, suggesting he should call the second species *drucei*.

During 1952 and 1953 discussion took place between the two schools of thought in America. I was called upon by both sides to furnish photographs and genitalia drawings of Druce's figs. 3 and 4, both of which are in the British Museum bearing a label " B.C.A.Lep Het *Megathymus neumoegeni* ".

Stallings & Turner published their solution of the problem in 1954. This reached me just before the paged proofs of vol. 4 of *Catalogue of American Hesperiidae in the British Museum* went to press and I added a postcript—" The decision that *aryxna* = *evansi* disregards the law that a type must agree with the original description ". On the receipt of the Bell & Dos Passos separate, Mr. Riley sent a note to the printers asking them to add that their paper confirmed my opinion.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE LECTOTYPE OF " MEGATHYMUS ARYXNA " DYAR, 1905

By **DON B. STALLINGS**

and

J. R. TURNER

(*Caldwell, Kansas, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 889)

(For the application submitted in this case, see page 289 of the present volume)

(Letter dated 22nd February 1955)

The writers have given considerable thought to the proper application of the name *Megathymus aryxna* Dyar, 1905. Some of these thoughts have been expressed in our recent paper published in *The Lepidopterists' News*, 1954, page 77, entitled " Notes on *Megathymus neumoegeni*, with Description of a New Species (Megathymidae) ". For convenience we will refer in this paper to the various species involved in the same manner as we did in the above mentioned publication.

To commence with at the time Dyar (1905) described *Megathymus aryxna* (*J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* 13 : p. 141) he probably was one of the few men who knew what true *Megathymus neumoegeni* Edwards was. In his description of *M. aryxna* he refers first to two specimens pictured at figures 3 and 4, Plate 69, of Vol. 3 of the Lep.-Het. Section of Godman & Salvin's *Biologia Centr.-Amer.* and then to ten specimens before him. These ten specimens before him were all from the State of Arizona, U.S.A. the two specimens referred to in *Biol. Centr.-Amer.* were from Mexico. Unfortunately the ten specimens before Dyar consisted of two species, six specimens of what we call Species No. 1 and four specimens of what we call Species No. 2. The two specimens in *Biol. Centr.-Amer.* appear to be Species No. 1—they are certainly not Species No. 2.

The literature thereafter is not helpful. The name *M. neumoegeni* Edwards is consistently applied to the above mentioned Species No. 1. This fact is most important in order properly to understand what happened thereafter.

Sometime in 1910 or shortly before then Barnes and McDunnough suggested to Dyar that Species No. 1 was *M. neumoegeni* and that he should restrict his name of *aryxna* to Species No. 2. This he did as explained in the following passage in our paper in the *Lepidopterists' News* (: 78), namely :—

> to the extent of making a label as follows and attaching it to one specimen of Species No. 2 :—
>
> Megathymus
> aryxna
> Cotype Dyar
> (Sensu Restr.) (1910)

He never published his restriction but we believe that Barnes and McDunnough did in their paper of 1912 " Contrib. to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America, Vol. 1 No. 3, Revision of the Megathymidae ". At page 23, lines, 8, 9 and 10, Barnes and McDunnough say " . . . at our suggestion Dr. Dyar has restricted the name *aryxna* to the unnamed form of which fig. 1 represents a co-type ". Their Figure 1 of Plate 1 is a picture of the specimen that Dyar attached the restricting label to. It is our opinion that this was a sufficient publication of the restriction and at that time the name *aryxna* became fixed.

Barnes and McDunnough did not then particularly help the situation by proceeding to say that the description of *aryxna* (as described by Dyar) did not fit the Species No. 2 which he restricted it to. *With this we can not agree.* Turn to our paper, Plate 2, top and second row—this is true *neumoegeni*—note how the veins do not have any dark coloring along the area of light coloration so that the light areas do not appear to be divided (by the veins) into spots. Now look at Plates 1, 2 and 3 at all of the males of the various other species involved (Dyar had only males before him when he described *aryxna*) and note how the outer lines (of lighter color) are divided into spots (by the veins having dark coloring). Dyar's description is " It differs from *neumoegeni* in having the fulvous markings considerably reduced, the outer band being broken into spots ". It is immediately evident that this description applies equally well to Species No. 1 as to Species No. 2. Hence we are not faced with the problem of the description not fitting the species.

As we see the situation there are two problems to be decided. 1. Does the description of *aryxna* fit the species as restricted by Dyar. 2. Is the restriction of Dyar valid. The answer to both questions in our opinion, is yes.

There is no great problem involved in the literature and the name *aryxna*. The name has only been used in about a dozen different publications. In about half of the publications the author was without information and it is impossible to determine what they were applying the name to. In our paper we have cited the literature in which the name is used in such a manner that you can determine whether the name was applied to Species No. 1 or Species No. 2.

We are unable to give the importance to the fact that Dyar mentioned the two specimens in *Biol. Centr.-Amer.* before he did the ten before him that Bell and Dos Passos do in their recent paper " The Lectotype of *Megathymus Aryxna* Dyar (Lepidoptera, Megathymidae) " American Museum Novitates, No. 1700, Dec. 20, 1954, published shortly after our paper. If this priority is important, then by the same token, Fig. 3 becomes the key—not Fig. 4. To us it appears that Dyar was describing a new species from Arizona—not from Mexico, the specimens before him were what he was describing—he was merely referring to the specimens in the Biolo. as being the same thing. Even should it be determined that his restriction was not valid we feel it would be an error to designate either of the Mexican specimens as the lectotype.

While the writers feel that the foregoing is the correct situation in regard to the proper application of the name *aryxna* we would not at all be adverse to a waiver of the rules so that the name *aryxna* could be applied to Species No. 1, leaving the name *M. evansi* Freeman available to Species No. 2. This would probably mean, of course, that the lectotype of *aryxna* would then be designated as the Mexican specimen, following Skinner—which we do not feel was the intention of Dyar.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR THE GENUS " SCORPIO " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS ARACHNIDA), A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By **OTTO KRAUS**

(*Forschungs-Institut und Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 567)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(6) : 173—175)

(Extract from letter dated 30th July 1955)

Bei dieser Gelegenheit möchte ich Ihnen noch mitteilen, dass ich Ihre Ausführungen über die Gattung *Scorpio* und ihre typische Art mit grossem Interesse gelesen habe. Ihr Antrag ist nachdrücklich zu unterstützen, zumal es sich bei *Scorpio europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, um eine völlig unsichere Art handelt.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "SEGUENZICERATIDAE" SPATH (L.F.), 1924 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

By **W. J. ARKELL,** M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 931)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (*Pal. ind.* (n.s.) **9** Mem. 1) : 13 (type genus : *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896). The grounds for this application are set out below.

2. In an application submitted in October 1950 I asked the Commission to give a Ruling on the question whether the reputed name *Arieticeras* Quenstedt, 1883, possessed the status of availability and therefore whether it invalidated the later name *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885. The question of principle involved was considered by the International Congress of Zoology at Copenhagen in 1953, and in the light of the decision then taken, the Commission has since ruled that *Arieticeras* Quenstedt, 1883, possesses no status of availability and consequently that the name *Arieticeras* Seguenza is not to be rejected as a junior homonym. In announcing this decision in *Opinion* 337 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **10** : 109—124) published on 17th March 1955, the Commission placed the name *Arieticeras* Seguenza on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, at the same time placing the invalid substitute name *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

3. In September 1954 Mr. Hemming, as Secretary to the Commission, informed me that it was desired to obtain decisions from the International Commission in regard to the family-group name aspects involved in any applications concerning ammonite nomenclature which had been published in May 1951 in Triple-Part 6/8 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.* In all except the present case the application of the rules adopted by the Copenhagen Congress made it possible to formulate recommendations which were in harmony with current nomenclatorial practice.

4. In the present case the difficulty arises from the unfortunate decision by the Copenhagen Congress that a family-group name is not to be rejected when the name of its type genus is rejected as being (as in the present case) a junior objective synonym of some other generic name (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 36, Decision 54(1)(a)). I have already protested strongly against this decision (1954, *Geol. Mag.* **91** : 174, 410 ; 1955, *J. Paleont.* **29** : 188) which in my group and, as I now learn, in many other groups must, if applied, lead to the overturning of many well-known family-group names in favour of other names which have passed out of use completely. It is my strong hope that the next (Fifteenth) International Congress of Zoology, when it meets in London in 1958, will reverse the foregoing decision in favour of the long-established practice under which a change is made in a family-group name when it is found necessary to change the name of its type genus because that name is either a junior objective synonym or a junior subjective synonym of some earlier name. In the present case I consider that it would be ridiculous if there were to be an available name SEGUENZICERATIDAE in view of the fact that by the ruling given by the Commission that *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896, is a junior objective synonym of *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885.

5. I therefore ask the International Commission :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the family-group name SEGUENZICERATIDAE Spath (L.F.), 1924 (type genus : *Seguenziceras* Levi, 1896, a junior objective synonym of *Arieticeras* Seguenza, 1885) ;

(2) to place the foregoing family-group name, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE GENUS FOR THE NOMINAL ORDER " AMMONOIDEA " ZITTEL, 1884

By **D. T. DONOVAN**

(*University of Bristol, England*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 875)

(For the application submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(6) : 199—200)

(Letter dated 13th July 1955)

I am writing to support Dr. Arkell's request that the ordinal name *Ammonoidea* should be placed on the *Official List of Names in the Order-Class Group in Zoology,* with the type genus *Arietites* Waagen designated by him.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESCRIBE FOR THE GENERIC NAME " LEPISMA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER THYSANURA) A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 988)

The question of the gender to be attributed to the generic names in the Phylum Arthropoda placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the period up to the end of 1936 has recently been examined in the light of a Report furnished, at the request of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, by Mr. F. J. Lelievre, then of the Classical Languages Department of Bedford College, London University. If we leave aside the names of genera of the Order Decapoda placed on the *Official List* during the above period (which are being dealt with separately), we find, as the result of consultations with interested specialists, that in the case of all except one of the fifty-six generic names concerned, the gender which has been ascertained to be the correct gender is also the gender currently adopted by specialists in the group concerned. The single exception is the name *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Thysanura), with which the present application is concerned.

2. The word " Lepisma " is a Greek word of neuter gender. This name was however, treated as a feminine word by Linnaeus and, as I am informed by Dr. Theresa Clay (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*), has been so treated by all subsequent authors. Dr. Clay, writing on 7th January 1955, reported as follows :—

> *Lepisma* contains something like twenty or thirty species and includes one name with a feminine termination which is widely used in the non-specialist literature, namely *Lepisma saccharina* Linnaeus, the silver fish.

3. In carrying out the duty imposed upon it under a General Directive issued by the International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, that an appropriate gender be assigned to each generic name already by that time placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, the Commision has consistently taken the view that linguistic considerations should in this matter be tempered by a due regard for accepted nomenclatorial practice and should not be permitted to become the instrument for vexatious and confusing nomenclatorial changes. In view of the unanimous practice of specialists in assigning the feminine gender to the generic name *Lepisma* and the fact that the type species of this

genus has as its specific name an adjective formed with a feminine termination (*Lepisma saccharina* Linnaeus, 1758) and is a species which is widely cited in non-specialist literature, it appears to me that this is a case which falls within the class for which the Commission has taken the view that an exception should be made to the general rule and is therefore one where common usage rather than linguistic niceties ought to prevail.

4. I accordingly recommend that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to direct that the feminine gender be attributed to the generic name *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758, and that this gender be therefore inscribed in the entry on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* relating to this name.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESCRIBE FOR THE GENERIC NAME "LEPISMA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER THYSANURA) A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 988)

(For the application in this case, see the preceding paper)

(a) By **THERESA CLAY,** D.Sc.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Statement dated 18th July 1955)

Linnaeus, when he originally described *Lepisma* in 1758, considered it to be feminine as shown by his inclusion of the species *L. saccharina* and it has been used in this gender since. *Lepisma saccharina* Linn., the widely distributed "silver-fish", is of some economic importance and has been frequently referred to in books and papers dealing with descriptions and control of insect pests. In the more specialised systematic literature there are some twenty or so species recognised in the genus, all of which have been accorded the feminine gender. In view of these facts I should like to support the proposed use of the Plenary Powers to attribute the feminine gender to the name *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758.

(b) By **M. J. DELANY**

(*University of Glasgow, Scotland*)

(Statement dated 29th July 1955)

I should like to support Mr. Hemming's recommendation that the feminine gender should be attributed to the generic name *Lepsima* Linnaeus, 1758.

To my knowledge all species of *Lepisma* have been accorded the feminine gender, as far as this is applicable, since 1758 when Linnaeus first described the genus under the name *Lepisma saccharina*. In view of this I suggest the International Commission exercises its Plenary Powers to validate the feminine gender of *Lepisma* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed by Mr. Hemming.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ADOPTION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF A "DECLARATION" CONFERRING UPON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION POWER TO PRESCRIBE FOR GENERIC NAMES A GENDER DIFFERENT FROM THAT GRAMMATICALLY APPROPRIATE TO THE WORD CONCERNED, IN CASES WHERE SUCH ACTION IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO AVOID CHANGES IN ACCEPTED NOMENCLATORIAL PRACTICE

By Sir **GAVIN de BEER**, D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*))

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 938)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 256—259)

(Letter dated 11th August 1955)

I have discussed your letter of 8th August with my Keepers of Zoology, Entomology and Geology and we are all agreed that the suggestion contained in paragraph 9 of your paper Z.N.(S.) 938 should be adopted.

It seems to us that it is the only possible solution of the problem since it not only avoids endless future arguments and publication, but also minimises change of established usage. I don't think that it is necessary for me to elaborate on this, since you have summed up the argument admirably in your paper.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL TO PRESCRIBE FOR GENERIC NAMES IN THE CLASS AVES HAVING THE TERMINATION "-RHYNCHUS" A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

By **FINN SALOMONSEN**
(*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 942)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 260—262)

(Extract from letter dated 13th August 1955)

I am certainly in accordance with you in this matter. It is common usage that generic names in birds having the termination "*-rhynchus*" are treated as being of the masculine gender, and I ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to prescribe this for all avian genera.

ON THE PROPOSAL TO PRESCRIBE FOR GENERIC NAMES IN THE ORDER DECAPODA (CLASS CRUSTACEA) HAVING THE TERMINATIONS "-OPSIS" AND "-GNATHUS" AND FOR THE GENERIC NAME "NEPHROPS" [LEACH], [1814], A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

By **L. B. HOLTHUIS**
(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 942)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 260—262)

(Letter dated 12th August 1955)

I fully support the proposal to consider all names of Decapod Crustacea ending in "-opsis" and "-gnathus" as being of the masculine gender. I cannot be so positive as to the name *Nephrops*. I entirely agree that apart from Leach (1814, *Edinb. Encycl.* 7 : 400), who in the original description of *Nephrops* used the species name *Nephrops norvegica*, practically all authors (including Leach, 1816, *Malac. Podophth. Brit.* pl. 36) treated *Nephrops* as a masculine name. If the name *Nephrops* is to be placed on the *Official List* in the masculine gender, then this exception to the rule in my opinion should be noted in the body of the Rules, dealing with the gender of the names. Furthermore, would it not be wise to indicate that the other generic names formed by the addition of a prefix to the word *Nephrops* (*Astaconephrops* Nobili, 1899, *Eunephrops* Smith, 1885, and *Paranephrops* White, 1842) also must be considered to be masculine?

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL TO PRESCRIBE FOR THE GENERIC NAME " SYNGNATHUS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PISCES), A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

By **DENYS W. TUCKER**, B.Sc.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 942)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 260—262)

(Extract from letter dated 10th August 1955)

I write to support the treatment of *Syngnathus* (Class Pisces) as being of masculine gender in accordance with current usage.

It appears to me to be a regrettable circumstance, but true, that the race of biologists having a really sound grasp of Latin and Greek became extinct with D'Arcy Thompson. The present situation requires that the grammatical aspects of nomenclature shall be made as simple as possible and the universal treatment of " -us " as a masculine termination, with correspondingly arbitrary treatments of various other terminations, would, in my view, be a desirable and realistic practice.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL TO PRESCRIBE FOR THE GENERIC NAMES " SYNGNATHUS " LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PISCES), AND " DESMOGNATHUS " BAIRD, 1850 (CLASS AMPHIBIA), A GENDER IN HARMONY WITH ACCEPTED USAGE

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

(*Forschungs-Institut und Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Maine, Germany*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 942)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 260—262)

(Letter dated 13th August 1955)

Auf Ihre Bitte um Stellungnahme vom 8. August, teile ich Ihnen mit, dass ich durchaus der Ansicht bin, dass die Gattungsnamen *Syngnathus* und *Desmognathus* als männlich aufzufassen sind.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "FISTULIPORA" McCOY, 1849 (CLASS BRYOZOA)

By **MADELEINE A. FRITZ**

(*Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, Toronto, Canada*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 324)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(5) : 155—157)

(Extract from letter dated 18th July 1955)

Having worked rather extensively with the genus *Fistulipora*, as established by McCoy, and recognizing the value of this prolific genus, I am naturally anxious to see the name retained as a member of the family FISTULIPORIDAE. It would seem most unwise and impractical to lose this widely known term and to employ the same for an obscure fossil type of uncertain affinities.

I heartily endorse the petition as set forth under clause 8, p. 157, of the above-mentioned publication.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A "DECLARATION" CLARIFYING THE MEANING OF ARTICLE 21 OF THE "RÈGLES" IN RELATION TO THE AUTHORSHIP TO BE ATTRIBUTED IN CERTAIN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES TO ZOOLOGICAL NAMES, AND TO ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THE "RÈGLES" AFFECTING THE STATUS OF SUCH NAMES

By **L. R. COX,** M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.

(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 891)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(8) : 235—238)

(Enclosure to letter dated 9th June 1955)

I wish to support the application of the Secretary of the Commission for a *Declaration* (on the lines suggested) regarding the availability and authorship of new names, and the validity of, and authority for, acts affecting zoological nomenclature, published in anonymous or secretarial reports of proceedings at meetings of learned societies at which papers containing the names or proposals in question were read, or in abstracts prepared for such meetings.

It is clear from decisions already made by the Commission that all such reports and abstracts, if complying with the necessary requirements to constitute published matter, must be accepted as valid media for the publication of matter affecting zoological nomenclature, and that in discussions on this subject it is not feasible to discriminate between different types of published matter on the basis of scientific standard, or to exclude some classes of periodicals in which reports of meetings could conceivably appear from consideration on the ground that they have not the status of scientific publications. Since, however, misunderstandings still exist on these points, it may be desirable to confirm the availability (for nomenclatorial purposes) of publications of the types considered in the suggested *Declaration*. At the same time I strongly urge that a recommendation should be made urging editors and society officers to avoid in future the introduction of new names in this manner, and in particular to desist from the publication of unillustrated preliminary abbreviated diagnoses of new species in abstracts of papers with the deliberate object of securing priority.

PURCHASED

With regard to the question of authorship, it would clearly be most unsatisfactory if new names, etc., which originated with the author of a paper were treated as anonymous or attributed to an editor or secretary according to the available information about the authorship of the report or abstract in which they first appeared. Such a course would inevitably lead to confusion since in most cases such names eventually appeared under those of their true authors when the full papers containing them were published, and have always been attributed to their true authors.

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE (a) THE EMENDATION "SPHENODON" OF THE GENERIC NAME "SPHAENODON" GRAY (J.E.), 1831, AND (b) THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME "SPHENODONTIDAE" COPE, 1870 (CLASS REPTILIA)

By Prof Dr. **T. JACZEWSKI**

(*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 811)

(For the proposal submitted see 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(5) : 139—141)

(Letter dated 12th June 1955)

I wish to support to the full extent the proposition by Professor Dr. Robert Mertens, concerning the validation of the emended generic name *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831, and of the family-group name SPHENODONTIDAE Cope, 1870.

In particular I wish to support most strongly the opinion expressed by Dr. Mertens in paragraph 6 (pp. 140—141) of the above proposition, concerning the use of family-group names derived from generic names which proved to be synonyms. I quite agree with Dr. Mertens that it is to be hoped that the unfortunate Copenhagen Decision No. 54, point (1)(a), will be finally reversed by the next International Congress.

In my opinion the only way leading to reasonable stability of family-group names is through the previous stabilisation, i.e., placing on the *Official List*, of the names of the corresponding type genera of the families in question. I think that the Copenhagen Decision is manifestly contrary to the very principle of the type method which is taken as the basis for the formation of family-group names. I am unable to see any reasonable basis for the maintenance of family-group names derived from synonymous generic names which are liable to be placed at any time on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* and thus become doomed to oblivion. I think *valid* family names based on *invalid* generic names are a very anomalous combination.

Returning to the proposition of Professor Dr. R. Mertens, I think that the generic names *Hatteria* Gray, 1842, and *Rhynchocephalus* Owen, 1845, should also be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, as proposed at the end of paragraph 4 (: 140). This proposition is omitted, perhaps by mistake, in paragraph 7 (: 141).

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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Mr. P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)
Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)
Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)
Dr. Alden H. Miller (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)
Doc. Dr. Ferdinand Prantl (*Národni Museum v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)
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Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)
Professor Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)
Professor Enrico Tortonese (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Dorria," Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5—13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 10) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in one case

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following case :—

Pagurus Fabricius, 1775, suppression of, coupled with retention of name PAGURIDAE Latreille, [1802—1803], at family-name level and issue of direction giving precedence to DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, over DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.) 859).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science.*

(c) Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1954

Attention is drawn to the publication in the present Part of the Accounts of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature for the year 1954 and of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1954. The corresponding Accounts and Balance Sheets in respect of the years 1952 and 1953 are being published in Part 12 of volume 9 of the present serial (now in the press).

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,

LONDON, N.W.1, England.

30*th December*, 1955.

APPLICATION FOR A DECISION REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE GENERIC NAME "PAGURUS" FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) AND APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS IN REGARD THERETO IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

by

J. FOREST

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and

L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 859)

Part I (by J. Forest and L. B. Holthuis)

The form in which this proposal is presented is rather unusual, since it is submitted by two applicants, who advocate different solutions for the problem discussed in it. This is the reason why the present paper is divided in three parts. In the first part, submitted jointly by the two authors, the nomenclatorial status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, and the problem connected with it, are discussed. The second part is written by the first author (Forest) and gives his views on this problem and his proposals for its solution. The third part, finally, contains the viewpoint of the second author (Holthuis) and the proposals submitted by him. It is the hope of the applicants that the Commission, after due consideration of the two viewpoints, legalize one of them by accepting the proposals of the author supporting it. The problem, now, is the following :

2. The generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, is used by all carcinologists and is the best known of the names given to the genera of hermit crabs ; it is the name of the type genus of the subfamily PAGURINAE, of the family PAGURIDAE,

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and of the section PAGURIDEA ; the latter containing all species of hermit crabs that are known at present. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that no uniformity exists among carcinologists in the use of this name : it being currently applied by different carcinologists to two widely different genera. The object of the present application is to bring this question before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in order to end the highly undesirable state of confusion that exists at present in the literature dealing with this group of Crustacea.

3. The following are the original references to the generic names dealt with in the present application :—

Bernhardus Dana, 1851 (November-December), *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 267 (gender : masculine) (type species, by original designation : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631).

Dardanus Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 90 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875, *Issljed. Rakoobr. Krasn. Morja* (Stud. Crust. Red Sea) : 90 (which is a junior subjective synonym of *Pagurus sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, Freycinet's *Voy. autour Monde Uranie & Physicienne* (Zool.) : 532).

Diogenes Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5(11) : 268 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Dana, 1852 (*Amer. J. Sci. Arts* (2) **13** (37) : 122) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787, *Mant. Ins.* **1** : 327).

Eupagurus Brandt, 1851 (September 30), Middendorff's *Reise N. u. O. Sibiriens* 2 (Zool. 1) : 105 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson, 1858 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1858** : 74) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631).

Pagurus Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 410 (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 422) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 631).

Pagurus Berthold, 1827, *in* Latreille, *Nat. Fam. Thierr.* : 255 (a *nomen nudum*).

4. Like in so many controversies concerning carcinological nomenclature the origin of all the trouble lies in the fact that the carcinologists are divided into two groups, each of which considers a different species as the type species of the genus concerned. In the present case, one of these two groups, which we for reasons of convenience will name " Group I ", is of the opinion that *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type species of the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, while " Group II " indicates as the type species of that genus *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier (1811, *Encycl. méthod. Hist. nat.* **8** : 641) (=*Cancer megistos* Herbst, 1804, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **3**(4) : 23). There can be little doubt that Group I is right. *Cancer bernhardus* is the second of the thirteen species originally included by Fabricius (1775) in his new genus *Pagurus*, and it was selected as the type of that genus by Latreille (1810). *Pagurus punctulatus*, on the other hand, does not figure among the species originally included in the genus *Pagurus*, while furthermore not a single one of the species placed by Fabricius (1775) in that genus, at present is considered to be congeneric with *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier. Dana's (1852, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **6** (1) : 6) selection of *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier as the type species of the genus *Pagurus* thus is invalid for two reasons. First, Dana's type selection is not the first, it having been made 42 years after Latreille's (1810) selection, and, second, the species selected by Dana is not one of the species originally included in the genus.

5. Dana was followed in this error by the majority of carcinologists till 1896, when Benedict (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **18** : 99, footnote) pointed out that *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, actually is the type species of the genus *Pagurus*. Since that time a large number of authors has followed Benedict, but a considerable number continued to use the incorrect nomenclature.

6. To make matters even worse, the two genera discussed here, are the type genera of the two subfamilies that together form the family PAGURIDAE. Authors belonging to Group I use the names PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE (or PAGURISTINAE or DIOGENINAE) to indicate these subfamilies, while those of Group II employ the names EUPAGURINAE and PAGURINAE respectively. It will be obvious to anyone that this state of affairs in which different authors use each of the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE for two widely different taxa is intolerable, and it is hoped that a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature will bring this confusion to an end

7. There are three possible solutions to this problem. In the following table the names for the two genera (indicated as Genus A and Genus B respectively), which under each of these solutions (indicated as Solutions I, II, and III respectively) would be the legal names, are indicated, together with the names of their respective type species :—

	Solution I	Solution II	Solution III
Genus A	*Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 Type species : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758.	*Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 Type species : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758.	*Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 Type species : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Genus B	*Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 Type species : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875.	*Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 Type species : *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811.	*Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 Type species : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875.

8. Solution I is attained by a strict application of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. The use of the Plenary Powers is not involved under this solution. The support for this solution comes from the members of Group I, who already are employing the names which under this Solution are correct. Group I includes all American and Soviet carcinologists (with the exception of the American author Lee Boone). The names *Pagurus* and *Dardanus* are being used for the genera A and B respectively in both the scientific and non-scientific literature of the American countries and the U.S.S.R. These names also are used by the Hawaiian and Australian carcinologists. Furthermore these names are used by a few zoologists in western Europe : the Spanish carcinologist Dr. R. Zariquiey Alvarez and two Dutch workers in the group (the late Miss Alida M. Buitendijk, who worked extensively on Indo-West Pacific PAGURIDAE, and the second author of the present proposal).

9. Solution II is the one supported by the group of authors indicated here as Group II. To attain this solution the Plenary Powers of the Commission have to be used to designate *Pagurus punctulatus* Olivier, 1811, as the type species of the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, at the same time suppressing all previous type selections for that genus. Group II includes practically all French, British, German, and Scandinavian carcinologists. Also the carcinologists from South Africa, India, Japan, and New Zealand belong here. In the non-scientific literature of Western Europe the names *Eupagurus* and *Pagurus* are commonly used for genus A and B respectively.

10. Solution III can be attained by the suppression of the ambiguous generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius under the Plenary Powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, by which action the generic names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Dardanus* Paulson, about the identity of which no ambiguity exists, would become available names. This solution has been adopted by two French carcinologists : Professor Th. Monod, and the first author of the present paper.

11. The present authors hope that in the foregoing paragraphs they have given a sufficiently clear picture of the present awkward situation of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius. There is one more problem, however, that needs to be solved before a final action with regard to this generic name can be taken. This problem concerns the identity of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of the genera *Pagurus* Fabricius and *Eupagurus* Brandt. Linnaeus's (1758) original definition of *Cancer bernhardus* does not fit for the species which at present currently is indicated with the name *Pagurus* (or *Eupagurus*) *bernhardus* (Linnaeus). Linnaeus's description namely runs as follows :

> " C[ancer]. macrourus parasiticus, chelis cordatis laevibus : sinistra majore.
>
> *Matth. diosc.* 230.
> *Rond. pisc.* 1. *p.* 553.
> *Bellon. aquat.* 362.
> *Gesn. aquat.* 161.
> *Aldr. exsangu.* 218
> *Jonst. exsangu. t.* 7. *f.* 6—12.
> *Swammerd. bibl. t.* 11. *f.* 1, 2.
> *Habitat in Oceano* Europaeo, *intra varias testas Concharum.*
> *Chelae margine anteriore versus basin barbatae.*"

12. In the species which is at present generally known as *Pagurus bernhardus* the two chelae are roughened by tubercles, and the right chela always is larger than the left. For this species the definition given by Linnaeus (1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1049) for *Cancer bernhardus* fits far better : " C[ancer]. macrourus parasiticus, chelis cordatis muricatis : dextra majore." All subsequent authors, like Fabricius (1775) in the original description of the genus *Pagurus*, ignore Linnaeus's 1758 description of *Cancer bernhardus* and use the specific name *bernhardus* in the sense adopted by Linnaeus in 1767.

13. Linnaeus's (1758) definition is based either on *Diogenes pugilator* (Roux, 1829) or on *Paguristes oculatus* (Fabricius, 1775). Many of the descriptions and figures of hermit crabs given by the authors cited by Linnaeus (1758) in the original description of *Cancer bernhardus*, are not recognisable, but a few can be identified with known species. The figures given by Matthioli, Rondelet, Bellonius, Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Jonston are either so crude as to make identification impossible or show a species with the left chela larger than the right. This species, presumably *Diogenes pugilator*, is figured by Matthioli, Rondelet, Gesner, and Jonston; the figures given by the last two authors being no more than copies of that given by Rondelet. The species described and figured by Swammerdam, however, can be identified without the least doubt as being identical with the species currently known as *Pagurus* (or *Eupagurus*) *bernhardus*. *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, thus is a composite species, Linnaeus having confounded under that name at least two species: *Pagurus bernhardus*, and *Diogenes pugilator*, and/or *Paguristes oculatus*. In normal circumstances it would be logical to choose as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* a specimen that agrees with Linnaeus's original definition. In the present case, however, such a selection would mean that *Pagurus bernhardus* would become synonymous with either *Diogenes pugilator* or with *Paguristes oculatus*, so that the well known generic name *Pagurus* and the equally well known specific name *bernhardus* would have to be transferred to a genus and a species for which they have practically never been used. This transfer of names would cause such enormous confusion that no well-thinking carcinologist would ever attempt to introduce it. The only sensible solution is therefore to select as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* the specimen figured by Swammerdam (1737, *Bibl. Naturae*: pl. 11, fig. 1), even if this specimen does not agree with Linnaeus's original definition of the species. We accordingly here select the above specimen to be the lectotype of this species.

14. Swammerdam received his material from fishermen living in the Dutch coastal village of Scheveningen near The Hague, who saved for him any curious animal that they got in their nets. It is known that around 1700 the Scheveningen fishermen went out in their flat-bottomed ships and fished in the southern North Sea (from the Dogger Bank southwards), generally staying rather close to the Dutch coast. Swammerdam's specimens therefore certainly came from the southern North Sea, a locality which we now may indicate as the restricted type locality of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, the actual type locality being " in Oceano Europaeo ". We do not know what became of the specimen of *Pagurus bernhardus* after Swammerdam described and figured it. He may have discarded it or placed it in his collection. When Swammerdam died on February 17, 1680, he had the intention to sell his collection but had not yet done so (see Engel, 1938, *Bijdr. Dierk.* **27**: 320). It is not known what happened to the collection after Swammerdam's death, and we must consider his specimens as either destroyed or lost.

15. The name for the subfamily containing Genus B shows the following synonymy:—

PAGURINAE (correction by Samouelle (1819, *Entomol. useful Comp.*: 91) of PAGURII) Latreille, 1802—1803, *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* 3 : 29 (type genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775). (Ortmann, 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 269, 275) was the first author to use the subfamily name PAGURINAE in the sense adopted by workers belonging to Group II.)

DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, *Zool. Jb. Syst.* 6 : 270, 294 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851)

DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 53 : 45 (type genus : *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875)

PAGURISTINAE Makarov, 1938, *Faune URSS* 10(3) : 157 (type genus : *Paguristes* Dana, 1851, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 5 : 268, 269, 271). (This name was first published in the invalid vernacular (German) form as PAGURISTINEN by Boas in 1924 (*Biol. Meddel. K. Dansk Videns. Selsk. Kjøbenhaven* 4(4) : 30.)

16. Authors of Group II use the name PAGURINAE for the foregoing subfamily. Under the Rules authors belonging to Group I should use for this subfamily the name DIOGENINAE, that being the oldest available name. This name has, however, hardly been used at all in modern carcinological literature, and it is desirable that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to direct that the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Dana, notwithstanding its priority over that name. This course is necessary, partly because the general introduction of the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann at the subfamily level would do violence to established practice and partly because the genus *Diogenes* Dana is most unsuitable for adoption as the type genus of a family-group taxon, as its species present certain aberrant characters not shared by the remainder of the group.

17. The subfamily containing Genus A is called PAGURINAE by authors of Group I. By authors of Group II it is known as EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst* 6 : 270, 296 (type genus : *Eupagurus*, Brandt, 1851). So far as is known to us, there are no junior synonyms of the name EUPAGURINAE.

Part II. Discussion and proposals by J. Forest

18. The selection of the specimen figured by Swammerdam as the lectotype of *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, the only practical way of remedying the antinomy existing between the definitions given by Linnaeus in 1758 and in 1767, involves, under a strict observance of the Rules the attribution of the name *Pagurus* Fabricius to Genus A, in conformity with Latreille's 1810 selection of *Pagurus bernhardus* as the type species of this genus.

19. In the present case, however, such a strict application of the Rules would, it seems to me, let the confusion in the Paguridean nomenclature continue. We may assume that in the future some carcinologists will again use the name *Pagurus* for Genus B, following in this the eminent early carcinologists, who are the authors of basic monographs on the Pagurids, like Dana and especially Alcock (1905, *Cat. Indian Decap. Crust. Indian Mus.* **2**(1)), whose monograph contains the most complete study of the group yet published. If, e.g., a new species of *Pagurus* is mentioned in the *Zoological Record*, we shall still wonder which genus is actually meant. A suspension of the Rules, giving the name *Pagurus* to Genus B, would cause the same inconveniences. No decision in which the generic name *Pagurus* was maintained could end the present state of confusion. The same holds true for the subfamily name PAGURINAE. This name was first used by Ortmann in 1892 (*Zool. Jb. Syst.* **6** : 270, 275). It was employed by this author for the subfamily containing genus B. In 1938 Makarov (*Faune URSS* **10**(3) : 156, 169) used the same subfamily name for the other subfamily of PAGURIDAE. At present it is practically impossible to know which subfamily is meant when the name PAGURINAE is used for it.

20. Therefore I propose the complete suppression of the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE, which have by now lost their usefulness because of the different meaning attached to them by different carcinologists. By this action the unambiguous generic names *Eupagurus* Brandt and *Dardanus* Paulson, together with the equally unambiguous subfamily names EUPAGURINAE and DARDANINAE, become valid names. This solution has already been adopted by Professor Th. Monod (1933, *Bull. Com. Etud. Hist. Sci. Afr. occid. franç.* **13** : 25—30). I would suggest however that the name PAGURIDAE be maintained for the family since this name has continually been used by all carcinologists and no ambiguity whatsoever is attached to it. The same holds true for the names based on the generic name *Pagurus* given to those taxa of the family group that are above the family level. It seems to be of little sense to coin new names for these groups.

21. I now submit to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the following proposals in which I ask for :—

(1) the use of the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (b) to validate the family-group name PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) for use as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group of categories, but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family ;
- (c) to direct that the family-group name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, by workers who consider that the type genera of these two nominal family-group taxa are referrable to the same family-group taxon ;

(2) the insertion in the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned generic names :—

- (a) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (gender : masculine) (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875) ;
- (b) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (30th Sept.) (gender : masculine) (type species, by selection by Stimpson (1858) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) the insertion in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* of the following generic names :—

- (a) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (Nov.-Dec.) (a junior objective synonym of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) ;
- (b) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above ;
- (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(4) a ruling that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in the present application, namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure* ;

(5) the insertion in the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned specific names :—

(a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (4) above (specific name of type species of *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851);

(b) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* ;

(6) the insertion in the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned family-group names :—

(a) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851), the entry of this name on the *Official List* to be subject to the following endorsements :—(i) that this name is placed on the *List* for use by those workers who consider on taxonomic grounds that *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, should be placed in a family-group-taxon different from that in which *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, is placed, and (ii) that, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above, the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, is not to be used in preference to the name DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926, notwithstanding its older date ;

(b) DARDANINAE Schmitt, 1926 (type genus : *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875), the entry of this name on the *List* to be subject to the following endorsement :—this name to be given preference, in accordance with the directions given under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above, over the name DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892, by any worker who may consider on taxonomic grounds that *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875, and *Diogenes* Dana, 1851, are referrable to the same family-group taxon ;

(c) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to any category within the family-group below the category of family ;

(d) PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775), as the name, under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above, for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group but not for taxa belonging to any category within that group below the category of family ;

(7) the insertion in the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* of the under-mentioned names :—

(a) EUPAGURIDAE (elevation of EUPAGURINAE) Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851), as the name for taxa belonging to the family and higher categories within the family-group (invalid because for taxa of the foregoing ranks a junior objective synonym of PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]);

(b) PAGURINAE (correction at subfamily level of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803], as the name for taxa of all categories within the family-group below the category of family (invalid because, under *Declaration* 20, suppressed automatically as the name for such taxa consequent upon the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the name of the type genus).

22. I should like to add by way of explanation that of the proposals now submitted that which I regard as being of the first importance is the suppression of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius. Accordingly, I hope that, if the Commission were to feel that it would be difficult to take this action while at the same time keeping alive the family-name PAGURIDAE (though not the family-group names of lower rank based upon the generic name *Pagurus*), the Commission will give precedence to the request for the suppression of the above generic name. In that event, I would ask the Commission, while rejecting my proposal (1)(b) (proposal for the validation of the family name PAGURIDAE), to place the family-group name EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892, on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. Under this arrangement, the name for the family in question would become EUPAGURIDAE in view of the co-ordinate character of names given to taxa of all categories in the family-group. The adoption of this course would have the following consequential effects on the proposals which I have submitted as regards family-group names :—(i) it would be necessary to delete the qualifications proposed in (6)(c) (relating to the family-group name EUPAGURINAE) ; (ii) proposal (6)(d) (relating to the placing of PAGURIDAE on the *Official List*) and proposal (7)(a) (relating to the placing on the *Official Index* of EUPAGURIDAE, while retaining that name for taxa below full family rank) would need to be deleted. (The proposed deletion, as suggested in (i) above, of the qualification to the entry of EUPAGURINAE on the *Official List* would have the effect of making that name available at the family-name level instead of only at the subfamily level and lower levels as now proposed.) Finally, (iii) it would be necessary to delete the qualification at present inserted in proposal (7)(b) since in the circumstances envisaged the family-group name based upon the generic name *Pagurus* would become invalid for all purposes instead of (as now proposed) being retained at the family-name level.

Part III. Discussion and proposals by L. B. Holthuis

23. Of the three solutions to the present problem, it is Solution I which, in my opinion, is the most acceptable. Solution III, it is true, has some attractive aspects, but a number of reasons make me believe that the other Solutions are to be preferred. These reasons are the following :—

(a) Solution III has been adhered to in the publications of only one author (Th. Monod), who rejects the generic name *Pagurus*, while until now all other carcinologists have been using this name, although in two different senses. Acceptance of Solution III would mean that every carcinologist except one would have to change the nomenclature that he has been using thus far. It seems more logical to me to legalize a solution that has been accepted by the majority of carcinologists so that the number of authors that have to change the names adopted by them, be as small as possible.

(b) The generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius is the oldest of the generic names for hermit crabs and it may be considered to be the typical name in this group. As has already been pointed out *Pagurus* is the type genus of the subfamily PAGURINAE, of the family PAGURIDAE, and of the section PAGURIDEA (the latter group containing all hermit crabs). Furthermore the name has penetrated widely in non-systematic literature and even vernacular derivations like " pagures ", " pagurides ", " pagurids ", and " Paguriden " are found in a very large number of scientific and non-scientific publications. From the name *Pagurus* are derived a great number of names for genera of hermit crabs like *Anapagurus*, *Catapagurus*, *Cestopagurus*, *Holopagurus*, *Mixtopagurus*, *Nematopagurus*, *Orthopagurus*, *Parapagurus*, *Sympagurus*, etc. The suppression of the name *Pagurus* would therefore deprive the section PAGURIDEA of the basic name on which the nomenclature of most of its genera and higher taxa is based.

(c) I strongly doubt that the continuation of the use of the generic name *Pagurus* will do much harm. It is true that under Solution I and Solution II the name *Pagurus* will be an ambiguous name for some time, but this state of ambiguity will last only until such time as the decision on this question made by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is generally accepted by zoologists. Such a period of ambiguity, however, exists in the case of every generic name when the genus so named is split up into two or more genera. When, e.g., an author finds that the species generally placed in a genus X, in his opinion actually belong in two different genera, which he then names X and Y, the name X will be an ambiguous name till the decision of this author has been accepted by other zoologists. Such a period of instability will also occur if Solution III is decided upon by the Commission, as it will take some time before zoologists get acquainted with this decision. I do not see any reason why this period for Solution III should be shorter than for Solution I or Solution II.

(d) I believe that not too much importance should be attached to the ambiguity of the name *Pagurus*. As a generic name it practically always is used in combination with a specific name, and the latter will provide an immediate clue as to the identity of the genus so named. The combination of the generic name *Pagurus* and a specific name will show whether the author using these names belongs to Group I or to Group II. When new species of the genus *Pagurus* are described the description will provide the clue. In this respect too the continued use of the generic name *Pagurus* will not do too much harm.

24. For these reasons I do not believe that Solution III should be preferred to either of the two other Solutions. As far as the latter are concerned, I might put forward the following considerations.

25. In order to legalize Solution II it would be necessary to suspend the Rules, while Solution I is obtainable without such action. A suspension of the Rules is to be given " for the purpose of preventing confusion and of promoting a stable and universally accepted nomenclature " (Hemming, 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 23). In the present case some confusion cannot be prevented since it is already in existence. In order to attain a universally accepted nomenclature, the authors forming either Group I or Group II would have to change the names they have been adopting thus far. In my opinion, a suspension of the Rules would be justified here only if the workers of Group II were distinctly more numerous than those of Group I, so that such a suspension would cause less confusion than would the strict application of the Rules. In Part I of this application the size of Groups I and II have already been indicated jointly by the present applicants. Though I cannot give exact figures of the numbers of the carcinologists of today belonging to one or the other of the two Groups, I am of the opinion that Group I certainly is not smaller than Group II, and that it is growing gradually at the expense of that Group, mainly because it adheres to the Rules. Furthermore, the number of species of genera A and B living in the territory covered by the workers of Group I is larger, I believe, than the number in the region investigated by Group II. Alcock (1905, *Cat. Indian Decap. Crust. Indian Mus.* 2(1) : 174—184), e.g., listed 13 species of *Eupagurus* as belonging to the fauna of Europe and not less than 55 species of the same genus as occurring in North America.

26. I do not believe therefore that a suspension of the Rules would serve any useful purpose on this occasion. Accordingly, in my opinion such a suspension would not be justified in the present case. For this reason the Commission is asked to :—

(1) place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—
  (a) *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (type species, by subsequent selection by Latreille (1810) : *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;
  (b) *Dardanus* Paulson, 1875 (type species, by monotypy : *Dardanus hellerii* Paulson, 1875).
  (c) *Diogenes* Dana, 1851 (type species, by subsequent selection by Dana (1852) : *Pagurus miles* Fabricius, 1787) ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned generic names :—
  (a) *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
  (b) *Bernhardus* Dana, 1851 (a junior objective synonym of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775).
  (c) *Pagurus* Berthold, 1827 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(3) rule that the nominal species *Cancer bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by the lectotype selected by Forest & Holthuis in the present application, namely the specimen figured by Swammerdam in 1737 as fig. 1 on pl. XI of that author's *Bybel der Natuure* ;

(4) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—
  (a) *bernhardus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Cancer bernhardus* and as defined by the lectotype specified in (3) above (specific name of type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;
  (b) *miles* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the combination *Pagurus miles* (specific name of type species of *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
  (c) *sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Pagurus sanguinolentus* ;

(5) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—
  (a) DIOGENINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus : *Diogenes* Dana, 1851) ;
  (b) PAGURIDAE (correction by Samouelle, 1819, of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus : *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*:—

(a) EUPAGURINAE Ortmann, 1892 (type genus: *Eupagurus* Brandt, 1851) (invalid because the type genus has as its type species the same species as that which is the type species of *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775, the type genus of the older family-group taxon PAGURIDAE (correction of PAGURII) Latreille, [1802—1803]);

(b) PAGURII Latreille, [1802—1803] (type genus: *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775) (an Invalid Original Spelling for PAGURIDAE);

(c) PAGURISTINEN Boas, 1924 (type genus: *Paguristes* Dana, 1851) (invalid because a vernacular (German) word and not a Latin or Latinised word).

PROPOSITION POUR LE REJET DEFINITIF DES NOMS DE GENRES "PAGURUS" FABRICIUS, 1775, ET "PAGURUS" LATREILLE, 1803; PROPOSITION D'ACCEPTER DEFINITIVEMENT "EUPAGURUS" BRANDT, 1851 (SUB. GEN.) ET "DARDANUS" PAULSON, 1875, COMME NOMS DE GENRES

par **ROBERT Ph. DOLLFUS**

(*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 859)

(For the application in this case, see the preceding paper)

(Letter received 20th December 1954)

Joh. Chr. Fabricius (1775 p. 410 ; 1781 p. 506 ; 1787 p. 327 ; 1793 p. 468 ; 1798 p. 411) a désigné comme " chef de file " et première espèce de son genre *Pagurus*, le " *Cancer latro* L. ". L'usage n'était pas répandu à cette époque de désigner un " type du genre ", mais les auteurs désignaient un " chef de file " et il est parfaitement clair que, pour Fabricius, le " chef de file " (nous disons actuellement l'espèce type) était *Cancer Latro* L. 1767.

Comme seconde espèce, en 1775 et 1781, Fabricius a mentionné " *Cancer bernhardus* L.", mais, en 1787, 1793 et 1798 il a mentionné comme seconde espèce *Pagurus aniculus* Fabr., plaçant l'espèce " *Bernhardus* " à la 3e place, la considérant donc comme plus éloignée du " chef de file "†. Dans le Nomenclator de Fr. Weber (1795 p. 93)‡ l'espèce *Latro* est aussi la première et l'espèce *Bernhardus* la 3e.

Plus de 25 ans après la création de *Pagurus* par Fabricius est apparu le genre homonyme *Pagurus* P. A. Latreille (1803, t. V, p. 160, 167§ ; 1803 t. VI, p. 137—161 ; 1806 p. 48 ; 1810 p. 422¶ ; 1818 p. 358—367|| ; 1829 p. 76—77), avec, comme " chef de file ", ou " exemple ", ou espèce représentative du genre [c'est à dire espèce type] " *Cancer Bernhardus* Lin ".

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† L'importance des espèces " chef de file " pour le choix de l'espèce type a été soulignée dans les paragraphes *r* et *s* de l'article 30 des Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique.

‡ Weber (Friderico)—Nomenclator entomologicus secundum Entomologiam systematicam ill. Fabricii adjectis speciebus recens detectis et varietatibus, conscriptus a . . . VIII + 172 p.; Chilonii et Hamburgi 1795.

§ Aucune espèce n'est mentionnée par Latreille 1803 p. 191 à propos du genre Pagure.

¶ Aucune espèce n'est mentionnée par Latreille 1810 p. 100 pour le genre " Pagure. *Pagurus* ".

|| En 1818, p. 359, Latreille dit que Fabricius a détaché les pagures des crabes macroures de Linné " pour en former un genre propre dont il a plus particulièrement développé les caractères dans le supplément de son Entomologie systématique ", mais Latreille, p. 365 écrit : " Les Pagures, *Paguri* Leach " sans attribuer le genre à Fabricius.

Le mot " type " est employé pour la première fois par Latreille en 1810 (p. 421—444 " table des genres avec l'indication de l'espèce qui leur sert de type ")[†]. Dans cette publication, à propos du " type " Latreille ne cite nulle part Fabricius comme auteur du " genre *Pagurus* "[‡]. En 1806, p. 46, on lit : " gen. *Pagurus* Dald. [§] Fab., Lam.—*Cancer*, Linn.—*Astacus* de Geer " et plus tard (1829 p. 77) : " Pagures propres, *Pagurus*, Latr.". Il y a donc bien un genre *Pagurus* Latreille, qui n'est pas celui de Fabricius et *Cancer latro* L. est accepté, dans la même publication (1829 p. 76) comme type de *Birgus* Leach (1815), sans qu'il soit question du genre *Pagurus* Fabr.

Beaucoup de carcinologistes ont suivi Latreille, par exemple W. E. Leach (1815 p. 337), Henri Milne-Edwards (1836 p. 266 ; 1848 p. 59), James E. Benedict (1896 p. 99 note*), etc. . . . et accepté *Pagurus* avec *P. bernhardus* (L.) comme espèce type[¶] mais beaucoup d'autres ont accepté comme genre pour l'espèce *bernhardus*, le sous-genre *Eupagurus* Joh. Fried. Brandt 1851 (= gen. *Bernhardus* James D. Dana 1852). Lorsque J. F. Brandt (1851 p. 29) proposa *Eupagurus* comme sous-genre de *Pagurus* Joh. Chr. Fabr., il eut soin de préciser que *Eupagurus* etait pris dans le sens de " Pagures ordinaires " H. M. Edwards (1848 p. 59), ayant comme chef de file et première espèce " *Pagurus Bernhardus* Fabr.". L'acception du genre *Eupagurus* ne prêtant à aucune amgibuité, Brandt a été suivi par la plupart des carcinologistes. Toutefois Mary J. Rathbun (1900 p. 303) comme l'avait déja proposé J. E. Benedict (1896 p. 99 note *) a rejeté *Eupagurus* Brandt comme étant synonyme de *Pagurus* Fabr. et repris *Pagurus* Fabr. pour les espèces que l'on plaçait, depuis Brandt, dans *Eupagurus*. Agissant ainsi M. J. Rathbun n'a pas tenu compte que l'espèce type de *Pagurus* est *Cancer latro* L. Cette décision de M. J. Rathbun avait pour conséquences que :

1° tous les *Eupagurus* devenaient des *Pagurus*

2° toutes les espèces laissées jusqu'alors dans *Pagurus*[||], n'ayant plus d'espèce type devaient être enrôlées sous un autre nom générique. Tout d'abord, M. J. Rathbun (1900 p. 302) choisit, au moins pour quelques

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[†] D'après l'*Opinion* 11 (*Opinions* rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. *Smithsonian Institution*, public. n° 1938, July 1910, p. 17—18), les espèces désignées par Latreille en 1810 comme types des genres doivent être acceptées. Cela obligerait à accepter l'espèce " *Bernhardus* Fabr." comme type du genre *Pagurus*, si l'*Opinion* 11 ne concluait : " It is self-understood that this *Opinion* does not imply that Latreille's (1810) designations should take precedence over any earlier writings ". Dans le cas présent, le choix de l'espèce *Bernhardus* par Latreille comme espèce type de *Pagurus* Latreille n'est pas à retenir pour l'espèce type de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius. Le genre *Pagurus* Latreille disparait comme homonyme de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius. Il est évident que l'*Opinion* 11 s'oppose à un effet rétroactif.

[‡] Latreille (1803 p. 136) dit seulement : " Les bernard l'hermite, que Fabricius appelle assez mal à propos *pagures, paguri*, forment le genre le plus étendu de cette famille (Famille 3 : Paguriens) ; tel est le motif de sa dénomination ". Latreille a donc emprunté le " genre " *Pagurus.*

[§] C'est à dire Daldorff (Dagobert Carl de) ; ouvrage manuscrit.

[¶] Il va de soi que, par *P. bernhardus* (Linné), il faut entendre celui de Linné 1767 p. 1049, n° 57 (Lovisae Ulricae Reginae Museum [Stockholm] n° 454 et Fauna suecica 2032*) qui est l'espèce à chélipède droit plus grand que le gauche, figurée par Swammerdam *Bibl.* t. II, fig. 1, 2) et non pas le " *Bernhardus* " de 1758 p. 631, n° 40, qui est certainement une toute autre espèce, ayant le chélipède gauche plus grand que le droit. C'est Jacques Forest qui a attiré mon attention sur ce point.

[||] Par exemple : *arrosor, pectinatus, insignis, calidus, depressus, punctulatus, sculptipes, granulimanus*, etc.

> unes de celles-ci, *Petrochirus* W. Stimpson 1858, dont elle dut étendre beaucoup l'acception, ensuite (1902 p. 33), elle adopta *Dardanus* Paulson 1875, fondé sur *Pagurus depressus* C. Heller 1861. Peu auparavant, James E. Benedict (1901 p. 141) avait proposé " *Pagurias* new name " pour les espèces ne pouvant pas être conservées dans le même genre que l'espèce *bernhardus* et il plaça dans *Pagurias* le *Pagurus insignis* H. Saussure 1858 qui appartient au groupe *arrosor pectinatus*. Si l'on admet dans le même genre, d'une part : *arrosor*, *pectinatus*, *insignis*, et d'autre part : *depressus*, *Pagurias* J. E. Benedict ne peut pas être conservé, c'est pourquoi M. J. Rathbun (1902 p. 33) l'a placé en synonymie de *Dardanus* Paulson.†

Waldo L. Schmitt (1926 p. 45) a aussi adopté *Dardanus*, y comprenant le groupe *arrosor-pectinatus-insignis* en même temps que *granulimanus* Miers.

Théodore Monod (1933 p. 480, 482) a également admis *Dardanus* pour *arrosor* Herbst 1794, *granulimanus* Miers 1881 et *calidus* A. Risso 1826 ; il a conservé *Eupagurus* Brandt. Beaucoup d'autres carcinologistes, tels que A. Alcock (1905 p. 26, 122, 174), Otto Pesta (1918 p. 227), H. Balss (1921 p. 43 ; 1927 p. 376 ; 1936 p. 22) ; José V. Yap-Chiongca (1938 p. 185), G. Melin (1939 p. 20, 29), E. L. Bouvier (1941 p. 129), etc., ont aussi conservé *Eupagurus* pour les espèces du groupe *bernhardus*, sans toutefois reprendre *Dardanus* Paulson.

Actuellement, il règne une telle confusion dans l'emploi de *Pagurus* que nous demandons à la *Commission Internationale de la Nomenclature Zoologique* :

1° de supprimer définitivement *Pagurus* Fabricius et *Pagurus* Latreille

2° d'admettre comme nomina conservanda *Eupagurus* Brandt, *Dardanus* O. Paulson et *Birgus* Leach.‡

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† *Pagurias* pourrait être repris comme sous-genre de *Dardanus* s'il devenait nécessaire de séparer *arrosor* et *depressus* dans des sous-genres différents.

‡ Il ne peut pas être question de rejeter *Birgus* W. E. Leach 1815 au profit de *Pagurus* J. C. Fabricius 1775, comme ayant la même espèce type : *Cancer latro* L. En effect *Birgus* est universellement employé depuis 1815 et ne prête à aucune ambiguité.

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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56, 57—59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 5 : 5—13, 131).

(*a*) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 11) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(*b*) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in certain cases

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the under-mentioned names :—

(1) *Turbinella* Lamarck, 1799 (Class Pelecypoda), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 383) ;

(2) *Terrakea* Booker (F.W.), 1930, designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage, and *brachythaerus* Morris, 1845 (*Productus*), validation of (Class Brachiopoda) (Z.N.(S.) 438) ;

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(3) *Unio* Philipsson, 1788 (Class Pelecypoda), designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Z.N.(S.) 451) ;

(4) *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833 (Class Reptilia), validation of (Z.N.(S.) 824) ;

(5) *daea* Dampf, 1910 (*Palaeopsylla*) (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera), determination of (Z.N.(S.) 846) ;

(6) *Torquesia* Douvillé, 1929 (Class Gastropoda), designation of type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Z.N.(S.) 1027).

2. Public Notice is given also of the proposed suppression, under the Plenary Powers, of a pamphlet entitled *Preliminary Descriptions of some new Birds* by R. B. Horniman dated " January 1940 " (Z.N.(S.) 782).

3. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin* : other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

4. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
LONDON, N.W.1, England.

9th May 1956.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE " OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY " OF THE GENERIC NAME " CHAMA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By **L. R. COX**, Sc.D., F.R.S.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 870)

When recently, at the request of the Secretary to the International Commission, I investigated the question of the place in which the genus *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758, was first made the type genus of a family-group, I found this to have been done by Rafinesque in 1815. In the course of this investigation I examined the *Manuel de Malacologie* of H. M. D. Blainville published in 1825. In this work I found (: 541) what is, I believe, the first family-group name to have been published for the genus *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 691). I think it desirable that the name of this well-known family should be stabilised by being placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*, and it is the purpose of the present application to ask the International Commission to take action in this sense.

2. In the work referred to above Blainville established a number of supra-generic groups which he termed " Familles " and for each of which he cited two names, the first, a vernacular (French) name, the second, a Latin name. Of the nominal groups so established the majority were based upon words which were not the names of contained genera and which therefore it is not necessary to take into account. Among the exceptions were, as already stated, the families established with *Ostrea* Linnaeus and *Chama* Linnaeus as type genera respectively. In the present case the family-name bestowed was in the incorrect form " CAMACEA ". Fleming (J.), 1828 (*Hist. Brit. Anim.* : 408, 409) treated *Chama* Linnaeus as the type genus of a family to which he applied the name CHAMADAE. The first author to publish this family name in the correct form CHAMIDAE was Gray (J.E.), 1840 (*Synopsis Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 137). The use of a correctly formed termination at the time of the first publication of a family-group name is not obligatory under the rules laid down by the Copenhagen Congress of 1953, and accordingly the present family name—with the corrected spelling and with the prescribed termination—becomes CHAMIDAE (correction of CAMACEA) Blainville, 1825.

3. Fleming (J.), 1818 (*Suppl. to 4th, 5th and 6th eds. of Ency. Brit.* **3** : 305) said that *Chama* Linnaeus " is represented by the *Chama Lazarus* of Linnaeus " but he did not use the word " type ". Children (J.G.), 1823 (*Quart. J. Sci. Lit. Arts* **15** : 28) definitely cited *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus as the type species of *Chama* Linnaeus. Gray (J.E.) in 1847 also cited the above species as the type species of this genus. Children's type selection was accepted as the earliest by Kennard, Salisbury & Woodward in their paper on Children's type-selections (1931, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **82** (No. 17) **:** 13). This species has been very generally accepted by later authors as the type species of this genus.

4. It should be noted however that on the basis of a paper by Stewart (R.B.), 1930 (*Spec. Publ.* **3** *Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* : 33) Nicol (D.), 1952 (" Nomenclatural Review of genera and subgenera of Chamidae ", *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* **42 :** 154) has claimed that the species *Chama gryphoides* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1 :** 692) was selected as the type species of *Chama* Linnaeus by Schumacher in 1817 (*Essai d'un nouveau Systême des Habitations des Vers testacés* : 123). I have examined Schumacher's work carefully, for his so-called type selections have been rendered suspect by the decision by the Copenhagen Congress that the selection (as was at times made by Schumacher) of a structure exhibited by a particular specimen as the " type " of a genus does not constitute a valid selection of that species as the type species of that genus for the purposes of Rule (g) in Article 30 (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 71, Decision 134). Reference to Schumacher's work shows that in the present case *Chama gryphoides* Linnaeus was the sole example cited by Schumacher for the genus *Chama* Linnaeus but that the word " type " was not used. Schumacher's action cannot therefore be accepted as a type selection for this genus* and accordingly Children's (1823) selection of *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus is the valid selection. Quite apart from the strictly nomenclatorial position set out above, the species *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus is more satisfactory as a type species than *Chama gryphoides* Linnaeus would have been. For the identity of the species named *gryphoides* by Linnaeus is not firmly established, while the authentic type specimen of *lazarus* Linnaeus is preserved in the Linnean collection. No systematist has attempted to separate *C. lazarus* generically from *C. gryphoides* and accordingly the concept represented by the nominal genus *Chama* does not depend on which of the two species is the type species.

5. There are three junior homonyms of *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758, which should be placed on the *Official Index* when that name is placed on the *Official List*. These names are :—(1) *Chama* da Costa, 1778, *Brit. Conch.* : 230 ; (2) *Chama* Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) : 253 ; (3) *Chama* Mörch (O.A.L.), 1853, *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. Alphonso d'Aguirra & Gedea, Comes de Yoldi* **2 :** 33.

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* It has been claimed (Stewart, *loc. cit.*) that, in consequence of a reference on p. 20 of the introduction to Schumacher's work to " les espèces, que j'ai donner [*sic*] pour type tant des genres que pour leur subdivision ", Schumacher's citation of a species as the sole example under any genus is equivalent to its designation as type species of that genus. This point needs clarification by an *Opinion* of the Commission. The present application is that *Chama lazarus* should be accepted as type species of *Chama* irrespective of any future decision on this point.

6. I accordingly ask the International Commission :—

(1) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Children (1823) : *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Chama lazarus* (specific name of type species of *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) to place the family-group name CHAMIDAE (correction of CAMACEA) Blainville, 1825 (type genus : *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* ;

(4) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned names, each of which is a junior homonym of *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758 :—

   (a) *Chama* da Costa, 1778 ;

   (b) *Chama* Oken, 1815 ;

   (c) *Chama* Mörch (O.A.L.), 1853 ;

(5) to place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* the under-mentioned names, each of which is an Invalid Original Spelling for CHAMIDAE :—

   (a) CAMACEA Blainville, 1825 ;

   (b) CHAMADAE Fleming, 1828.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME "TURBINELLA" LAMARCK, 1799, AS THE NAME FOR THE SACRED CHANK SHELL OF INDIA

By **JOSHUA L. BAILY**, Jr.
(*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 383)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to preserve the well-known name *Turbinella* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1799** : 73) as the name for the Sacred Chank Shell of India.

2. The name *Turbinella* Lamarck, of which the Chank Shell *Voluta pyrum* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : 1195) is type species by monotypy, was in uninterrupted use for well over one hundred years. It only became invalidated in 1926 as the accidental by-product of the publication in that year of the Commission's *Opinion* 96, recognising as being available for nomenclatorial purposes the catalogue entitled *Museum Boltenianum* anonymously published in 1798. This unfortunate work, the acceptance of which by the Commission caused such widespread confusion and name-changing, contained the generic name *Xancus* Röding, 1798 (*Mus. bolten.* **2** : 134). The genus *Xancus* so established contained a number of species from which in 1906 (*J. Conch.* **11** : 296) Dall, in anticipation of the recognition of the availability of the *Museum Boltenianum*, had selected *Voluta pyrum* Linnaeus to be the type species of this genus. Thus, as matters now stand, the historic name *Turbinella* Lamarck is a junior objective synonym of *Xancus* Röding.

3. The names in the *Museum Boltenianum* were devised by Bolten but the " indications " which provide those names with the status of availability were supplied by Röding, to whom therefore these names should be attributed (see Hemming, 1955, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 56—57). In coining the name *Xancus*, Bolten no doubt deliberately Latinised the vernacular name " Chank " habitually applied to this species, by adding the termination " -us " and using a different initial letter. In this case the " x " is not the Latin letter which has the sound " ks " but the Greek letter Chi which has the same form and on being transliterated into Latin is normally written as " ch ". Bolten's idea was quite ignenious but etymologically the name so formed is objectionable because it comes from roots of several languages, the name itself being of Cingalese origin, while the prefix is Greek and the suffix Latin.

4. The fact that purists will find the name objectionable is however the least important of the reasons for asking for it to be suppressed. The Chank Shell is found in the Eastern seas in the area where the Indian and Pacific Oceans come together. In this area there are important Chank Fisheries which are of direct interest to at least three Sovereign States. Each of these States has its own ordinances and regulations for governing these fisheries, and it is Lamarck's name *Turbinella* which is used in all of these.

5. In addition to the legal and commercial documents in which the name *Turbinella* habitually appears but in which the name *Xancus* is never found, there is a great mass of archaeological and ethnological literature relating to the religious and other uses of the Chank Shell. In Hindoo mythology the God Vishnu underwent several incarnations and in one of these he assumed the form of a Chank Shell in order that he might go under the waters of the ocean to recover the Vedas which had been stolen and hidden under the sea. In all the literature dealing with this group of subjects it is the name *Turbinella* which is used as the name for the Chank Shell and not the name *Xancus*. The Chank Shell is also of importance in Hindoo religion and medicine owing to the practice of the Hindoo priesthood in administering medicine from reversed (sinistral) specimens of the Chank Shell. These sinistral Chank Shells are considered too sacred for any other use and have in consequence entered widely into Hindoo folk lore. In this literature also it is the name *Turbinella* which has always been used for the Chank Shell.

6. The present is therefore pre-eminently one of those cases where long-established nomenclature ought not to be overturned in compliance with narrow technical requirements of a nomenclatorial kind. Such changes in names are open to strong objection, even when viewed from a strictly zoological angle, but these objections become insuperable when in addition to leading to the disappearance of some well-known zoological name (such as *Turbinella*), such changes lead to serious confusion in fields far removed from actual zoology. Indeed, it is such changes, when permitted in the past, which have done so much to discredit zoological nomenclature and zoologists generally.

7. For the reasons set forth above I accordingly ask that the Commission should validate the name *Turbinella* Lamarck by suppressing its senior objective synonym *Xancus* Röding, 1798. Even if these cogent reasons had not been present, I should still have considered necessary the action now recommended, for the name *Turbinella* was taken as the base for a family-name TURBINELLIDAE (Swainson, 1840, *Treatise Malac.* (Lardner's Cab. Cyclop.) : 75) well over a hundred years ago. I consider it important that this name should not be replaced by the virtually unknown name XANCIDAE Johnson, 1934 (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **40**(1) : 128).

8. The following are the proposals which are therefore now submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, namely that it should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Xancus* Röding, 1798, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Turbinella* Lamarck, 1799 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Voluta pyrum* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(3) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*pyrum* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Voluta pyrym* (specific name of type species of *Turbinella* Lamarck, 1799) ;

(4) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Xancus* Röding, 1798, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above ;

(5) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—TURBINELLIDAE Swainson, 1840 (type genus : *Turbinella* Lamarck, 1799) ;

(6) place the under-mentioned name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—XANCIDAE Johnson, 1934 (type genus : *Xancus* Röding, 1798).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE FOR " TERRAKEA " BOOKER (F.W.), 1930 (CLASS BRACHIOPODA), A GENUS BASED UPON A MISIDENTIFIED TYPE SPECIES AND TO VALIDATE THE NAME CURRENTLY USED FOR THE SPECIES SO TO BE DESIGNATED

By **W. G. H. MAXWELL,** B.Sc., Ph.D.
(*Beit Scientific Research Fellow,*
Imperial College of Science and Technology, London)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 438)

It is the object of this application to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress as a *nomen dubium* the specific name *brachythaerus* Sowerby (G.B.), 1844, as published in the combination *Producta brachythaerus* (*in* Darwin (C.R.), *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands* : 158), and to designate as the type species of *Terrakea* Booker (F.W.), 1930 (" A Review of some of the Permo-Carboniferous Productidae of New South Wales with a tentative reclassification " *J. Proc. roy. Soc. N.S.W.* **64** : 66), the species figured as *Productus brachythaerus* by Morris *in* de Strzelecki (P.E.), 1845 (" Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land " pl. 14 fig. 4c). By so doing, the genus *Terrakea* Booker, 1930, and the species *Produstus brachythaerus* Morris, 1845, will become available for use in their accustomed sense, and unnecessary confusion will be avoided. The particulars of the case are given below :—

2. Sowerby (G.B.), *in* Darwin, 1844 (: 158) described the species *Producta brachythaerus* nov., but gave no figures. He referred as follows to three specimens in the description :—" . . . it is in limestone, of the ordinary grey colour of mountain limestone. Another specimen, which I suppose to be an impression of the inside of the flat valve, is in stone, of a light rusty-brown colour. There is a third specimen, which I believe to be the impression of the inside of the deeper valve, in a nearly similar stone, accompanied by other shells." Only the second of these specimens is now extant. It is in the British Museum (Natural History). Buckman (R.), 1909 (*in* Etheridge (S.S.), Jr. and Dun (W.S.), " Notes on the Permo-Carboniferous Producti of Eastern Australia ; with Synonymy ", *Rec. geol. Surv. N.S.W.* **8**(4) : 298), Hill (D.), 1950 (" The Productinae of the Artinskian Cracow Fauna of Queensland " *Univ. Qld. Papers,* Dept. Geol. 3(2) : 19) and the present author have identified the specimen B.19298 in the British Museum (Natural History) as probably being the second specimen mentioned by Sowerby in 1844 (: 158). It belongs to the genus *Strophalosia* King (W.), 1846, and may be conspecific with *Strophalosia jukesi*

Etheridge (R.), Jr., 1880. However, the specific identity of the other two specimens is unknown and there is no evidence to suggest that they were conspecific with specimen B.19298 discussed above.

3. Morris, 1845 (*in* de Strzelecki op. cit. : 284, pl. 14, figs. 4a–c) described and figured two specimens under the name *Productus brachythaerus* Sowerby. Some later authors have regarded these two specimens as belonging to separate species, others as variants of the one species. However, those workers who have examined both Morris's two specimens and Sowerby's only existing specimen are unanimous in their conclusion that they are not conspecific or even congeneric. Morris's specimens belong to the genus which Booker, 1930 (*op. cit.* : 66) described as *Terrakea*; the only existing specimen of Sowerby's belongs to *Strophalosia* King, 1846.

4. Subsequent authors have interpreted *Producta brachythaerus* Sowerby as being the same species as that shown as fig. 4c of Morris's plate 14. These authors include de Koninck (L.G.), 1877 (*Fossiles Paléozoiques de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud* **3** : 198, pl. 10, figs. 4, 4a (err. pro 3, 3a)); Etheridge, Jr., 1880 (" On a collection of fossils from the Bowen River Coalfield and the limestone of the Fanning River, North Queensland ", *Proc. roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb.* **5**(7) : 284, pl. 8, fig. 16, pl. 9, figs. 17, 18); Jack (R.L.) and Etheridge, 1892 (*Geology and Palaeontology of Queensland and New Guinea* : 248—252, pl. 12, figs. 10—13, pl. 13, fig. 5, pl. 44, fig. 14); Etheridge and Dun, 1909 (Notes on the Permo-Carboniferous Producti of Eastern Australia; *with Synonymy. Rec. geol. Surv. N.S.W.* **8**(4) : 293—300, pls. 42, 43); Booker, 1930 (*op. cit.* : 66).

5. Hill, 1950 (*op. cit.* : 18), although distinguishing Sowerby's and Morris's species from one another, stated " I use *Terrakea* in Booker's sense for species congeneric with *P. brachythaerus* Morris fig. 4c non Sowerby ".

6. Booker, 1930 (:66) erected the genus *Terrakea* nov., and designated as the type species " *Terrakea brachythaera* G. B. Sowerby, 1844 (sp.) ". Booker had not seen Sowerby's specimens, and, following authors subsequent to Sowerby, 1844, he interpreted *Producta brachythaerus* on the species figured as 4c on plate 14 by Morris, 1845 (*op. cit.*).

7. Hill, 1950 (: 18—20) reviewed the problems associated with *Terrakea* and *Producta brachythaerus*, and concluded that under the *Règles*, *P. brachythaerus* ought to be interpreted on what is probably Sowerby's only extant specimen, which belongs to a species of *Strophalosia* King, 1846.

8. Discussion: At this point it is necessary to note that in his description of *Producta brachythaerus* Sowerby, 1844 (*op cit.*) referred to three specimens (see paragraph 1 above), but under Rule (e) in Article 30, only the first would have been eligible for selection as the lectotype, since doubt was expressed as to the identity of the other two specimens. The first specimen is now lost, and

Sowerby's original description is insufficient to indicate whether its characters were those of *Strophalosia* King, 1846, or those of *Terrakea* Booker, 1930. Consequently, *Producta brachythaerus* Sowerby, 1844 is a *nomen dubium.*

9. The name *Terrakea* Booker, 1930, has become firmly established in Australian literature and it is desirable that this usage should not be disturbed. All the difficulties in the present case would disappear if the name *brachythaerus* Sowerby, 1844, as published in the combination *Producta brachythaerus* were to be suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers and the same name validated as from Morris, 1845 (: pl. 14, fig. 4c), the species so named being designated by the Commission as the type species of *Terrakea* Booker. A solution on these lines would moreover be in full harmony with the Directive given to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, under which the Commission is required to use its Plenary Powers to secure that, where a genus is based (as was *Terrakea* Booker) upon a misidentified type species, the type species of that genus shall be the species so intended by the original author of the generic name in question in cases where (as in the present instance) current usage is based upon the intention of that author and not upon the species actually cited by him when establishing the nominal genus concerned (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 158—159). This therefore is the action which I recommend that the Commission should take.

10. The proposal which is now submitted is that the International Commission should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—
    - (i) the specific name *brachythaerus* Sowerby (G.B.), 1844, as published in the combination *Producta brachythaerus* ;
    - (ii) any uses of the specific name *brachythaerus* in combination with the generic name *Productus* or its variant spelling *Producta* subsequent to Sowerby, 1844, and prior to Morris, 1845 ;
- (b) to validate the specific name *brachythaerus* in the combination *Productus brachythaerus* as from Morris, 1845, the species so named to be interpreted by reference to the specimen (i) figured by Morris as fig. 4c on plate 14 in the paper referred to above and re-figured by Hill in 1950 (: pl. 2, fig. 1) and (ii) now preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) under the Registered Number BB.9466 ;
- (c) under the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for determining the species to be accepted as the type species of a genus based upon a

misidentified species, (i) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Terrakea* Booker, 1930 (Class Brachiopoda) made prior to the Ruling now asked for and (ii), having done so, designate as the type species of the foregoing genus the nominal species *Productus brachythaerus* Morris, 1845, as validated and defined under the Plenary Powers under (b) above;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Terrakea* Booker, 1930 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(c) above : *Productus brachythaerus* Morris, 1845, as validated and defined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*brachythaerus* Morris, 1845, as published in the combination *Productus brachythaerus*, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above (specific name of type species of *Terrakea* Booker, 1930);

(4) place the names and usages specified respectively in (1)(a)(i) and (1)(a)(ii) above, as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.*

SUPPORT FOR THE VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF "BITHYNIA" LEACH, 1818 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

(a) By B. HUBENDICK

(*Naturhistoriska Rijksmuseum, Stockholm*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 452)

(For the application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 275—278)
(Letter dated 17th April 1956)

I wish to record my strong approval of Mr. Ellis's action in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11**(9) : 275—278.

(b) By C. O. REGTEREN ALTENA

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)
(Letter dated 18th April 1956)

Mr. A. E. Ellis was so kind as to send me a copy of his " Proposed validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Bithynia* Leach, 1818 (Class Gastropoda) " published in the *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 11, pp. 275—278

I wholly agree with Mr. Ellis that the actions he asks to be taken on p. 278 of his paper would serve a useful purpose and prevent the confusion which would be the result of a general use of the generic name *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777, for *Helix tentaculata* Linnaeus, 1758, and its near allies.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE CURRENTLY ACCEPTED USAGE OF THE GENERIC NAME "UNIO" PHILIPSSON, 1788 (CLASS PELECYPODA)

By **A. E. ELLIS**
(*Epsom College, Epsom, England*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 451)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the currently accepted usage of the very well-known generic name *Unio* Philipsson, 1788 (Class Pelecypoda). The facts of this case are set out below.

2. The following are the references for the generic names involved in the present case :—

(a) *Unio* Philipsson, 1788, *Dissertatio historico-naturalis sistens nova Testaceorum Genera* : 16 (type species, by selection by Turton, 1831 (*Manual Land & Fresh-water Shells Brit. Islands* : 3) : *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 671)

Note 1 : In making the above type selection Turton cited *Mya margaritifera* Montagu, 1803 (*Testac. brit.* : 33). Montagu did not, however, publish this as a new name, his employment of this name being only a later usage of the name *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758.

Note 2 : This genus was established in a thesis by Philipsson, working under his master Retzius at the University of Lund. By the law or custom then obtaining the professor was treated as the author of all papers which a student under him defended. For this reason the name *Unio* and other names in this thesis have been attributed by some authors to Retzius. It is clear, however, from the title page that Philipsson was the real author of this *Dissertatio* and the name *Unio* is therefore correctly attributable to him and not to Retzius.

(b) *Limnaea* Poli, 1791, *Testacea utriusque Siciliae* **1** : 31 (type species, by selection by Ellis, 1947 (*Synopsis Brit. Fauna* (Linn. Soc.) No. **5** : 14) : *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 671)

(c) *Lymnaea* (emend. of *Lymnoea*) Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat.*, Paris, **1** : 75 (type species, by selection by Fleming, 1818 (*Ency. brit. Suppl. 4th-6th Eds.* **3** : 313) : *Helix stagnalis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 774). (For discussion of the original orthography of this generic name see paragraph 8 below.)

(d) *Lymnium* Oken, 1815, *Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (Abth. 1) : 236, 237 (type species, by monotypy : *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758)

(e) *Limnium* Oken, 1815, *Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (Abth. 1) : viii (an Erroneous Original Spelling for *Lymnium* Oken, 1815)

(f) *Lymnaea* Oken, 1815, *Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (Abth. 1) : 236 (cited as a synonym of *Unio*)

(g) *Margartifera* (typographical error *Margaritifera*) Schumacher, 1816, *Overs. K. Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Forh.* **7** : 7 (type species, by monotypy : *Margartifera fluviatilis* Schumacher, 1816, *Overs. K. Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Forh.* **7** : 7 (a substitute name for *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758))

(h) *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, *Essai d'un nouveau Système des Habitations des Vers Testacés* : 41, 123 (type species, by monotypy : *Margartifera fluviatilis* Schumacher, 1816)

(i) *Mysca* Turton, 1822, *Conchylia Insularum britannicarum* : xlv, 243 (type species, by selection by Turton, 1831 (*Manual Land & Freshwater Shells Brit. Islands* : 3) : *Mya ovalis* Montagu, 1803, *Test. brit.* : 34 (a junior subjective synonym of *Unio tumidus* Philipsson, 1788, *Dissert. hist.-nat. nov. Test. Genera* : 17))

3. The well-known genus *Unio* (Order Eulamellibranchiata) was established by Philipsson in 1788 for certain freshwater mussels now classified in the superfamily UNIONACEA or NAIADES. As so established this genus included *Unio margaritiferus* (=*Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758), *Unio pictorum* (=*Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758), *Unio tumidus* Philipsson, 1788 (: 17), and other species. The first of the above species was selected as the type species of the genus *Unio* by Turton in 1831. In 1847, Gray (J.E.) (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15**(178) : 196), overlooking Turton's selection of *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758, selected *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Unio*.

4. For so long as all the species included by Philipsson in his genus *Unio* continued to be regarded as congeneric, no difficulty arose, and the generic name *Unio* was used by most XIXth century authors for all the European freshwater UNIONACEA except those placed in the genus *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799. During the present century, however, anatomical investigations have shown that *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus differs in so many important features from the other species included in the genus *Unio* that it has been separated from them as a distinct genus and by some authors has even been placed in a separate family. The generic name *Margaritifera* (emend. of *Margartifera*) Schumacher, 1816, or its junior objective synonym *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, was accordingly brought back into use for *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758, and the allied species *Unio auricularius* Spengler, 1793 (*Skriv. Nat. Hist.*

Selsk. Köbenhavn 3 (Hft. 1) : 54), and is now universally employed in this sense. Under this arrangement the name *Unio* is retained for *Unio pictorum* (Linnaeus) and its allies, following Gray's type-selection of 1847.

5. In a paper published in 1941 (*J. Conch.* 21 : 265, 273) Kennard, relying upon Turton's type-selection of 1831, restored *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus to *Unio* and revived the obscure and long-forgotten name *Lymnium* Oken, 1815, for *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus. Kennard ignored the earlier name *Limnaea* Poli, 1791, on the ground that Poli's " work has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes " (Kennard & Woodward, 1926, *Synonymy of the British non-marine Mollusca* : 402). Poli's work is definitely binominal in character and it is not clear why Kennard considered that it should be rejected. In any case this statement that Poli's work had already been rejected is incorrect, for, as I am informed by Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, no Ruling rejecting this work has been given by the Commission. Kennard pointed out (verbally) that, if the name *Lymnium* Oken, as well as the name *Limnaea* Poli, were to be rejected, the oldest available name for this group would be *Mysca* Turton, 1822, the type species of which is *Mya ovalis* Montagu, 1803, which is identical with *Unio tumidus* Philipsson, 1788, a species which is regarded as congeneric with the species now known as *Unio pictorum* (Linnaeus).

6. In considering this matter we may fortunately set on one side the name *Lymnium* Oken for, since the present application was first submitted to the International Commission, that body has examined the question of the availability for nomenclatorial purposes of Oken's *Lehrbuch* (Hemming, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 193—207) and, as I am informed by the Secretary, has decided that in the foregoing work Oken did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and therefore that new names published in it did not thereby acquire the status of availability. I am further informed by Mr. Hemming that the foregoing decision has been embodied by the Commission in *Opinion* 417 (now in the press). It is therefore no longer necessary in the present case to consider further the name *Lymnium* Oken and its two variant spellings beyond noting that all of these names should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.*

7. Even after the disappearance of the Oken names discussed above we are still left with a twofold difficulty namely (1) that, so long as Turton's selection of *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus as the type species of *Unio* Philipsson remains valid, the name *Unio* cannot be used for the group to which it has for so long been applied and (2) that this group would have to be known by the particularly unsuitable name *Limnaea* Poli. The use of this name for this genus could not fail to cause the greatest conceivable confusion owing to its similarity to the name *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799, a name which has been in continuous use for a genus of freshwater Gastropoda for over one hundred and fifty years. There is therefore the strongest possible case for the use by the Commission of its Plenary Powers for the purpose of preventing the devastating confusion which would result from the application of the normal provisions of the *Règles* in this case. The action required for this purpose is that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to set aside all existing type selections for the genus *Unio* Philipsson, 1788, and having done so, to designate *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus. This action would remove all the difficulties in the present case, for (a) it would restore the generic name *Unio* to the group of species to which that name has always been applied and (b) would render harmless the name *Limnaea* Poli, 1791, which would then fall as a junior objective synonym of *Unio* Philipsson, 1788. Finally, under this arrangement the name *Mysca* Turton, 1822, would remain in well-deserved obscurity, becoming a junior subjective synonym of *Unio* Philipsson.

8. As noted in the opening paragraph of the present application, Lamarck when introducing the generic name *Lymnaea*, used the erroneous spelling *Lymnoea*. This was, however, corrected to *Lymnaea* in the later part of Lamarck's paper. Accordingly, *Lymnoea* Lamarck is an Invalid Original Spelling and *Lymnaea* is a Valid Emendation. In this connection attention may be given to the following notes published by Kennard & Woodward in 1926 and by Winckworth in 1939 :—

(a) Kennard (A.S.) and Woodward (B.B.), 1926, *Synonymy of the British Non-Marine Mollusca* : 41 :—

> " *Lymnoea* & *Lymnaea* : Lamarck, *Mém. Soc. His. Nat. Paris*, i, p. 75. The ' oe ' was a typographical error and occurs in several other words in the early part of the paper. This was rectified in the latter portion of the paper and the concluding table."

(b) Winckworth (R.), 1939, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* **23** : 315

> " *Lymnaea* Lamarck : The original spelling of the generic name is *Lymnoea* with a digraph for *oe*, which is clearly a misprint for *ae*. The *y* has been altered by Agassiz and others, since the word is presumably derived from λιμναῖος ; Lamarck, however, consistently used a *y* in both vernacular and Latin forms in 1799, in the repetition of the generic proposal in 1801 as *Lymnaea* and in the *Animaux sans Vertèbres*."

9. The name *Lymnaea* Lamarck has suffered an exceptionally large number of variant spellings of which no less than thirteen were listed by Kennard & Woodward (1926, *loc. cit.* : 41, 42). These were as follows :—

Limnaea Blainville, 1823, *Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles* **26** : 449

Limnaeus Pfeiffer (C.), 1821, *Naturgeschichte Deutscher Land- und Süsseasser-Mollusken* **1** : 14, 84

Limnea Fleming, 1828, *A History of British Animals* : 273

Limneus Draparnaud, 1801, *Tabl. Moll. France* : 47
Limnoea Gourdon, 1889, *Catalogue raisonné des Mollusques de la Pique et de ses affluents* : 70
Limnoeus Shuttleworth, 1872, *Enumeration des Plantes . . . ainsi que des Mollusques terrestres et de l'eau douce de l'Ile de Corse* : 28
Lymnaeus Cuvier (G.L.C.F.D.), 1817, *Règne Anim.* 2 : 412
Lymnea Link, 1807, *Beschreibung der Naturalien-Sammlung der Universität zu Rostock* 3 : 138
Lymneus Férussac, 1812, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 9 : 252
Lymnoea Suter, 1913, *Man. N.Z. Mollusca* : 604
Lymnoeus Michelin, 1831, *Mag. Zool.* 1 (Moll.) : 22
Lymnula Rafinesque, 1819, *Journ. Phys. Paris* 88 : 423
Lymnus Montfort, 1810, *Conchyliol. syst. Classif. méth. Coquilles* 2 : 262

10. Both the genus *Unio* Philipsson and the genus *Lymnaea* Lamarck are the type genera of universally recognised family-group taxa. The genus *Lymnaea* Lamarck was first made the type genus of a family-group taxon by Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 144), who regarded this taxon as being of family rank. He applied to it the defectively formed name LYMNIDIA. Nine years later Gray (J.E.)(*Ann. Phil.* 25 : 107) also erected a family-group taxon on the basis of this genus, calling this taxon by the defectively formed name LYMNAEADAE. The genus *Unio* Philipsson was first made the basis of a name for a family-group taxon by Fleming (J.) in 1828 (*Hist. Brit. Anim.* : 408, 415), who established the family UNIONIDAE. Finally, a family-group name MARGARITIFERIDAE based upon the name *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816, was established by Haas (F.) in 1940 (*Publ. Field Mus.* (*Zool. Ser.*) 24 : 119). This family is recognised by those workers who (as explained in paragraph 4 above) consider that its type genus (*Margaritifera* Schumacher) and *Unio* Philipsson, as now proposed to be defined under the Plenary Powers (i.e. with *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus as type species) are referable to different family-group taxa. I have pleasure in acknowledging the help very kindly given by Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum* (*Natural History*)) in tracing the place where the foregoing family-group names were first published.

11. In the light of the considerations set forth above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is now asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all selections of type species for the genus *Unio* Philipsson, 1788, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and (b), having done so, to designate *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Unio* Philippson, 1788 (gender : masculine) (type species by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Mya pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(b) *Margaritifera* (emend. of *Margartifera*) Schumacher, 1816 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Mya margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(c) *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Fleming (J.) (1818) : *Helix stagnalis* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *pictorum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mya pictorum* (specific name of type species of *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) ;

(b) *margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mya margaritifera* (specific name of type species of *Margaritifera* (emend. of *Margartifera*) Schumacher, 1816) ;

(c) *stagnalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Helix stagnalis* (specific name of type species of *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799) ;

(d) *auricularius* Spengler, 1793, as published in the combination *Unio auricularius* ;

(e) *tumidus* Philipsson, 1788, as published in the combination *Unio tumidus* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *Limnaea* Poli, 1791 (a junior objective synonym of *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) ;

(b) *Lymnoea* Lamarck, 1799 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799) ;

(c) *Limnium* Oken, 1815 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes ; an Invalid Original Spelling for *Lymnium* Oken, 1815) ;

(d) *Lymnaea* Oken, 1815 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes ; an Invalid Original Spelling for *Lymnium* Oken, 1815) ;

(e) the thirteen Erroneous Subsequent Spellings for *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799, listed in paragraph 9 of the present application ;

(f) *Lymnium* Oken, 1815 (a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) ;

(g) *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817 (a junior objective synonym of *Margaritifera* (emend. of *Margartifera*) Schumacher, 1816) ;

(h) *Margartifera* Schumacher, 1816 (an Invalid Original Spelling for *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816) ;

(5) to place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*:—*fluviatilis* Schumacher, 1816, as published in the combination *Margartifera* [sic] *fluviatilis* (a junior objective synonym of *margaritifera* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Mya margaritifera*);

(6) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*: —

- (a) LYMNAEIDAE (correction of LYMNIDIA) Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus: *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799);
- (b) UNIONIDAE Fleming (J.), 1828 (type genus: *Unio* Philipsson, 1788);
- (c) MARGARITIFERIDAE Haas (F.), 1940 (type genus: *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816) (for use by those workers who consider on taxonomic grounds that the genera *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816, and *Unio* Philipsson, 1788 (type genus of UNIONIDAE Fleming, 1828) are referable to different family-group taxa);

(7) to place the under-mentioned family-group names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*:—

- (a) LYMNIDIA Rafinesque, 1815 (type genus: *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LYMNAEIDAE);
- (b) LYMNAEDAE Gray (J.E.), 1824 (type genus: *Lymnaea* Lamarck, 1799) (an Invalid Original Spelling for LYMNAEIDAE).

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF A PAMPHLET BY R. B. HORNIMAN ENTITLED "PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW BIRDS" AND BEARING THE DATE "JANUARY 1940"

By **CHARLES VAURIE**

(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 782)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes a four-page pamphlet by R. B. Horniman entitled *Preliminary Descriptions of some new Birds* and bearing the date " January 1940 ". The facts of this case are set out below. This matter is one of some urgency from my point of view since I am at present engaged in the preparation of a Checklist of the birds of the Palaearctic Region in which it would be necessary to take account of certain of the new names in this pamphlet if it were to be accepted as being available for nomenclatorial purposes.

2. This pamphlet is excessively rare. So far as I have been able to trace, there is only one copy of it in the United States and this copy is in private hands, while in Europe the only copy known to me is one in the library of the British Museum (Natural History). Further, this pamphlet has not been noticed in the *Zoological Record* or in other literature-recording serials known to me. In these circumstances it appears to Dr. James P. Chapin with whom I have discussed this matter and to myself that there is a strong presumption that this pamphlet was never duly " published " within the meaning of Article 25 of the *Règles* and therefore that the new names in it possess no status in zoological nomenclature. Unfortunately, this seems to be a matter on which it is improbable that definite evidence will be forthcoming, for it has proved impossible to communicate with Mr. Horniman, the sole source from which authoritative evidence might have been obtained and it is not known even whether he is still alive. Some of the birds described in this pamphlet were stated by Horniman to be in the collection of Mr. C. M. N. White, but White also has been unable to throw any light on the question whether this pamphlet was duly " published ".

3. Names and descriptions of fourteen allegedly new birds are given in this pamphlet. The provenance of these birds is as follows : (1) Belgian Congo (various localities), four names ; (2) Mwinilunga, Northern Rhodesia, four names ; (3) Kenya-Abyssinian border, one name ; (4) Scotland, five names

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(North Uist, Outer Hebrides, two names ; Skye, Inner Hebrides, two names ; Argyllshire, one name).

4. So far as I have been able to ascertain, all these names have been ignored by later workers. For example, the five names for British birds were ignored by the British Ornithologists' Union in its *Checklist of the Birds of Great Britain and Ireland* published in 1952, although at the time the Union was aware of the existence of Horniman's pamphlet. Similarly in his work *The Birds of the Belgian Congo* Chapin has ignored the four names given to Congo birds.

5. I am entirely in favour of the rejection of the new names included in this pamphlet but I consider that, in order to prevent any subsequent argument on this subject, this should be done not by leaving these names out of account but by obtaining a definite Ruling from the Commission rejecting this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes. There are two means by which this result could be secured. First, the Commission, if it so thought fit, could give a Ruling that this pamphlet was not duly " published " within the meaning of the *Règles*. Second, without entering into this question, it might suppress this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes under its Plenary Powers. Although I think it virtually certain that this pamphlet was never " published " and therefore that the names in it possess no status of availability, I do not feel that this has been definitely established, despite the efforts which have been made to obtain information on this subject. I conclude therefore that the best course is that the Commission should be asked to use its Plenary Powers to suppress this pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes, having regard to the fact (1) that it is highly probable that it was never duly " published ", (2) that it is so excessively rare that, if it were to be accepted, very few ornithologists would ever be able to see it, (3) that the new names in this pamphlet have been consistently ignored by later authors, and (4) that unnecessary name-changing would result if this pamphlet were to be accepted as from January 1940, the date printed on it.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the 4-page pamphlet by H. B. Horniman entitled *Preliminary Descriptions of some new Birds* and bearing the date " January 1940 " ;

(2) to place the title of the pamphlet specified in (1) above, as there proposed to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names included in the above pamphlet on the pages severally specified below on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as being names possessing no status either under the Law of Priority or under the Law of Homonymy :—

(a) *kasai* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Halcyon leucocephala kasai* (: 1) ;

(b) *whitei* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Prodotiscus whitei* (: 1) ;

(c) *mwinilunga* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Cossypha heuglini mwinilunga* (: 2) ;

(d) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Erithacus rubecula hebridium* (: 2) ;

(e) *limes* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Pycnonotus tricolor limes* (: 2) ;

(f) *hebridensis* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Alauda arvensis hebridensis* (: 2) ;

(g) *callewaerti* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Tchagra senegala callewaerti* (: 3) ;

(h) *skyensis* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Troglodytes troglodytes skyensis* (: 3) ;

(i) *scotica* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Certhia familiaris scotica* (: 3) ;

(j) *hebridium* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Emberiza calandra hebridium* (: 3) ;

(k) *intensus* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Serinus mozambicus intensus* (: 4) ;

(l) *pygmaea* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Anthoscopus pygmaea* (: 4) ;

(m) *anonymus* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Pogoniulus chrysoconus anonymus* (: 4) ;

(n) *longipenne* Horniman, 1940, as printed in the combination *Tricholaema melanocephalum longipenne* (: 4).

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO PRESERVE THE GENERIC NAME " ELAPHE " FITZINGER, 1833 (CLASS REPTILIA)

By **ROBERT MERTENS**

(*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg,*
Frankfurt a. Main, Germany)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 824)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to use its Plenary Powers to prevent the well-known generic name *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833 (Class Reptilia) from disappearing as a junior subjective synonym of the generic name *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. Attention was drawn to this problem by Malcolm Smith in 1943 (*Fauna Brit. Ind. Ceylon, Burma*, Rept. & Amph. **3** : 139, 141), who, when dealing with the Indian species of the genus *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833, wrote as follows :— " I cannot find any morphological characters by which to distinguish *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828, type *viride=oxycephala*, from the species usually placed under *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833. *Gonyosoma* therefore should stand as the name of the genus ". In view, however, of the disturbance in current practice which this change of name would have caused, Malcolm Smith retained the generic name *Elaphe* Fitzinger.

3. According to current taxonomic views *Elaphe parreyssii* Wagler, 1833, the type species of *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833, by monotypy, is a junior subjective synonym of *Coluber sauromates* Pallas, [1814], which is currently treated as being a subspecies of *Coluber quatuorlinearus* Lacépède, 1789, and *Gonyosoma viride* Wagler, 1828, the type species, by monotypy, of *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828, is a junior subjective synonym of *Coluber oxycephalas* Boie, 1827. Further it is currently considered that *Coluber quatuorlineatus* Lacépède and *Coluber oxycephalus* are congeneric with one another. Thus, as observed by Malcolm Smith, the name *Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833, is a junior subjective synonym of *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828.

4. The substitution of the name *Gonyosoma* for *Elaphe* would be very troublesome and confusing in view of the large number of *Elaphe* forms, including nine in Europe alone, thirty-three in Asia and sixteen in North and Central America. The disturbance which would be caused by this change in name would affect check lists and numerous taxonomic and faunistic works.

5. In order to prevent the undesirable results indicated above, it is proposed that the International Commission should use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Gonyosoma* Wagler, thus providing the name *Elaphe* Fitzinger with an unchallengeable position.

6. The following are the original references for the names cited in the present application :—

Elaphe Fitzinger, 1833, *in* Wagler, *Descr. Icon. Amph.* (3) : expl. pl. 27
Gonyosoma Wagler, 1828, *Descr. Icon. Amph.* (1) : expl. pl. 9
oxycephalus, *Coluber*, Boie, 1827, *Isis* (Oken) **1827** : 537
parreyssii, *Elaphe*, Wagler, 1833, *Descr. Icon. Amph.* (3) : expl. pl. 27
quatuorlineatus, *Coluber*, Lacépède, 1789, *Hist. nat. Quadrup. ovip. Serpens* **2** : 82
sauromates, *Coluber*, [1814], *Zoographia rosso-asiat.* **3** : 42
viride, *Gonyosoma*, Wagler, 1828, *Descr. Icon. Amph.* (3) : expl. pl. 9

7. The genus *Elaphe* Fitzinger is not the type genus of a taxon belonging to any category in the family-group.

8. In the application now submitted the International Commission is asked :—

(1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Elaphe* Fitzinger, 1833 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Elaphe parreyssii* Wagler, 1832) ;

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *oxycephalus* Boie, 1827, as published in the combination *Coluber oxycephalus* ;
- (b) *quatuorlineatus* Lacépède, 1789, as published in the combination *Coluber quatuorlineatus* ;
- (c) *sauromates* Pallas, 1814, as published in the combination *Coluber sauromates* ;

(4) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* : *Gonyosoma* Wagler, 1828, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers under (1) above.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SECURE THE INTERPRETATION OF THE NOMINAL SPECIES " PALAEOPSYLLA DAEA", DAMPF, 1910 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA) IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED USE OF THAT NAME

By **G. H. E. HOPKINS,** O.B.E., M.A.
(*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 846)

Wagner published in 1901 (usually incorrectly quoted as 1900) in *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **35** : 26, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4, the description of a single female flea which he named *Typhlopsylla sibirica* and which is now referred to the genus *Amphipsylla.* The specific name is a secondary homonym of *Ctenopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1898, which is also an *Amphipsylla.*

2. Dampf, 1910 (*Zool. Jb.* Suppl. **12** : 633, figs. Q, R, S, T, U, V) described and figured very fully both sexes of a species which he named *Palaeopsylla daea,* and which is also an *Amphipsylla.* Unfortunately he proposed this name in the form " *Palaeopsylla daea* nom. nov. (=*Palaeopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1900, nec. *P. sibirica* (Wagner, 1898))". Some of Dampf's original material is in the British Museum collection of fleas at Tring and none survives in the Breslau Zoological Museum, whence his specimens were obtained.

3. Wagner, 1913 (*Rev. russe Ent.* **12** : 577, usually quoted under the wrong date, 1912) points out differences between his *Typhlopsylla sibirica* and Dampf's material. He evidently doubts their being the same and clearly regards the name *daea* as applying to Dampf's specimens if the two should prove different.

4. Ioff and Tiflov, 1939 (*Rev. Microbiol., Saratov* **16** : 407) record having examined the holotype of "*Amphipsylla sibirica* W. 1900 (nec 1898 !) " and state that they consider it to be the same as *Amphipsylla aspalacis* Jordan, 1929 (*Novit. zool.* **35** : 161, pl. 8, figs. 22, 24) and different from *A. daea* Dampf, 1910. They clearly regard the name *daea* as applying to the specimens described by Dampf (not to Wagner's holotype of *Typhlopsylla sibirica*), and all subsequent writers on fleas have applied the name in the same way.

5. As originally used, therefore, the name *Amphipsylla daea* (Dampf), 1910 applies to two species, the one which Dampf actually had before him and which he described, and the one which he erroneously thought he was redescribing. His application of the name to the latter element has page precedence, but no subsequent author who has recognized the distinctness of the two elements has applied the name *daea* to anything but the material Dampf actually described.

6. Until quite recently the question of which element included by Dampf under the name *daea* should continue to bear that name after the discovery that the two elements were not the same would have been open to doubt, for already in 1948 the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, had given notice that the general question involved would be considered as a special problem by the next (Copenhagen) Congress in 1953, and had invited specialists to submit statements of their views as to the nature of the decision which it was desirable should be taken (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 499—502 ; Hemming, 1952, *ibid.* **7** : 119—130). Thus, up to 1953 the *Règles* contained no clear guidance as to the course which should be followed in a case of this kind. On the one hand it would have been possible to apply the " First Reviser " Principle, which would have ensured the retention of the name *daea* for the species which Dampf actually had before him. On the other hand, it would have been possible to take the view either that this case should be dealt with in accordance with the Page Precedence Principle or that, as the name in question had been expressly published as a substitute name, it must be held to adhere to the species to which the name so replaced was applicable. In either of these cases the name *daea* would have applied to the species described by Wagner in 1901 and not to the species to which Dampf intended it to apply. Applying presumably the First Reviser Principle, all authors have used the name *daea* for the species which Dampf had before him when he published that name.

7. The question of principle underlying this case was settled by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, when it decided that in cases of the present kind " the species to which the new name applies is in all circumstances that to which the previously published name is applicable " (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 75—76, Decision 142). Under this decision the name *Amphipsylla daea* (Dampf), 1910, must (if the normal priorities of the *Règles* are to be applied) be transferred from the species which has always borne it (which will be left nameless) to the species which has always been known as *Amphipsylla aspalacis* Jordan, 1929. Further aggravations of the situation are (a) that the holotype of *Amphipsylla sibirica* (Wagner), 1901 (and therefore of *A. daea* (Dampf), 1910, under strict application of the *Règles*) is a female, that females in the genus *Amphipsylla* are extremely difficult to determine, and that in consequence the subjective identification of *aspalacis* with *sibirica* Wagner, 1901 (*nec* 1898) will always remain arguable, and (b) that the Soviet entomologists (in whose territory all the fleas mentioned in this application occur) will certainly continue to use the name *daea* for the species which Dampf actually had before him and which has always borne the name.

8. If nothing is done to remedy the foregoing situation, we are liable to find ourselves faced with a completely farcical state of affairs, in which East European authors will use the name *daea* for one species, West European authors will use it for another, while in the case of a German author it will be necessary

to know his place of residence before one could guess to which species he was applying the name. The extreme confusion which would result from the application of the normal provisions of the *Règles* in this case is self-evident. This is therefore, in my opinion, pre-eminently a case calling for the use by the International Commission of its Plenary Powers. As regards the form of that action, the course which I recommend is that the Commission should direct that the nominal species *Palaeopsylla daea* Dampf, 1910, is not to be treated as being objectively identical with the nominal species *Typhlopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1901, but is to be interpreted by reference to the specimens described and figured by Dampf in 1910 when he first published the specific name *daea*. The adoption of this course will provide a firm legal basis for the interpretation of the nominal species *Palaeopsylla daea* Dampf in a manner consistent with the universal usage of subsequent authors.

9. Dampf himself did not designate a holotype for this species and accordingly the material on which he based his description of this species in 1910 will all become syntypes under the decision now asked for. That material contains only one male specimen and that specimen I now select as the lectotype of the above species. This specimen (together with some females from the Dampf series) is in the British Museum (Natural History) collection of fleas now housed at the Zoological Museum, Tring. The terminalia of this specimen agree with those shown by Dampf in figure T in his paper of 1910 (: 639). Up till now this specimen has borne on its labels the following particulars : (1) " Palaeopsylla daea Dampf, 1910 " ; (2) " ? Transbaikalien " ; (3) " Arctomys bobac " ; (4) " Dybowski, received from Breslau Zoological Museum " ; (5) C. Rothschild Coll. Brit. Mus. 1923. 615 ". To these particulars has now been added :—" Lectotype of *Palaeopsylla daea* Dampf, 1910, *Zool. Jahrb.*, Suppl. **12** : 633, selected by G. H. E. Hopkins, 1956 ". I ask that in completion of the action asked for in the present application, the Commission should make express reference to this lectotype selection, when placing on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, the specific name *daea* Dampf, 1910, as published in the combination *Palaeopsylla daea*, and as defined under the Plenary Powers in the manner recommended in paragraph 8 above.

10. The proposal now submitted is therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers to direct that, notwithstanding the fact that the name *Palaeopsylla daea* Dampf, 1910, was stated by its author to be a substitute for the invalid name *Typhlopsylla sibirica* Wagner, 1901, the nominal species so named by Dampf is to be interpreted by reference to the specimens described and figured by that author at the time when he published the name *Palaeopsylla daea* ;

(2) place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

   (a) *daea* Dampf, 1910, as published in the combination *Palaeopsylla daea* and as defined by the lectotype selected by Hopkins (G.H.E.) in paragraph 9 of the present application from among the specimens which, under the action under the Plenary Powers, recommended in (1) above, will become the syntypes of the species so named ;

(3) place the under-mentioned specific name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* :—*sibirica* Wagner, 1901, as published in the combination *Typhlopsylla sibirica* (invalid in the genus *Amphipsylla* Wagner, 1909, as a junior secondary homonym of *sibirica* Wagner, 1898, as published in the combination *Ctenopsylla sibirica*).

SUPPORT FOR DR. CHARLES VAURIE'S PROPOSAL FOR THE REJECTION OF THE SO-CALLED "HORNIMAN PAMPHLET"

By **DEAN AMADON**
(*The American Museum of Natural History, New York*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 782)

(For the proposal submitted see pp. 344—346 of the present volume.)
(Letter dated 18th October 1955)

Dr. Charles Vaurie has shown me an application he has made to the International Commission to have the names published in an obscure pamphlet by R. B. Horniman declared unavailable. I am thoroughly in accord with this proposal. Apparently this pamphlet was prepared and issued by Horniman in an irregular way, and extremely few copies of it were ever distributed. The only one in this country is perhaps the one we have here, which is the property of Dr. James P. Chapin. Chapin, who is now in Africa, never used or mentioned any of Horniman's names, and I am confident that he would be entirely in favour of any action to have the names in this pamphlet declared officially unavailable.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR THE GENUS "TORQUESIA" DOUVILLÉ, 1929 (CLASS GASTROPODA)

By **J. MARWICK**

(*Geological Survey of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.) 1027)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate a type species for the genus *Torquesia* Douvillé, 1929 (*Mem. geol. Surv. India*, Pal. Ind. (n.s.) **10** (Mem. 3, Fasc. 2): 55) (Class Gastropoda) for the purpose of putting a stop to the confusion which has already begun to develop in consequence of the difficulties encountered in interpreting Douvillé's original description of this genus. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. The generic name *Torquesia* was introduced by Douvillé for a group of Cretaceous TURRITELLIDAE (Class Gastropoda) in the following passage :—

> Ces formes sont encore comprises par Cossmann dans son genre *Haustator*, elles en diffèrent nettement par leur ornementation et par leur répartition dans le temps ; leur developpement est certainement plus ancien que celui des *Haustator* (*sensu stricto*) ; je proposerai de les distinguer sous le nom de *Torquesia*, en prenant pour type *T. granulosa* de Blackdown.

In his accompanying discussion Douvillé used the same phrase to denote this species, " *T. granulosa* de Blackdown ". Nowhere in his paper did he cite the name of the author of the name *granulosa*.

3. We may consider first whether the species which Douvillé here referred to was *Turritella granulosa* Deshayes, 1832 (*Descr. Coq. foss. Paris* 2 : 275). This is a species from the Middle Eocene of the Paris Basin. It does not occur in the Cretaceous or at Blackdown. On the other hand there is a species named *Turritella granulata* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827 (*Min. Conch.* **6** : 125), which is a Cretaceous species which occurs in the south-east of England and of which Blackdown is the type locality. It seems clear that Douvillé by some lapse wrote the name " *granulosa* " by mistake for the word " *granulata* " and that it was Sowerby's species of this name which he intended to make the type species of his genus *Torquesia*. That this is so is shown both by his repeated association of his species with the locality Blackdown and also by the emphasis which he placed on the importance of geological time in taxonomy. Moreover, he stated that the species which he grouped in the genus *Torquesia* were classed by Cossmann under *Haustator*. This is true of *Turritella granulata* Sowerby, but it is not true of *Turritella granulosa* Deshayes, which Cossmann in 1912 (: 120) placed in the genus *Peyrotia* established by him on that occasion.

4. Up to the present time the name *Torquesia* has been little used. This is probably because (1) this name apparently escaped the notice of some of the most prominent of the revisers of the TURRITELLIDAE (e.g. Wenz, 1939; Merriam, 1941); (2) many authors are chary of subdividing the genus *Turritella* Lamarck owing to the considerable amount of confusion which has prevailed in applying such divisions as have already been proposed. So far as I am aware, only three palaeontologists have used or cited the name *Torquesia* Douvillé. These are :—(a) Serra (1937 : 309) who placed in it two Upper Cretaceous species and a variety of one of these, from Tripoli, (b) Guaitani (1946 : 15), who identified two of Serra's forms in the Libyan Upper Cretaceous but did not discuss the taxonomic status of *Torquesia*; (3) Bowles (1939 : 268) who listed *Torquesia* in the synonymy of *Turritella* Lamarck, 1799, and gave the type species as " *Turritella granulosa* Deshayes. Eocene of the Paris Basin ".

5. The genus *Turritella* Lamarck contains over one thousand named species and subspecies, ranging in age from the Lower Cretaceous to Recent, and it is likely that the future will see a growing tendency to divide this group genus into separate genera and subgenera. It is very desirable therefore that the potential source of confusion represented by the present doubt as to what is the type species of *Torquesia* Douvillé should be cleared up as soon as possible. The Commission is accordingly asked to settle this matter by applying to the foregoing name the procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, for determining the species to be accepted as the type species of a genus established on the basis of a misidentified type species (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 158—159), and therefore to give a ruling that in accordance with the original intention of Douvillé the nominal species *Turritella granulata* Sowerby be treated as the type species of the genus *Torquesia* Douvillé.

6. The International Commission is accordingly asked :—

(1) under the procedure prescribed for determining the species to be accepted as the type species of a genus based upon a misidentified type species, to use its Plenary Powers (a) to set aside all designations or selections of type species for the genus *Torquesia* Douvillé, 1929, made prior to the Ruling now asked for, and, having done so, to designate *Turritella granulata* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827, to be the type species of the foregoing genus;

(2) to place the under-mentioned generic name on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* :—*Torquesia* Douvillé, 1929 (gender: feminine) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above: *Turritella granulata* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827);

(3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—

(a) *granulata* Sowerby (J. de C.), 1827, as published in the combination *Turritella granulata* (specific name of type species of *Torquesia* Douvillé, 1929);

(b) *granulosa* Deshayes, 1832, as published in the combination *Turritella granulosa*.

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Guaitani, F., 1946, *Riv. ital. Paleont.* 52(3) : 1—23
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Serra, G., 1937. *Boll. Soc. geol. ital.* 56(3) : 303—315
Wenz, W., 1939, *Handbuch d. Paläozool.* 6(1), Lief. 4 : 650—660.

SUPPORT FOR H. B. WHITTINGTON'S PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS "PHILLIPSELLA" OCKLERT IN FAVOUR OF "PHILLIPSINELLA" NOVAK, 1886 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **C. J. STUBBLEFIELD**, D.Sc., F.R.S.
(*Geological Survey & Museum, London*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 757)

For Dr. Whittington's proposal see pp. 283—284 of the present volume)
(Letter dated 28th November 1955)

I gladly support this application; the generic name *Phillipsinella* is much used in Ordovician stratigraphical geology work for a trilobite having considerable geographical distribution in Europe. To replace this name by *Phillipsella* would not promote stability in nomenclature.

COMMENT ON THE FOREST/HOLTHUIS PROPOSALS RELATING TO " PAGURUS " FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

(a) By
J. D. MACDONALD
(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)
R. B. PIKE
(*Marine Station, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland*)
and
D. I. WILLIAMSON
(*Marine Biological Station, Port Erin, Isle of Man*)

(Commission's reference : Z.N.(S.) 859)

(For the application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307—321)

(Letter dated 23rd March, 1956)

We enclose a joint comment on the status of the generic name *Pagurus* and related matters.

Of the three possible solutions to the *Pagurus* problem set out by Drs. Forest and Holthuis we favour the adoption of Solution 1. No ruling of the Commission can alter the fact that the name *Pagurus* has been and is being used for two different genera. The adoption of *any* of the suggested solutions would prevent ambiguity in future references to either of these genera. Let us, then, adopt the solution which does not involve use of the Plenary Powers.

We are unconvinced by the respective arguments of both Dr. Dollfus and Dr. Forest for the suppression of the name *Pagurus*. Should, however, the Commission decide to suppress this name we wish to stress that no obstacle should be placed to the raising to family rank of the two subfamilies known under Solution 1 as PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE (=DIOGENINAE). Such an obstacle would occur if the names *Pagurus* and PAGURINAE were suppressed but the family name PAGURIDAE retained, as proposed by Dr. Forest. That the two subfamilies PAGURINAE and DARDANINAE should be raised to family rank was implied by J. F. L. Hart (1937) (*Canad. J. Res.* (D) **15** : 179—220) and is proposed by us in a paper on the larvae of the British Paguridea (in preparation).

(b) By **JOHN S. GARTH**
(*University of Southern California, Los Angeles*)

(Letter dated 6th April 1956)

I should like to register with the Commission my support of the discussion and proposal of L. B. Holthuis regarding his joint application with J. Forest for a decision regarding the status of the generic name *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 307-321, 1955).

In view of the facts presented in Part 1 of the proposal, with which both authors are in agreement, it would seem evident that Solution 1, as argued by Dr. Holthuis, is the more acceptable. That this solution may be attained without recourse by the Commission to its Plenary Powers to suppress the rules makes it the preferred one to carcinologists who would like to see the rules largely self operative. Furthermore, this solution would tend to support action already taken by the Commission in rendering *Opinion* 11, rejection of which on the part of certain workers is largely responsible for the present state of confusion, according to Walton and Stevens (1955, *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **54** : 40-42).

That *Pagurus* is the oldest name in the group, the type genus of the subfamily, family, and section, the source of many vernacular derivations, and the root of most hermit crab genera are to me cogent reasons for its retention. The suppression of the name at the generis level and the retention of its higher level derivatives PAGURINAE, PAGURIDAE, and PAGURIDEA, as proposed by Dr. Forest, I find illogical. The little more than one page of actions required by the Commission to implement Solution 1, as compared to the two and a half pages of actions required to implement Solution 111, fairly demonstrates the relative simplicity of the Holthuis over the Forest solution, and to the former, therefore, I give unhesitating support.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 11, Part 12 (pp. 357—464, T.P.—XXVIII) 30th November 1956

NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51–56, 57–59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5–13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of Voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

Notice is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon the application published in the present Part (Vol. 11, Part 12) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing, and in duplicate, to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in two cases.

Notice is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers is involved in

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

the following applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the under-mentioned names :—

(1) *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854, designation of a type species for, in harmony with accustomed usage (Class Trilobita) (Z.N.(S.) 997) ;

(2) *convexa* de Haan, [1835] (*Ocypode* (*Chasmagnathus*)), validation of (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) (Z.N.(S.) 984).

2. Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin*, other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 56), corresponding Notices have been sent to the serial publications *Nature* and *Science*.

FRANCIS HEMMING
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28 Park Village East, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1, England.

30*th November* 1956.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED USAGE FOR THE GENUS "PTYCHOPYGE" ANGELIN, 1854 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **VALDAR JAANUSSON**

(*Paleontologiska Institutionen, Uppsala Universitet, Sweden*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 997)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of the genus *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854 (Class Trilobita) the species generally accepted as such, thereby avoiding the serious confusion which would inevitably result from the application of the normal provisions of the *Règles* in this case. The generic name *Ptychopyge* was proposed in 1854 (: 51) by Angelin who included a number of species in this genus.

2. Brögger (1886 : 32) gave the first comprehensive discussion of *Ptychopyge* after Angelin, and stated that " als typische Art dieser Formengruppe [=*Ptychopyge*] . . . dürfte *Pt. angustifrons*, Dalm. gelten können ". The genus was treated monographically by Fr. Schmidt (1904 : 30–31) who also regarded *Ptychopyge angustifrons* (Dalm.) as " typische Art der Gattung ". The same species was given as the type species of *Ptychopyge* by Reed (1930 : 290) and Skjeseth (1952 : 165). The latter writer attributed the selection of the type species of *Ptychopyge* to Brögger (1886) but the wording in Brögger's paper as cited above can scarcely be regarded as constituting a definite selection of the type species.

3. The nominal species *Ptychopyge appanata* [Sic !] Angelin was designated as the type species of the genus *Ptychopyge* by Vogdes (1890 : 84). This selection by Vogdes was purely formal, given in a list of genera and their type species, and *Ptychopyge applanata* was probably chosen by him because it was the first species of the genus mentioned by Angelin (1854 : 51). Vogdes had no first-hand knowledge either of this genus or of related European genera. In a later list of Trilobite genera Vogdes (1925 : 111) recorded *Ptychopyge glabrata* Angelin, 1854, as the type species of *Ptychopyge*, without giving any explanation as to the reason of the change of the type species.

4. The original material of *Ptychopyge applanata* Angelin, 1854, cannot be traced in the State Museum of Natural History (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet) in Stockholm, nor has any other specimen resembling Angelin's figure been

obtained from the type region (Kinnekulle, Västergötland, Sweden). Only the pygidium was figured and very briefly described by Angelin (1854 : 51, Pl. XXVII, fig. 6). The figure is, moreover, too roughly drawn (ornamentation being omitted) to allow the identification of the species with certainty. Thus, the name *Ptychopyge applanata* must at present for all practical purposes be regarded as a *nomen dubium*. The genus *Ptychopyge* as defined by Angelin was since then subdivided into several genera and a further subdivision is very likely. The attribution of *Ptychopyge applanata* to any of the genera which show a similar type of pygidium cannot be safely established if based only on the figure of Angelin (1854). If the normal provisions of the *Règles* were strictly applied in this case, the well-known generic name *Ptychopyge* would, therefore, have to be regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

5. In actual fact all workers but Vogdes on the genus *Ptychopyge* and related genera have regarded *Asaphus angustifrons* Dalman, [1827] (: 239), as the type species of *Ptychopyge*. Also for Angelin (1854) this species was more completely known than any other species referred by him to *Ptychopyge*.

6. The generic name *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854, has not been taken as the base for a family-group name, Angelin's genus being currently referred to the family ASAPHIDAE.

7. In the light of the foregoing considerations, I ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its Plenary Powers :—

- (a) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854, made prior to the decision now proposed to be given ;
- (b) to designate *Asaphus angustifrons* Dalman, [1827], to be the type species of the foregoing genus ;

(2) place the generic name *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854 (gender : feminine) (type species, by designation, as proposed under (1)(b) above, under the Plenary Powers : *Asaphus angustifrons* Dalman, [1827]) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) place the specific name *angustifrons* Dalman, [1827], as published in the combination *Asaphus angustifrons* (specific name of type species of *Ptychopyge* Angelin, 1854) on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

8. A decision on the question dealt with in the present application is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology* and for this reason it is particularly hoped that it will be possible for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to settle this question as quickly as possible.

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SUPPORT FOR C. POULSEN'S PROPOSAL TO VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "SAO" BARRANDE, 1846 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **H. B. WHITTINGTON**

(Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, U.S.A.)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 666)

(For the proposal in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 12 : 131–135)

(Letter dated 28th September 1956)

I heartily support the application made by Professor C. Poulsen regarding the name *Sao* Barrande, 1846 (Class Trilobita) and related matters.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE SPECIFIC NAME "CONVEXA" DE HAAN, [1835], AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "OCYPODE (CHASMAGNATHUS) CONVEXA", THE NAME OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "CHASMAGNATHUS" DE HAAN, [1835] (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA), PLACED ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" BY THE RULING GIVEN IN "OPINION" 85

By **FRANCIS HEMMING**, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 984)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to validate the specific name currently used for the type species of the genus *Chasmagnathus* de Haan, [1835] (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), which was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85 (1925, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **74**(No. 3) : 13–18).

2. The existence of the present problem came to light in the early part of 1955 when proposals were being formulated for submission to the International Commission for the addition to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific names of the type species of the genera of Decapoda, the names of which had been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* in the pre-Lisbon (1935) period. The facts of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

3. The name *Chasmagnathus* was introduced by de Haan in the Crustacea Section of von Siebold's *Fauna japonica* for use as the name of a subgenus of *Ocypode* Fabricius, 1798. This name occurs twice in the Crustacea Section, first on page 5 and later on page 27. These pages were published in Parts 1 and 2 respectively, the first appearing in 1833, the second in 1835. On page 5 the name *Chasmagnathus* was given only in a key without any cited nominal species ; on page 27 the subgenus was more fully diagnosed and one species, the new species *Ocypode* (*Chasmagnathus*) *convexa*, was cited as belonging to it. This species is therefore the type species of *Chasmagnathus* de Haan by monotypy.

4. Reference to Sherborn's *Index Animalium* (Pars secund. (7): 1505) disclosed the existence of the name *Ocypode convexus* Qouy & Gaimard, 1825 (*Voy.* "*Uranie*" (Zool.): 525). Since for the purpose of determining whether any two specific names are homonyms of one another the only relevant consideration is whether the generic name and the specific name employed is the same for each case the name *convexa* de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination *Ocypode* (*Chasmagnathus*) *convexa*, is a junior primary homonym of *Ocypode convexus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, and is therefore invalid.

5. Clearly the first matter to be investigated was the present status of the name *Ocypode convexus* Quoy & Gaimard, a name which had apparently escaped the sharp eye of the late Miss Mary Rathbun when she drew up the application upon which the Crustacea section of the Ruling given in *Opinion* 85 was based. On this subject I first applied to Dr. Isobel Gordon (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) who, after checking the literature, informed me that the foregoing name did not appear to have been used by any authors since Quoy & Gaimard. I thereupon extended my inquiries by seeking the advice of the following specialists :—(i) Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) ; (ii) Dr. John S. Garth (*Allan Hancock Foundation, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*) ; (iii) Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) ; (iv) Dr. M. W. F. Tweedie (*Director, Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore*).

6. The advice received from the foregoing consultants showed a high degree of agreement. Dr. Fenner Chace replied that the name *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard did not appear to have been in use, specialists regarding it as a *nomen dubium*, but that the name *convexa* de Haan was in use for the species concerned and that there was no other name available for that species. Dr. Garth replied that the name *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard had appeared sporadically in the literature, various authors synonymising it with other species such as *Ocypode kuhlii* de Haan, [1835], *Ocypode cordimana* Desmarest, 1825, and *Ocypode pygoides* Ortmann, 1894. Dr. Holthuis took the same line as Dr. Chace, stating that, so far as he knew no attempt had ever been made to replace the name *convexa* de Haan. He added that he himself had little doubt that *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard represented the same species as *pygoides* Ortmann but that no modern author had attempted to substitute Quoy & Gaimard's name for that of Ortmann. Dr. Tweedie, after discussing Ortmann's tentative identification of *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard with his own later *pygoides*, stated that the name *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard was not in use and had disappeared in the literature not as a junior synonym [of *pygoides*] but as a *nomen dubium*.

7. In view (a) of the unanimity of the Decapod specialists consulted that the name *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard is a *nomen dubium* and (b) of the fact that the later name *convexa* de Haan is in use for the species concerned and that that species possesses no other name, I recommend that the Commission should

validate the action taken at the time when the name *Chasmagnathus* de Haan was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* by :—

(1) using its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *convexus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825, as published in the combination *Ocypode convexus*, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;

(2) placing the under-mentioned specific name, as validated under the Plenary Powers under (1) above on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* :—*convexa* de Haan, [1835], as published in the combination *Ocypode* (*Chasmagnathus*) *convexa* (specific name of type species of *Chasmagnathus* de Haan, [1833]) ;

(3) placing on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* the specific name specified in (1) above as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers.

SUPPORT FOR DR. JAANUSSON'S PROPOSAL REGARDING THE GENERIC NAME " PTYCHOPYGE " ANGELIN, 1854 (CLASS TRILOBITA)

By **GUNNAR HENNINGSMOEN**
(*Paleontological Museum, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway*)

and

LEIF STØRMER
(*Paleontological Institute, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway*)

(Commission Reference : Z.N.(S.) 997)

(For the application in this case see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **11** : 359–361)

(Letter dated 7th October 1955)

We are aware that Brögger (1886) unfortunately did not definitely state that *Ptychopyge angustifrons* was the type species of *Ptychopyge*, and that the first legal designation of a type species was that of Vogdes (1890), who selected *Pt. app*(*l*)*anata* as type species.

As pointed out by V. Jaanusson, it would be most unfortunate if *Pt. applanata*, apparently a *nomen dubium*, should be regarded as type species. We strongly support Jaanusson's proposal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of recognizing *Pt. angustifrons* as the type species of the genus *Ptychopyge*.

CORRIGENDA

page 19. First paragraph, last line: substitute " 35–37 " for " 21–27 "

page 19. Paragraph 2, line 2: substitute " conditionally " for " provisionally "

page 20. Eighth line from end: substitute " (1) " for " (i) "

page 28. Last line of title: insert **" CLASS INSECTA,"** before **" ORDER HYMENOPTERA"**

page 32. Point (4)(b), line 1: substitute " Breistroffer " for " Breistoffer "

page 48. Point (7)(c), last line but one: insert " taxon " between " family-group " and " NEANURINAE "

page 67. Paragraph 4, Point (2), first line: substitute " name " for " names "

page 68. Paragraph 2, line 2: substitute " *allgem. schweiz. Ges. Naturw.*" for "*Allgem. schweiz. Ges.*"

page 69. Paragraph 7, first line: substitute " Nicolet " for " Bourlet "

page 75. Paragraph 2, line 3: insert " *Naturw.*" after the word " *Ges.*"

page 79. Third line from end: substitute " *Caract.*" for " *caract.*"

page 81. Fourth line from end: substitute " 1796 " for " 1897 "

page 89. Eleventh line from end: insert " *gammarus* " after " name "

page 90. Paragraph 3, line 1: substitute " [1850] " for " 1850 "

page 119. Line 7: substitute " Specific " for " Generic "

page 134. Paragraph 3, last line but one: substitute " 1844 " for " 1944 "

page 134. Last line from end: substitute " *Scolopendra* " for " *Scopolendra* "

page 135. Paragraph 5, line 13: substitute " Lithobiomorpha " for " Lithiomorpha "

page 152. Last line but one: substitute " cited " for " cites "

page 158. Paragraph 2, line 4: substitute " Hauterivian " for " Hauterrivian "

page 159. Paragraph 3 (i), line 11: substitute " Daqué's " for " Daque's "

page 159. Paragraph 3(i), last line but one: substitute " Bemmelen's " for " Bemelen's "

Corrigenda *continued* :

page 160. Paragraph 7, line 3 : substitute " Donovan " for " Donavan "

page 160. Paragraph 7, line 5 : substitute " Maync " for " Mayng "

page 163. Point (1), last line : substitute " Homonymy " for " Priority "

page 163. Eighth line from end : substitute " Cox, L. A." for Cox, M. A."

page 164. Second line : substitute " Traill " for " Trail "

page 164. Line 9 : substitute " Oströngland " for " Ostrongland "

page 164. Lines 19 and 22 : substitute " Ismay, R. W." for " Ismay, W. R."

page 165. Line 7 : substitute "Aucelles " for "Acuelles "

page 182. Fourth line from end : substitute " [1816] " for " 1817 "

page 185. Point (1)(a), line 2 : substitute " 1821 " for " 1814 "

Page 211. Ninth line from bottom : substitute " **paronai** (emend. of **paronae**) " for " **paronae** "

Page 220. Second line from bottom, column 2 : substitute "*paronae*" for "*paronai*"

page 224. Point (4)(a) : substitute " 5 " for " 4 "

page 224. Point (4)(b) : substitute " 6 " for " 5 "

page 224. Last line but one : delete "A" from between " *Gonatonotus* " and " Milne "

page 226. Second line : substitute " Schmitt, 1926) " for " Schmitt) 1926,"

page 226. Point (1) : substitute " *Rhynchocinetes* " for " RHYNCHOCINETES "

page 237. Line 20 : substitute " 1921 " for " 1951 "

page 242. Last line : substitute " 1823 " for " 1923 "

page 341. Last line but two : substitute " Philipsson " for " Philippson "

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